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Charles George Young.

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Londinium Redivivum,

OR,

an Ancient History and Modern description

OF

LONDON.

Compiled from

Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations,

the Harleian M.S.S. and other authentic sources.

By

James Peller Malcolm, F.S.A.

Volume IV.

LONDON.

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& Sold by Longman, Rees, Hurst & Orme, Paternoster Row.

1807.

59902

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AT length I have accompliſhed the laborious taſk of compiling and printing a complete hiſtory and deſcription of the great Metropolis of England.

It now remains for me to return thanks to thoſe worthy Citizens who have aſſiſted me in procuring materials for the preſent volume.

And firſt I cheerfully confeſs myſelf much indebted to RICHARD GOUGH and JOHN NICHOLS, Eſqrs. for their readineſs on all occaſions to promote my reſearches, and particularly for the loan of plates.

Mr. ELLIS of the Britiſh Muſeum greatly obliged me by preſenting his accurate tracing of the antient plan of Finſbury-fields.

ALEXANDER CHALMERS, Eſq. has aſſiſted me with many names of Rectors, which are not to be found in the books of Sion College; the latter were laid before me with equal kindneſs by the Rev. Mr. WATTS: thoſe, with my own notices, and numerous others communicated by Mr. GOUGH and Mr. NICHOLS, have, I hope, rendered my liſts of Incumbents, their preferments, and publications, both uſeful and intereſting.

Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. CHALMERS have each been very uſeful by lending me ſcarce and valuable books and pamphlets.

The Rev. HENRY WHITFELD ſpontaneouſly and generouſly lent me a curious book belonging to his pariſh of St. Margaret Lothbury.

The ſame liberal ſpirit actuated the Rev. HUGH FRASER, the Rev. EDWARD ROBSON, the Rev. GEORGE AVERY HATCH, the Rev. HENRY MEEN, and the Rev. JOHN PRIDDEN. Thoſe gentlemen have furniſhed me with numerous extracts from the books of the reſpective pariſhes with which they are connected.

The reſt of this volume is the reſult of my own unwearied induſtry.

In order to render the work in the aggregate as complete as poſſible, I have compiled, and am now printing, Hiſtorical Anecdotes of the benevolence, the depravity, the manners, the cuſtoms, amuſements, &c. &c. of the Inhabitants of London during the laſt Century, by which every apparent deficiency in *Londinium Redivivum* will be amply ſupplied. Indeed, I do not heſitate to ſay that a publication embracing every thing on this ſubject to an equal extent has not hitherto appeared.

May the whole give ſatisfaction!

June 10, 1807. J. P. MALCOLM.

*** The Hiſtorical Anecdotes will be publiſhed as *a separate work*; though almoſt neceſſary to the purchaſers of *Londinium Redivivum.*

It gives me great pleaſure to rectify two miſtakes I have committed, by the inſertion of the following obliging Letters.

SIR, *Hafod, Sept.* 2, 1805.

I conclude you will not take amiſs my wiſh to correct a miſtake in your third volume of *Londinium Redivivum*, page 385. You call Sir Theodore Mayerne, a Swede. His name was Theodore Turquet, Sieur de Mayerne, Baron D'Aumont, born at Geneva 1573, ſon to Louis Turquet de Mayerne, author of an indifferent Hiſtory of Spain, two volumes in folio. The Baron D'Aumont was one of the Phyſicians in ordinary to Henry IV. of France: after his deceaſe he came to England, and was firſt Phyſician to James I. and Charles I.

Should you wiſh to know more, I refer you to the new Dictionnaire Hiſtorique, 13 vols. 8vo; and am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant, T. JOHNES.

SIR, *Newman Street, April* 30, 1806.

While I beg to offer you my moſt grateful acknowledgments for the very reſpectful and liberal manner in which you are pleaſed invariably, in your excellent Hiſtory of London, to ſpeak of the works of my late honoured Father; I am induced, with great reſpect, to ſuggeſt that there is an inaccuracy in the ſtatement that Mr. Beckford's Monument in Guildhall is from the chiſel of my Father.

Whether the real Artiſt had omitted to put his name on the work, or not, I cannot ſay; but I have for many years paſt, and do now almoſt univerſally find this piece of ſculpture aſcribed to the Artiſt above-named; whereas I am enabled to inform you, without heſitation, that the ſaid monument was the work of the late Mr. Moore, of Berner's Street; the ſame artiſt who executed the monument of Jonas Hanway in Weſtminſter Abbey.

Begging to repeat my zealous thanks for your highly valued ſupport of the Bacon School; I have the honour and pleaſure to expreſs myſelf,

Sir, your moſt indebted and grateful humble ſervant, J. BACON.

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Remains of the Holy Trinity Aldgate

LONDINIUM REDIVIVUM.

ST. JAMES, ALDGATE WARD.

ONE of the moſt extraordinary revolutions in the annals of this City occurred on the ſite of the pariſh of Saint James. Let the reader ſummon to his recollection how Duke's Place was occupied for many centuries, and then compare it with its preſent ſtate, and he muſt be aſtoniſhed at the wonderful events of human life. Of the mighty wall incloſing the North ſide of London but few traces are viſible; of the ſuperb monaſtery of the Trinity but a broken arch and black fragments of ſtone. A few years paſt, indeed, two or three immenſe circular columns and their dependent arches were concealed and preſerved by the houſes with which they were incorporated; but, an accidental fire deſtroying thoſe preſervatives, money-making projects have annihilated the antient Saxon outlines, and conſigned the component parts to oblivion and duſt. Fortunately, however, the artiſt has intervened; and I am enabled to exhibit ſome traces in the annexed plate of an oratory chapel or receſs in one of the Southern ailes, by which a tolerable judgment may be formed of the ſtyle of the church of the Holy Trinity.

When the reader has imagined the extent of the monaſtery, including this edifice, and the cleanlineſs and regularity of the courts and buildings, excluſive of the occaſional diſplays of grandeur by rich priors and the convent, let him read of the Duke's Place of 1806, and turn diſguſted to more inviting ſcenes. To proceed from Leadenhall-ſtreet, our moſt *direct* way is through Creed-lane, at the Weſt end of St. Catherine's church. This deſpicable alley opens into another, extending Eaſt and Weſt, on the North ſide of which are the arches alluded to,

beſt deſcribed by their outline on the plate. We are now immerſed in filth; and whether we turn to the left or the right, proceed or return, is a matter of indifference. Jews and their dwellings ſurround us; and dirty men, women, and children, paſs and repaſs in great numbers. As *Unbelievers* let them paſs; with Religion and the conſcience I never did and never will intermeddle; but with the *dirt* of a nation or tribes I have a right to make implacable war. Why ſhould Jews chooſe to diſtinguiſh their reſidence by characteriſtic filth? I allude to the lower claſſes of thoſe people. When a Jew accumulates riches, he is not to be diſtinguiſhed in his houſe or his perſon from the reſt of the community, and his liberality keeps pace with his gains. Thoſe of antient families are Chriſtians in every thing but their faith. On the contrary, the dealer in caſt-off apparel and other articles is uniformly, and almoſt invariably, an upright bundle of rags, from which a head, hair, beard, and hands emerge, calculated to impreſs the beholder with abhorrence. He appears to ſleep in this habit; and he iſſues from his neſt at day-break, wandering in purſuit of his buſineſs, till, exhauſted by fatigue, he returns to his family, who baſk the day at leaſt in comparative idleneſs. The truth is, that the genius of the Syrians diſcovers itſelf in the bulk of the Jews as in the whole nation of the Turks and Orientaliſts.

The houſes in the courts, alleys, and paſſages of this diſtrict were erected on the moſt œconomical plan originally; decay has ſince tortured them into a variety of convulſive ſhapes, and the repairs reſemble the patches on a beggar's garment. Even the very pebbles of the foot-ways have had congenial pangs; and many have ſunk into the whelming ſoil, retiring from the ſtaggering weight of the inhabitant, whoſe walk *per force* reſembles the effect of intoxication.

On the North-eaſt corner of Duke's Place court, an irregular ſquare, is a modern ſynagogue; a plain building without, but very neatly adorned within; deſigned by Mr. James Spiller, architect, (who alſo conſtructed the new church at Hackney, which carries more the appearance of any religious building than one intended for Chriſtian worſhip.)

The *ſanctum ſanctorum* is particularly magnificent, and reſembles a grand door cloſed by embroidered hangings. This and the other ſynagogues in the neighbourhood may be deſcribed by referring to that mentioned in vol. III. p. 322. I cannot help mentioning that, when exploring this neighbourhood, I enquired of whom I could obtain permiſſion to enter a ſynagogue, when three or four ſtout women ſtanding near it *ſwore* that no *Chriſtian ſhould enter it*.

At

At ſix o'clock every evening each houſe exhibits a bright brazen branch filled with burning tapers, one of the emblems of their faith. To render Duke's Place and the inhabitants more like the reſt of London, I ſhall ceaſe to notice them, with a ſincere wiſh that the ſpirit of improvement and cleanlineſs may enter it, and make its paths the "the paths of pleaſantneſs and peace." Theſe people appear to have ſettled in Duke's Place during the Civil War in the reign of Charles I. The population of the pariſh at the laſt returns was 439 males, 412 females, who inhabited 117 houſes.

The Priory

was the effect of the piety of Matilda, daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland, who married our monarch Henry I. The king ratified her charter of foundation; and ſhe fixed upon this ſite, where a church then ſtood, erected by a perſon of eminence named Siredus, of whom little more is known than his name, and that he dedicated his building to the Croſs and St. Mary Magdalen. He appears to have held the ground of the Priory of Waltham, to the chapter of which he paid 30s. *per annum*; but the queen purchaſed it for a mill, and thus preſented the demeſne unincumbered to Norman, the firſt canon regular in her lord's dominions.

Her majeſty, having completed the foundation, proceeded to endow it with the ſoke and port of Aldgate, and the cuſtoms belonging to it; 25 l. *per annum* from the city of Exeter, &c. &c. The uſual ſuperſtitious rites and ceremonies were required from the prior and canons for the welfare of the ſouls of Matilda and her relatives, as a return for her munificence. Four pariſhes were diſſolved to accompliſh this great undertaking; thoſe were St. Michael's, St. Mary Magdalen's, the Holy Trinity, and St. Catherine's. The reader will find the firſt and laſt to have been already noticed. Biſhop Tonſtall calls the foundation *Monaſterium Sanctæ Trinitatis de Chriſtchurch*; from which it may be inferred that Matilda dedicated it to Chriſt on the ſite of the Holy Trinity. Norman is ſaid to have been nominated firſt prior in 1108; and I have not a doubt that the ruins repreſented are part of the original building, which was very extenſive, and reached, with intervals, to the city wall from Leadenhall-ſtreet, on which ſtreet the church ſtood.

The priory receiving adventitious gifts during the long period in which it flouriſhed, enabled the prior and chapter to diſtribute large annual ſums in charity, chiefly however in proviſions at the gates. Their hoſpitality beſides was exceſſive

to the higher claſſes of inhabitants and ſtrangers; and the prior had ſuperior opportunities of diſcrimination in beſtowing theſe good things by his office of alderman of Portſoken Ward, held in right of Matilda's grant. But praiſeworthy as this charity certainly was, and powerful as the brethren were, they were too weak to prevent the exactions of the worthleſs Henry VIII. by his agents juſt named, who valued their lands and other poſſeſſions at 271l. 8s. 2d. *per annum*, and their goods at 215l. 1s. 8d. and by the king's command fined them 100l. The diſſolution followed ſoon after by compoſition with the prior, and the ſurrender took place in July 1531.

The priory and ſite were intended by the king as a reward to Sir Thomas Audley, to whom they were conveyed. This perſon, who was afterwards appointed lord chancellor, wiſhing to convert the place to profit, made ſeveral ineffectual efforts to diſpoſe of the church, and even offered the materials to thoſe who would take it and the ſteeple down; but, this expedient failing, he employed perſons at a great loſs, and they left it as lately diſcovered by the fire. Sir Thomas died there in 1544. His heireſs marrying Thomas duke of Norfolk accounts for the change of the name to *Duke's Place*, which princely title ſurely was never more miſapplied than at this moment.

A ſmall area of uneven ſurface and miſerable ſides contains the pariſh church of St. JAMES.

This was founded at the requeſt of the inhabitants, who had been expelled from the priory church; and James I. readily granting their petition, they dedicated it to his nameſake, the *Saint* James. Sir Edward Barkham and the Court of Aldermen exerted themſelves on this occaſion; and the Drapers and Woodmongers contributed, with ſeveral individuals, to the expences. It was conſecrated Jan. 2, 1622, and is an impropriation, in the gift of the Corporation of London. The annual value was fixed at 13l. payable from the city treaſury, to which perquiſites are added.

RECTORS.

John Graſty, M. A. previous to 1708, died June 29, 1728.

Henry Becher, M. A. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford. He publiſhed one ſermon in 1728, on Iſaiah i. 26.

1743. ——— Lloyd, rector of Stow with nine Churches, Northamptonſhire.

Thomas Moore, M. A. licenced 1769.

The

The following notice appeared in the Poſtboy of Dec. 5, 1727: "Whereas the pariſh church of St. James, Duke's Place, has been in ſo very ruinous a condition, that the pariſhioners, deſtitute of a place for divine worſhip, were neceſſitated almoſt to rebuild the ſame: The rate for that purpoſe is unavoidably ſo large, and the pariſh ſmall, and burthened with a numerous poor, that, unleſs ſome kind aſſiſtance be afforded, the work muſt fall ſhort of that decency which were to be wiſhed for in a place ſet apart for religious ſervices. If, therefore, any beneficent pious perſons will be ſo good as to ſend any contributions towards it, directed to the miniſter or churchwardens in Duke's Place aforeſaid, near Aldgate, the favour will be thankfully acknowledged."

The exterior and interior of this church are alike unworthy of deſcription; the walls and ſteeple are of brick, and the Order within Tuſcan. There are no monuments.

Sir William Barkham, mayor, glazed the Eaſt window, in which he inſerted his arms, and an inſcription informing the world of his liberality; and at his deceaſe bequeathed 40s. *per annum* to the incumbent, for a ſermon on Maunday Thurſday, and 20s. to ten poor perſons attending that ſermon.

ST. JAMES, GARLICK HITHE, or HILL, VINTRY WARD.

Of this very ſmall pariſh little can be ſaid. It contained but 40 houſes in 1732; and in 1800 there were 79, inhabited by 297 males, and 298 females. The name points out the ſituation, which is on the eminence extending the whole length of the city on the North ſide of the Thames. Stowe derives *Garlick* Hill from a market for the root of that plant in the vicinity. There are no public buildings in the diſtrict, nor are the private ones remarkable in any particular. The church is ſaid to have been re-built about 1326 by Richard de Rothing, ſheriff, and was then, and remained till the Diſſolution, in the gift of the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter; after which the Crown retained poſſeſſion till Queen Mary conveyed it to the Biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, who now hold it.

Rectors.

Rectors.

Robert Newton, fellow of Jeſus college, Cambridge, circa 1708. He publiſhed two ſermons, one at a ſchool feaſt 1702, the other before the lord mayor 1703.

Philip Stubbs, B. D. fellow of Wadham college, archdeacon of St. Alban's, and firſt chaplain of Greenwich Hoſpital. This gentleman publiſhed ſeventeen ermons ; ſome of them preached before the lord mayor 1693, 1704; one at Greenwich 1711, and intituled, "Peace upon earth the gift of God; and good-will to one another the duty of men;" one on Nov. 5; one on the death of the Prince of Orange 1709, intituled, "The Sea Aſſize," from Rev. xx. 13; on the Acceſſion 1736; a *Concio ad Clerum* 1712; and others.

Francis Aſtry, S. T. P. Jan. 15, 1719, prebendary of Hoxton, and treaſurer of St. Paul's; and rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate. He publiſhed a ſermon in 1716; and another, preached at St. Bride's before the lord mayor on Wedneſday in Eaſter week, 1733.

William Greete, A. M. inſtituted Nov. 27, 1766; vicar beſides of Maſworth, Buckinghamſhire; died 1777.

Arthur Onſlow, D. D. reſigned 1787.

George Stevenſon, A. B. Sept. 21, 1787; reſigned 1797.

Luke Hall, M. A. Nov. 19, 1797; died 1802.

Thomas Kidd *, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, April 26, 1802.

Chriſtopher Leneham, or Leynham †, rector; benefice 13l.; goods *nulla*; fined 3l. 5s.

Sir William Hykks ‡; ſtipend 8l.; goods 8l.; fined 1l. 12s §.

After this church was burnt and rebuilt, the rector's income was fixed at 100l.

The Church

has the advantage of being nearly iſolated. The Weſt end is handſomely decorated in the Grecian ſtyle; and the projecting dial ſupports a tolerable ſtatue of the patron ſaint.

* An eminent Greek ſcholar, and ſecond maſter of Merchant Taylors School, 1802.

† He was rector from 1514 to 1531, when he reſigned, as he did the rectory of St. George, Botolph-lane 1525, which he held from 1514. Newcourt.

‡ A chantry prieſt.

§ Tunſtall's Valor, 14 Hen. VIII.

The

The inſide is ſimple and grand, and the proportions very excellent. If I were diſpoſed to criticiſe, I ſhould object to the depth and contracted ſize of the ſacrarium, which has Ionic pilaſters, and an entablature on the ſides, with arched windows, and a third above the altar-piece. This is of the Compoſite order, and conſiſts of two pillars, imitations of lapis lazuli, with gilt capitals, ſupporting an entablature with palm branches, and Jehovah inſcribed on a tablet; and a divided pediment with arms, and the arms of England in the centre. The tablets within the pillars, of golden frames, contain the Decalogue; and two others, ſurrounded by carved foliage and flowers, have the Creed and Paternoſter.

The body of the church contains eight Ionic pillars, which ſupport an entablature, divided on the North and South ſides by large windows under plain arches aſcending into the roof, which ſprings from the entablature, and forms almoſt a ſemicircle, ornamented with a very large and handſome pannel, with ſmaller diviſions of ornaments within it.

The organ is large, and in an elegant caſe. The pulpit hides the altar, and has a ſounding-board ſuſpended over it from the cieling by a chain. The font is in a pew at the North-weſt corner, and of white marble.

Monuments.

On the North wall, a tablet to Seagrave Chamberlain, 1675, aged 16.

On the South wall, another to James Wardell, 1793, aged 61.

A third on the ſame wall, of beautiful marble, and neat workmanſhip, inſcribed, "In this corner of the church are depoſited the remains of James Jurin, M. D. ob. 29 March 1750, æt. 55. Mary his wife, ob. 5 July 1784. James, their only ſon, of the Hermitage in Northumberland, eſq. ob. ſ. p. July 1782. Ann, their daughter, ob. 16 Jan. 1786, æt. 52. The ſurviving daughters are Frances, wife of the Rev. William Totton, of Edgeware. Mary, wife of Richard Muilman Trench Chiſwell, of Debden in Eſſex, eſq. Catherine, relict of Samuel Sheppard, of Stanmore, eſq. Jane, wife of Arnold Langley, eſq. 1787."

On the Eaſt wall, Peter Jones, 1694, aged 69.

Richard Lion, an eminent merchant, and ſheriff of London, beheaded by the inſurgents led by Wat Tyler, was buried in this church.

CHANTRIES.

"Thomas Lincoln and Richard Lyon (perhaps the above perſon) founded a chantry there, and gave all their lands and tenements, *per annum* 22l. 2s. 8d.

John Sponford founded a chantry, and gave by his will all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 17l. 15s.

William Hervey founded a chantry, and gave by his will all his lands, *per annum* 12l. 18s. 8d.

Teſt. 1ſt and 2d Henry VI. in the Huſtings, Robert Chicheley founded a chantry, and gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 18l. 10s. 4d. He was probably a relation of the archbiſhop of that name, who, though of obſcure parents, accumulated a good fortune by his talents and preferments. Robert Chichele was ſheriff of London 1403, 4 Hen. IV. Rymer, vii. 326.

John Bodyng founded a chantry, and gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 22l. 12s.

Thomas Lincoln gave to the rector and churchwardens for finding a prieſt and CC tapers to burn before the high altar, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 8l. 13s. 4d.; whereof to the churchwardens of St. Pancras for a quit rent 13s. 4d. and then remaineth clear 8l. which was employed towards the maintenance of the poor, and was two years paſt beſtowed on finding of lights.

Lawrence Smyth gave unto the ſame parſon and wardens, for the increaſe of Divine ſervice, and reparations of the church, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 9l. 14s *."

ST. JOHN, WAPPING.

The ſhores of the Thames, now the South boundary of this pariſh, originally compoſed part of St. Mary, Whitechapel. When the embankment was firſt made, which reſcued the diſtrict from the overflowings of the tide, will not, perhaps, ever be diſcovered; but that the whole flat between Ratcliff-highway and the Thames muſt have been a moraſs is very evident. Many dangerous breaches occurred at various periods, for which as various remedies were applied; the moſt

* Official Book of Chantries, compiled temp. Edw. VI.

ſucceſsful

ſucceſsful was that adopted after the breach of 1571, when the commiſſioners of the ſewers determined to permit the erection of houſes on the banks. Permiſſion obtained, the London builders ſoon covered the preſent boundary of the river with their frail erections, whence they proceeded North; till they thus invited too great a population for the government of one veſtry, and the accommodations of one church. Yet ſuch were the diſadvantages of the place, that, with the exception of Wapping High-ſtreet, the ground is even now but partially covered; and the London Docks, juſt completed, were accompliſhed with the deſtruction of but few houſes.

Queen Elizabeth iſſued a proclamation in 1580, forbidding the farther increaſe of buildings at Wapping; her Majeſty and her Council becoming juſtly alarmed at the probability of thoſe wretched dwellings, crowded with people, producing the germ of infection, or at leaſt furniſhing it with victims. That abſolute monarch committed one fatal error, which might have been remedied by her ſucceſſor, James, who endeavoured to check the increaſe of London; but their neglect has entailed perhaps eternal inconvenience.

Moderate eagerneſs in obtaining money cannot be condemned; but public bodies and individuals ſhould be compelled to conſult the general good; and if a corporation or an individual ſhould be found placing a houſe where health and convenience forbid it ſhould ſtand, a ſuperior power ought to interfere, and prevent the miſchief. This poſition is ſtrongly verified from Whitehall to Limehouſe. See the incredible number of houſes, warehouſes, and manufactories, which overhang the Thames; in ſhort, the wall of the houſe is that of the river; the damps ariſing from it *muſt be* prejudicial to the inhabitants, but the inconvenience to trade is inconceivable. Suppoſe a wharf or ſtreet extending without obſtruction the diſtance I have mentioned between the wall of the river and the houſes, and the confuſion of carts, &c. divided between that and the next ſtreet, and who can doubt the improvement? But, to recur to Wapping, the beſt ſtreets in it are ſo narrow, ſo wet, ſo badly paved, ſo deſpicably parſimonious, that the paſſenger hardly dare lift his eyes to the intermixed manſions of rich ſhipbakers, maſt-makers, boat-builders, block-makers, mathematical inſtrument makers, and Wapping landlords and ladies, leſt he ſhould honour them with unintentional proſtration. Dreadful fires often occur in thoſe ſtreets; and they are not without ſome advantage. The houſes are re-built with improvements; but the width of the ſtreets are not expanded.

The number of houſes at the late enumeration was 998; male inhabitants 2717, female 3172; total 5889.

The old church was built by ſubſcription of the inhabitants in 1617, and conſecrated July 16, as a chapel of eaſe for their own uſe, whoſe voluntary contributions were applied to the ſupport of the miniſter, clerk, &c. This building had become ſo extremely damp, cold, and unwholeſome, by 1756, that the miniſter and congregation found themſelves under the neceſſity of applying to the Legiſlature for leave to re-build it. It appears, from undoubted teſtimony, that no place intended for the worſhip of God was ever before in ſuch a ſtate. The walls were only two bricks and a half thick; and the pavement lay five feet lower than the burial-ground, and two feet below the high-water mark in the ditches where the tide of the Thames flowed.

Thomas Goodland, pariſhioner, had a ſeat at one end of the church, ſo ſituated that graves in the burial-ground were higher than his head; in conſequence of which he ſuffered a ſevere fit of illneſs that commenced *in* the church. To add to its horrors, the graves were filled with water the inſtant they were completed; and the clerk declared it was common to lade the water from them with pails ere the rites of interment could be performed. This man added, that the burial-ground contained frequently ſix bodies above each other, and that he had even ſeen the upper coffins partially uncovered, accompanied by a ſtench too dreadful to be ſupported. Even after theſe facts were eſtabliſhed, perſons were found to oppoſe the re-building, and enlargement of the church-yard; ſuch are the ſuperior terrors of aſſeſſments and church-rates. The old church was ſituated on the burial-ground at the Weſt end of the preſent church, near the Eaſtern verge of the London Docks.

The pariſh of St. John was ſeparated from St. Mary's by act of Parliament in 1694, when the advowſon of the church was veſted in the Principal and Fellows of Brazenoſe college, Oxford, and the living fixed at 130l. *per annum.*

I am unable in this inſtance to give a correct liſt of incumbents.

The exterior of St. John's cannot well be deſcribed; in ſhort, the brick walls and ſteeple have nothing to recommend them, nor is the inſide worth a deſcription, which is as plain as if intended for a Quaker meeting. The ſemi-ſexagon ſacrarium contains three arched windows, and the ſides under them the Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer. There is a ſmall organ, two galleries, and a plain pulpit.

MONUMENTS.

Monuments.

On the North wall, the tablet of Michael Bird, ſalter and citizen of London, 1739, aged 52; and Hannah his relict, 1742, aged 67.

A neat little tablet on the Eaſt wall to Mr. Joſeph Harris, ſhipwright, 1739, aged 50; four of his daughters; four grand-children; and Mrs. Mary Harris, wife of the above, 1779, aged 84.

Catharine Todd, 1797, aged 65; and Robert Todd, eſq. 1798, aged 67.

On the South wall, a tablet to Matthew Cropton, 1761, aged 21, and ſix children. Mary Cropton, 1763, aged 53; and William Cropton, 1788, aged 79.

On the ſame wall, one to Mary Rouſe, 1761, aged 47.

There are two on the wall above the South gallery to Thomas Lawton, 1761, aged 67, and his wife Ann Lawton, 1771, aged 57, and Thomas Lawton, 1772, aged 37. Joſeph Lawton, eſq. of Walthamſtow, 1773, aged 29.

In July 1786, the will of a gentleman * was proved at Doctors Commons, who received his education at a charity-ſchool in this pariſh, and died in India, where he accumulated large poſſeſſions. As he had no near relations, gratitude impelled him to bequeath a large ſum to his native pariſh, part of which he appropriated for erecting and endowing a ſchool for the maintenance, clothing, and educating of 60 boys. Lord Macartney, his acting executor, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Biſhop of London, and the other Biſhops, are truſtees and viſitors; and the rectors, churchwardens, and overſeers for the time being, directors of the ſchool.

Margaret Hewit, milkwoman, is ſaid to have died in Well-alley, Wapping-dock, June 1766, at the great age of 101, who had accumulated 1000l. by her buſineſs, which ſhe left to her children, grand-children, and great grand-children.

A Committee of the Houſe of Commons, in conſequence of a petition from the inhabitants againſt warehouſes for keeping powder, reported on the teſtimony of eleven witneſſes, 1718, "that, near ſixty years paſt, there was not a fourth part ſo many warehouſes for gunpowder as at this time; and then one only blowing up did ſome damage: that there has been built one warehouſe for gunpowder about forty, and another about twenty-ſeven years paſt; and that there are now

* Dan Day, of whom ſee Annual Regiſter, 1767, p. 140.

ſeven magazines, divided into twenty-two warehouſes. Six of them are within twelve yards of dwelling houſes, and but 400 yards from his Majeſty's Victualling-office, which, having been meaſured, are computed to hold 1302 barrels of gunpowder, allowing room for men to work. There are three contiguous to a rope-yard and houſe, where there are great quantities of hemp; and tar is melted, which lately boiled over, and had like to have ſet the houſe on fire; and it muſt of neceſſity, if it had not been happily prevented, have blown up the powder, for nobody would have given their aſſiſtance to extinguiſh it, knowing the powder was ſo near; and thoſe are eſtimated to hold 1076 barrels. There are likewiſe nine but eighty yards from Broad-ſtreet, Wapping, and more but twenty yards from other houſes, which together will contain 4776 barrels; the whole quantity that theſe warehouſes will hold being 7154 barrels." The owners and labourers were ſo extremely careleſs, that they drove nails with iron hammers over the powder ſcattered on the floors, and ſtrewed trains of it through the rope-yard in the carriage. The barges uſed for conveyance ſometimes lay at the wharfs with three and four hundred barrels on-board, when the bargemen had been ſeen walking on them with lighted pipes in their mouths, and ſmoking on a parallel with them at not more than two feet diſtance. A bill of prevention was paſſed.

The London Docks,

excavated for the expreſs purpoſe of ſecuring veſſels from the various accidents hitherto incidental to their crowded aſſemblages in the ſtream of the Thames, and preventing depredations committed almoſt with impunity on their ladings during the tranſit from lighters to warehouſes, will tend greatly to the improvement of this neighbourhood. The magnitude of the undertaking is only equalled by the rapidity with which the Docks were completed in three years. They extend from the Thames almoſt to Ratcliffe Highway, and are incloſed by a wall of brick lined with warehouſes, calculated to reſiſt batteries of heavy cannon rather than the feeble attempts of ſingle pilferers; in truth there are ſo many precautions adopted to prevent ſtealing, that even gentlemen of the firſt reſpectability cannot be admitted to this *ſanctum ſanctorum* of traffick without a ticket. *Such regulations* deſerve reprehenſion and contempt. A thouſand methods might be uſed to reſiſt the inroads of diſhoneſty, without ſtigmatiſing every ſpectator with *even ridiculous ſuſpicion.*

The

The Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXII. p. 676, thus relates the particulars of founding the Docks, June 26, 1802: "This being the day appointed for laying the foundation-ſtone of the London Docks, a vaſt concourſe of people aſſembled from all quarters to witneſs the ceremony which commences an undertaking of ſo much public utility. The Docks were crowded with genteel perſons of both ſexes. About two o'clock, the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Addington, Lords Hawkeſkury and Hobart, Mr. N. Vanſittart, Sir A. S. Hammond, and various other gentlemen, arrived at Wapping. They were conducted round the works next the river, ſhewn the ſteam-engines, plans, &c.; after which they were conducted to the foundation of the entrance baſon, where two ſtones were prepared to be laid, each about two tons and a half weight. The firſt was laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Hawkeſbury, Sir Richard Neave, Chairman, and Edward Forſter, eſq. Deputy-chairman. Two glaſs bottles containing the gold, ſilver, and copper coins of the preſent reign, with a medal of the King's recovery and the Peace, were depoſited in a cavity made in the ſtone, and over them a tin plate, with "This ſtone was laid on Saturday the 26th day of June, anno Domini 1802, in the foundation of the entrance baſon of the London Docks, undertaken by private ſubſcription, for the greater accommodation and ſecurity of ſhipping, commerce, and revenue, within the port of London, and purſuant to an act paſſed on the 20th day of June, anno Domini 1800, in the 40th year of the reign of George III." inſcribed on it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer threw a purſe of gold on the ſtone for the workmen. Afterwards the ſecond ſtone was laid. Three times three cheers were given both to the firſt and ſecond. When this operation was performed, the foundation-ſtones in the tobacco warehouſe were laid, having alſo coins and a ſimilar inſcription, a purſe of gold being laid on them. The company then proceeded in waggons covered with green baize along the iron railways round the Dock premiſes, and laid the foundation-ſtone of a warehouſe for general purpoſes. The company next went up Virginia-ſtreet to Ratcliff Highway, whence their carriages conveyed them to the London tavern."

ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY, CHEAP WARD,

United, ſince 1666, to the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet, in conſequence of the deſtruction of the churches of both by the fire of that year.

The number of houſes within the pariſh of St. Lawrence was ſaid to have been 167 in 1732, and 70 in St. Mary's. The late enumeration mentions 129 houſes in the former, inhabited by 394 males and 406 females; the latter contained 51 houſes, 108 males, and 99 females.

The habitations and inhabitants of both diſtricts are highly reſpectable; but the ſtreets and courts, with the exception of Cheapſide and one or two others, are narrow and dark, and rather dangerous from the rapid evening movements of the mails and ſtage coaches diverging in every direction from the Swan with two Necks in the inconvenient Lad-lane.

The two livings are now in the alternate gift of Baliol college, Oxford, to which the church of St. Lawrence was given by Hugo de Wichenbroke in 1294, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who were patrons of St. Mary's even before 1162.

Vicars.

Among the vicars of this church are numbered ſeveral biſhops and eminent ſcholars.

John Mapletoft, D. D. ſucceeded Dr. Benjamin Calamy 1686, and died 1721, aged 94. He publiſhed ſermons 1697, 1694; one for the Reformation of Manners 1700; and an Aſſize ſermon 1714.

1721, Feb. 1. William Colnett, S. T. P. fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, printed a ſermon preached before the Society for Reformation of Manners 1711. He was preſented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

1729, June 23. William Beſt, D. D. Dr. Beſt publiſhed two ſermons, one of which was preached Jan. 13, 1734, recommending "the relief of the perſecuted Proteſtants of Saltzburgh," and another, 1742, "the ſupport of the colony of Georgia." This ſermon, aided by the Doctor's exertions in collecting, procured the infant ſettlement upwards of 70l. from his own pariſhioners. He publiſhed beſides, "An Eſſay upon the Church Service;" a third ſermon, for the encouragement of the ſoldiers employed in ſuppreſſing the Rebellion of 1745, for which he gave 100l. to the Guildhall ſubſcription; and died in 1761.

1762,

1762, Dec. 14. Nathaniel Hume, M. A. vicar of Sunbury, Middleſex, reſigned 1780.

1780, Nov. 1. Henry Hutton, M. A. reſigned 1793.

1793, Nov. 12. James Vickers, M. A.

St. Lawrence.

"Mr. William Wight, vicar; benefice 13l. 6s. 8d.; goods 21l. 15s. 4d.; fined 3l. 6s. 8d.

"Sir John Gaye; ſtipend 7l. 6s. 8d.; goods 8l.; fined 30s.

St. Mary Magdalen.

"Sir William Ruſſell, rector; benefice 12l.; goods *nulla*; fined 3l.

"Sir William Maſhroder; ſtipend 6l. 13s. 4d.; goods 11l.; fined 32s.

"Sir William Robinſon; ſtipend 6l. 13s. 4d. goods 7l.; fined 26s. 8d.*"

Chantries.—St. Lawrence.

"Symon Benyngton gave, to find a prieſt, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 23l. 13s. 4d.

"Simon Bartlett gave, to find a prieſt, all his tenements in the pariſh, *per annum* 7l. 4s. 8d.

"John Goſſeham gave, towards finding of two prieſts, one tenement in Bow pariſh, *per annum* 13l. 6s. 8d.

"Thomas Mytton gave, to find a prieſt, his tenement in St. Lawrence lane, *per annum* 8l. 3s. 4d.

"William Myldreth, teſt. 24 Hen. VI. gave, to find a ſinging-man and one obit, an annual rent from the ſix butts in Milk-ſtreet and Lad-lane, *per annum* 7l. 6s. 8d.

"Thomas Burgoyne gave, to find thirty prieſts to ſing thirty dirges and thirty maſſes, all his lands in Grub-ſtreet, St. Lawrence, Queenhithe, and St. Mary Somerſet, *per annum* 10l. 16s. 8d.

"Robert Charſey findeth there a morrow-maſs prieſt, and payeth to him *per annum* 7l. 13s. 4d.; but for what time, or what lands are charged therewith, is unknown.

"John Lane, by his will, gave to the vicar, and to the keepers of the rood light and St. Anne's light, one corner houſe in St. Lawrence lane, to maintain

* Tonſtall's Valor.

the

the repairs, and to keep an anniverſary for the ſuſtentation of lights, and to pay 13s. 4d. towards the ſupport of a chaplain of the brotherhood of the Holy-rood, *per annum* 4l. 13s. 4d.

" John Marſhall, by will dated 19 Hen. VII. gave, for finding a prieſt for ever, lands amounting to 6l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*.

St. Mary Magdalen.

" John Offan, teſt. 16 Ric. II. gave to the miniſter and wardens there, to find a prieſt, lands and tenements in the pariſh of St. Michael in Baſinghall, *per annum* 14l. 9s. 6d.

" Robert Kelſey gave to the ſame, towards the augmentation of the prieſt's living, an annual rent from a tenement in Weſtcheap, called the Cow, 3l. 14s. 8d.

" Thomas Kelſey gave four marks to find a prieſt, lands amounting to 12l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*, from which they were to be paid."

Some circumſtances relating to the operations of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, when re-building the church of St. Lawrence, have been already mentioned under the article Guildhall. The exterior Eaſt end is very handſome, and of the Corinthian Order; but the remainder of the walls, facing Cateaton-ſtreet and Guildhall, are plain. The interior is highly enriched, and of the Compoſite Order, with pilaſters and entablatures on the South wall, and arched windows between them. This is repeated on the Eaſt wall, with very exquiſite enrichments; and again on the Weſt wall; but the North ſide has a colonnade of four circular pillars that form an aile, the back of which is arched; and thoſe arches glazed communicate with another ſtill farther North.

The cieling commences on plain arches, in which are cleresſtory windows. Scrolls from the capitals of each pillar connect between thoſe to a monſtrous oblong ſquare, divided and ſubdivided into ſeveral inelegant pannels.

The altar-piece is of white and gold, and the table ſupported by Cherubim, incloſed by handſome rails. The Decalogue is inſcribed under a circular carved pediment; and the Creed and Lord's Prayer under others angular. On the *baſes of the great pilaſters*, above the Decalogue, are two angels bowing before an emblem of the Divinity, which are well drawn and painted.

The pulpit immediately before the altar is richly and elegantly decorated with carving; and the organ has a very rich caſe as ſuperbly adorned.

Monuments.

MONUMENTS.

On the South wall, a tablet to James Richardſon, 1706, aged 55; and his wife Sarah, 1711, aged 50.

Another to Elizabeth Fletcher, 1785, aged 33.

A third, to Chriſtopher Goodfellow, ſerjeant at law, 1690, aged 74.

A fourth, to Elizabeth Patten, 1734, aged 61; and a fifth, to Elizabeth Rawſtorn, 1675, aged 29.

On the Weſt wall, a remarkably neat tablet, inſcribed, "To the memory of Mrs. Sarah Scott, and of her two brothers, the Rev. Dr. John and Mr. George Scott, natives of the city of Norwich, inhabitants of this pariſh; buried in the South aile of this church. The ſaid Sarah, heir of their virtues and their fortunes, amongſt many other pious and charitable donations, bequeathed the intereſt of 700l. ſecured in the public funds, for ever, to the vicars of this pariſh. Obiit March 15, 1750, æt. ſuæ 71."

On the ſame wall, a very large ſarcophagus, with three buſts and a pediment, to William Halliday, alderman, 1623, Suſannah his widow, and Anne his eldeſt daughter.

On the Eaſt wall an effigies erected to Mary Browning, 1691, aged 13.

A tablet to Benjamin Whichcote, S. T. D. 1683, aged 74.

On the North wall of the chancel, a very clumſy ſarcophagus with a curtain, and boys ſupporting a buſt, inſcribed:

"P. M. reverendiſſimi et ſanctiſſimi præſulis
JOANNIS TILLOTSON,
archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis,
concionatoris olim hâc in eccleſiâ
per annos XXX celeberrimi;
qui obiit x° kal. Dec. 1694,
ætatis ſuæ 64.
Hoc poſuit Elizabetha,
conjux illius mœſtiſſima."

Lady Cartwright, 1763, aged 60, on the pavement.

The veſtry is decorated with elegant feſtoons carved round the doors and chimney; over which is a bad painting of the broiling of St. Lawrence. The cieling, decorated with rich ſtucco, contains a quatrefoil, with the apotheoſis of St. Lawrence, by Sir James Thornhill.

ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

I ſhall be very brief in my notices of this pariſh, which contained at the late enumeration 5732 houſes, inhabited by 15,775 males, and 18,991 females, for two reaſons; as it extends beyond the limits of my plan, and as Mr. Ellis of the Britiſh Muſeum has recently preſented the publick with a very complete and excellent hiſtory of it.

1240. Alan Pil, of Stebenhey, and Cecile his wife, granted to the church of St. Leonard *Soreſdich*, and to Peter archdeacon of London, rector of that church, a rood of land in his field.

This extract from vol. III. p. 39, eſtabliſhes two facts; the remote date of the foundation, probably in the reigns of our firſt Chriſtian kings; and that *Shoreditch* is a corruption of the ſurname *Soreſdich*; but whether the manor derived its name from the poſſeſſor, or the family of Soredich, or *Scordings* (as the place is termed in the grant of the rectory by King John to William de Sanctæ Mariæ eccleſiâ in 1203, for the foundation of the office of precentor of St. Paul's), their name from the manor, cannot now be determined.

It is evident, however, from theſe circumſtances, that there is no pretence for ſuppoſing that Jane Shore's misfortunes and ſuppoſed adventures in a ditch produced the compound word *Shore-ditch*, or Jane Shore's ditch.

It ſhould ſeem that *Soreſdich* is of Saxon origin; hence it is highly probable ſome powerful chief of that nation may have uſurped this valuable domain on the Roman Vicinal way, or Eald-ſtreet, which paſſed through St. Leonard's churchyard, erected the church, and founded the village poſſeſſed by Sir John Soreſdich in 1339. Thoſe Soreſdiches may have even given the Vicinal way the Saxon name of *Eald-ſtreet*.

The pariſh is ſituated in the county of Middleſex, and the church in the hamlet of Soreſdich; and, as the rights of the rector and vicar are ſaid to have never been thoroughly defined, the living may be pronounced a rectory and vicarage, in the gift of the Archdeacon of London.

VICARS.

VICARS.

John Wickes *, M. A. 1684.

Giles Pooley, D. D. This Divine publiſhed a ſermon preached on Nov. 5, 1705, and another on June 7, 1716, the Thankſgiving-day for the Suppreſſion of the Rebellion of 1715; and died after a long illneſs in September 1720. The living was then ſaid to be worth 400l. *per annum*, and in the gift of Dr. Stanley as archdeacon of London, who preſented his ſon,

Francis Stanley, M. A. who vacated this vicarage on being preſented to the rectory of Much Hadham, Herts, on the reſignation of his father.

1723, Sept. 30. John Denne, D. D. This gentleman, ſon-in-law of Dr. Bradford, Biſhop of Rocheſter, archdeacon of that dioceſe, and rector of St. Margaret's, Rocheſter, was collated to the living of Lambeth 1731, and died 1767. He publiſhed a ſermon preached May 15, 1733, intituled, "The Wiſdom and Goodneſs of God in the Vegetable Creation." This was one of the annual lectures founded by Thomas Fairchild, gardener of Hoxton. He alſo publiſhed fifteen other ſermons, three of which were dedicated to the pariſhioners of this pariſh. He wrote "Articles of Enquiry, with a Letter to the Clergy in order to a Parochial Viſitation, 1732." "The State of Bromley-college in Kent." "A Regiſter of Benefactions" to this Pariſh; drawn up 1745, with notes, but not printed till 1772, 4to.

1767, Oct. 14. John Hotham, D. D. reſigned 1779, on being promoted to the biſhoprick of Oſſory in Ireland. He was tranſlated to Clogher in 1782; and died Nov. 4, 1795.

1780, Feb. 11. John Blake, B. A. died 1801.

1801, Dec. 21. Henry Plimley, M. A. of Hertford college, Oxford, chaplain to Lord St. Helen's, vicar of Windſor 1804.

Archdeacon Bingham would have taken the living on the death of Blake, if he could have made it worth its preſent value.

Tonſtall ſays, "Sir John Cowper, vicar; benefice 13l. 6s. 8d.; goods 20l.; fined 3l. 6s. 8d."

The official book of chantries thus notices St. Leonard's: "Lands, tenements, &c. given, willed, and appointed, unto the church by Sir John Eldrington, knight, *per annum* 8l. 2s. 8d.

"Aungell, John, gave to the church, for lights, &c. lands and tenements, *per annum* 5l. 19s. 8d."

* This name fills up a chaſm in Mr. Ellis's liſt.

On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1716, the walls of the old church rent aſunder, with a frightful ſound during Divine ſervice; and, a conſiderable quantity of mortar falling, the congregation fled on all ſides to the doors, where they ſeverely injured each other by their efforts to eſcape. John Denne, D. D. vicar, and the officers of the pariſh, afterwards repreſented the church as built of chalk and rubble; and Flitcroft and Cordwell, ſurveyors, reported that the walls were utterly decayed, the pavement eight feet lower than the ſtreet, and the cieling very low. The preſent church was erected in conſequence circa 1735, which has a beautiful front and portico of the Doric Order, ſurmounted by an highly ornamented ſpire in the Grecian ſtyle *. The pariſh contains many charitable foundations, originally erected in it as *then diſtant* from London, though now completely incorporated in the latter.

As it is out of my power to add any more information to the accounts already publiſhed of the Holy-well, and the priory of Benedictine nuns near it, I ſhall conclude with the valuation by Tonſtall, 14 Hen. VIII.

"Monaſtery of Holy-well.

"Lands, poſſeſſions, &c. 250 marks; goods 100 marks; fined 41l. 13s. 4d."

ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX.

The reader, on referring to vol. III. p. 279, will find the origin of this pariſh to have been the vaſt increaſe of population on the North ſide of London, which rendered the adminiſtration of the miniſterial functions too weighty an undertaking for the vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate. The commiſſioners for erecting the fifty new churches, therefore, divided the pariſh, and purchaſed the ſite of the church of the Company of Ironmongers, as has been already mentioned, vol. II. p. 38.

Some concurring circumſtances have prevented any very conſiderable extenſion of the ſtreets for many years paſt; but ſeveral buildings, with gardens before them, are now begun on the City-road, which will ſhortly render it a continuation of the High-ſtreet of Iſlington.

* See the annexed plate obligingly lent me by Mr. Nichols.

The

The majority of the ſtreets of this pariſh are indifferent, and, with ſome exceptions, but indifferently inhabited. This obſervation muſt not, however, be applied to thoſe ſurrounding Moor-fields, which is a modern concentration of City opulence, and quite equal to the Weſt end of the town in the ſplendour of the houſes and furniture; in ſhort, Finſbury-ſquare and its garden would do honour to any city of Europe.

According to the late returns to Parliament, the pariſh of St. Luke contained 3776 houſes; 12,500 males, and 14,381 females; total 26,881.

It conſiſts of the lordſhip or Middleſex liberty of St. Giles. The rector receives his ſtipend from the produce of 3500l. ſecured by purchaſes in fee ſimple, and 120l. *per annum*, part of the amount of burial fees, which are excluſively veſted, by the act conſtituting the diſtrict independent, in the veſtry. This rectory cannot be held *in commendam*; but the rector has an equivalent in a remarkably ſubſtantial reſidence oppoſite the North-weſt corner of the Church.

RECTORS.

William Nichols, D. D. inſtituted June 9, 1729, firſt rector, died Nov. 30, 1774.

Henry Waring, M. A. March 13, 1775, died Auguſt 17, 1795.

Thomas Farmer, M. A. March 1796, the preſent incumbent.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are patrons of St. Luke's, which is ſituated on the North ſide of Old-ſtreet, in the manor of Finſbury, and hundred of Oſſulſton, within an extenſive burial-ground, ſhaded by trees, and incloſed by a handſome railed-wall and large iron gates; and North of the Church is another burial-place of conſiderable dimenſions. The reader will perceive, from theſe particulars, that the ſite is very eligible, and that it was admirably ſuited to the diſplay of ſuperb architecture; but this diſplay ſeems to have been diſregarded by the commiſſioners; and the architect has contented himſelf with the erection of four plain walls, and a pedeſtal at the Weſt end by way of tower, on which he has elevated a clumſy imitation of an Egyptian obeliſk, one of the moſt hideous outlines in their fantaſtic ſtyle of building.

The church was conſecrated by Dr. Hare, Dean of St. Paul's and Biſhop of Chicheſter, Oct. 18, 1733, in preſence of a very crowded congregation. The organ of that period was preſented to the pariſh by Mr. Buckley, an eminent brewer of Old-ſtreet; and the firſt interment, in November following, was the body of dame Martha Johnſton, relict of Sir Robert Johnſton, knight, commander

mander of a man of war in the reign of George I. when curioſity is ſaid to have attracted at leaſt 6000 perſons to witneſs the ceremony.

The great internal arch is ſemi-oval, with plain pannels; and the arched ſide ailes are ſupported by eight Ionic pillars and four pilaſters, with a complete entablature. The proportions are bad, and the effect heavy and dreary. The altar-piece, of the Doric Order, with the uſual tablets, is under a Venetian window. The pulpit and ſounding-board are ſupported by two Corinthian pillars; and the organ is large, but plain.

There are but two monuments; one to the memory of Daniel Race, eſq. who died Oct. 6, 1775, aged 78. He was near 57 years in the ſervice of the Bank of England, and 35 their chief caſhier. A long and moſt excellent character of him is given in an epitaph by Thomas Plumer.

The other is to Robert Allen, 1765, aged 39; and William Wright, 1797, aged 71.

A handſome monument in the church-yard records little more than the name of an artiſt, who was as amiable both in private life and as a magiſtrate as he was pre-eminently excellent in his profeſſion of a Letter-founder *.

William Caſlon, eſq. died Jan. 23, 1766, æt. 74. And his ſon, of both the ſame names and of the ſame profeſſion, died Aug. 17, 1778, æt. 58.

Old-ſtreet is of very conſiderable width; but the buildings are irregular, and generally antient and decayed; thoſe, however, that have been recently re-built partake of the advantages common to all our modern houſes. The term Old-ſtreet is an Anglicism of *Eald*-ſtreet, by which our Saxon invaders diſtinguiſhed the Roman military way extending from the Weſtward of London, without the great moraſs of Moorfields, over the ſite of this ſtreet, through the church-yard of St. Leonard Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, and thence nearly in a ſtraight line to Old Ford; in many parts of which it is ſtill faintly viſible. Thus far we proceed with tolerable certainty; but where or how the Weſt end of it joined the city, or whether it might have communicated with another to Verulam, I ſhall not pretend to determine. That it muſt have been ſpacious, and was on a fine level, or that it was a judicious method to avoid the obſtructions of military movements in a crowded city, cannot be diſputed.

* To the memory of this very worthy man, due juſtice was firſt done by Mr. Nichols, in his "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," 1782, p. 317.

The

The Newſpapers of 1728, mention that on the ſecond Monday after Lammas there was a ceremonial held, called the Layton Garland, which they deſcribe as an antient annual feſtival originating from the completion of a ſtone cauſeway erected by the Roman ſoldiers over the marſhes to Low-Layton, part of the great Eaſtern road from London through Eſſex and Suffolk, by Bethnal-green and Old Ford. The entertainments of the day appear to have conſiſted of muſic, dancing, and much good eating and drinking, performed by at leaſt 8000 perſons.

The piety of our anceſtors induced them to erect a ſtone croſs in Old-ſtreet, oppoſite the end of Brick-lane, but on what occaſion, or at what period, cannot now be known: the baſe and part of the ſhaft were remaining in 1742.

When the city of London was fortified by order of Parliament in the reign of Charles I. a redoubt was erected near the North end of Goſwell-ſtreet, which ſubſequently became the ſite of a windmill, and hence was called Mountmill. On the ſame ſide of the city, but further Eaſt, ſtood the Lazaretto, or Peſt-houſe, conſiſting of many tenements intended for the reception of perſons infected by the Plague; theſe were removed about 1737.

Moor-fields.

This Fen appears to have been bounded by the wall of London on the South, and the higher grounds on the approach to Iſlington on the North. I ſhould imagine that part of the ſite of the City within the wall was recovered from it, which is ſuggeſted by Sir Chriſtopher Wren's aſſertion that he was obliged to drive piles for the foundation of St. Lawrence's church near Guildhall. It probably extended Weſtward to Smithfield, for the antient hiſtorian of the priory of St. Bartholomew mentions that place as a marſh; how far Eaſt it proceeded is not eaſily diſcovered, but I apprehend not very much beyond Biſhopſgate Street. That they abounded with water may be demonſtrated by the following quotation from Fitz Stephen: "When the great Fen or Moor which watereth the walls of the City on the North ſide is frozen, many young men play upon the ice; ſome ſtriding as wide as they may to ſlide ſwiftly; others make themſelves ſeats of ice as great as mill-ſtones; one ſits down, many hand in hand do draw him, and one ſlipping on a ſudden all fall together; ſome tie bones to their feet and under their heels, and ſhoving themſelves by a little picked ſtaff do ſlide as ſwiftly as a bird flieth in the air, or an arrow

arrow out of a croſs-bow. Sometimes two run together with poles; and, hitting one the other, either one or both do fall, not without hurt; ſome break their arms, ſome their legs." Such was their ſtate in winter; but their exhalations in the Summer and Fall muſt have been moſt pernicious. They were interſected by a variety of cauſeways elevating the paſſenger from filth and wet; but the moor was a dreadful nuiſance to a populous city. Many caſual circumſtances contributed to its gradual extinction. That this was effected at firſt on the South ſide may be ſafely inferred; where rubbiſh accumulated, brought from the city through the neighbouring gates and poſterns; Windmill Hill is poſitively aſſerted to have ariſen from the depoſit of bones in 1549 brought from St. Paul's; thoſe, being covered by ſoil from the ſtreets, afterwards became the ſite of three windmills, and with an extended ſpace equally raiſed obtained the name of Upper Moorfields. It would have been a grand diſplay of public ſpirit if our kings had filled this horrid place, or if the long ſucceſſion of mayors had undertaken the work; but I am compelled as an hiſtorian to ſay, that ſo deſirable an end was at laſt obtained through no other means than neceſſity dictated: in ſhort, it was the citizen's *layſtall*, almoſt the only place in which he could depoſit his rubbiſh. To the preſent Corporation of London we are indebted for a beautiful ſquare and magnificent houſes, inſtead of a ſea of dirt and hills and valleys of ſoil.

It appears from the papers of 1716, that there was a large cannon foundery on Windmill Hill at that period. A paragraph from Dawks's News-letter of May 12, will inform the reader of a dreadful occurrence within it. "On Thurſday night laſt, a quarter paſt nine, as they were caſting three pieces of cannon of an extraordinary ſize at Mr. Bayley's, a Founder on Windmill Hill, ſoon after the ſecond cannon was poured into the mould, the ſame burſt (occaſioned by ſome ſmall damp); whereby Mr. Hall, one of the clerks belonging to the Ordnance, was ſo mangled that he died yeſterday morning between three and four of the clock. Mr. Whiteman, who keeps a public houſe hard by, and about ten or twelve more being preſent at this ſad accident, they were ſo dreadfully wounded that their lives are deſpaired of. Several perſons of diſtinction were expected there on this occaſion, but happily did not come."

The firſt notices of Moor-fields extant I apprehend to be the following from Cat. Rot. Patentium 49 Hen. III. 1266. "Rex amortizavit Waltero de Merton familiari ſuo ac prebendario de Halywell, in Eccleſiâ Sancti Pauli London', in ſucceſſ' Mazumillan, extra muros London' ex parte boreali, *vocat' la More*." And

57 Hen. III. "Pro Decano Sancti Pauli London de Morâ extra murum Civitatis Lond. ex parte Aquilonari."

At all events it is certain that there are no records in the muniment room of St. Paul's relating to it of equal antiquity at preſent; but my predeceſſors in this purſuit have aſſerted that Robert de Baldock, prebendary of Haliwell and Finſbury, granted them to the Mayor and Commonalty of London in 1215, from which time the Corporation have held the ground at a progreſſively increaſing rent.

The manor of Finſbury conſiſted of fields, orchards, gardens, and tenter-grounds, in 1582; and the manor-houſe ſtood near Chiſwell Street.

The Citizens of London, laudably attentive to the general intereſts of the country, were in the conſtant habit of exerciſing themſelves in archery, the moſt antient method of annoyance at a diſtance in combat.

"But Helenus, impatient to avenge
The death of Acamas, a noble blow
Aim'd at Deïpyrus: on high in air
He whirl'd his Thracian ſword, that made around
Circles of flames; then, with a force impetuous,
Down like a tempeſt on his helm it ruſh'd,
And cleft his temples and his helm aſunder;
Then an eternal darkneſs veil'd his eyes.
With ſorrow Menelaüs ſaw his doom;
And, breathing ſlaughter, with a martial ſtalk
Strode tow'rds the Trojan; an enormous ſpear
He brandiſh'd in his hand; *a well-ſtrung bow*
Helenus aſſum'd: then both at once
Diſcharg'd the various inſtruments of death:
The ſon of Priam ſmote Atrides' breaſt-plate,
But back the dart impetuouſly recoil'd.
"As in the middle of a ſpacious plain,
When lab'rers ply the fan, on high in air,
Borne by a ſudden blaſt, the golden grain
Mounts to the ſkies, and ſhoots among the clouds:
So back the arrow bounded from the arms*."

* Broome's tranſlation of the Iliad of Homer, B. XIII.

The bow and arrow, if not actually known even in the patriarchal times, were certainly practiſed in Greece at this very early period, and thence diverged throughout the world: or innate ideas may perhaps have ſuggeſted the uſe of the weapon to many remote and utterly unconnected nations; it would be a fruitleſs attempt to endeavour to aſcertain when the Indians of North America adopted the bow, yet numbers of their chiefs have and would yet equal Teucer or Ulyſſes in managing it. Whether the earlieſt invaders of our iſland found the natives in poſſeſſion of this mode of fighting, or whether they learnt it from them, cannot now be known; but it is beyond a doubt *that fierce naval engagements with arrows* and boarding occurred in the Narrow Seas between the French and Engliſh in, and perhaps long before, the reign of Edward III. The reader may form ſome faint idea of the manner in the plate, Vol. I. page 282.

Stowe ſays, "In the year 1498, all the gardens which had continued time of mind without Moorgate, to wit, about and beyond the Lordſhip of Finſbury, were deſtroyed, and of them was made a plain field for archers to ſhoot in." From that time till about the reign of Charles II. Finſbury fields exhibited the ſingular appearance repreſented in the annexed plate, which precludes the neceſſity of ſaying more than that each butt may be diſtinguiſhed by the targets on the tops. I am indebted for the curious drawing from which it was copied to Mr. Ellis, of the Britiſh Muſeum, who traced it from an old print in the Bodleian Library, inſerted in a work on Archery by William Hole.

The Artillery Company

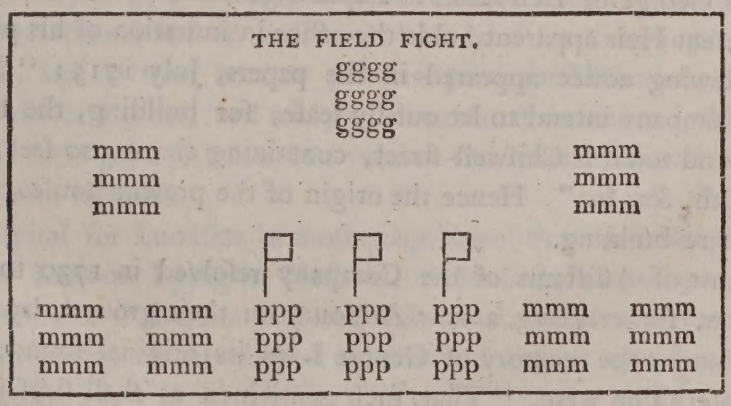
muſt have contributed to the extinction of Archery, and the formation of it may have originated from the gunners of the Tower exerciſing in the old Artillery Ground near Devonſhire Square. However, many gentlemen aſſociated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and ſome of them even appeared as commanders in the camp at Tilbury at the time of the Armada. From that period they have flouriſhed with various ſucceſs till the preſent moment, and now aſſemble on a piece of ground held on leaſe from the City of London obtained for them by Sir Paul Pinder in 1641, which is part of Bunhill Fields, and adjoins the Diſſenters' burial ground, where they have an excellent armory of brick neatly ornamented.

The enſuing extract from the Proteſtant Mercury of Sept. 20, 1700, will ſerve to ſhew that the members of the company underwent ſevere exerciſe in order to perfect

The Scale of Scores & half Scores
FINSBURY-FIELDS.
NORTH
The Purlues
Carington
Black boy
Piller of powles
Target tree
Pond
Stake by stile
Boares head
Place
Feilds
Robinsons leg
Stone
Davis da-
Cat & fiddle
Jones his ioy
Lion
Sapling by lio
Wells good will
Rainebow
Ref brach
Whitbrooke
Martins monkie
Pigion
Perins past gap
Hodgets hart
Brothers holydaye
Iappe
Grauelie
Wale noodle
Swans stake
Cornish chough
Bongmey
Parkins stone
Baines
Wards stake
Turke
Stake
hare
Camell
Sheaf of art
Beehive
Parkes his pleasure
Thurloes rose
Maiors mary gold
Cato
Kingston
Humfrey iames
Robinsons
Carters whip
Bakers boy
Cawdrees coffer
Bings st
Brands boy
Mabb
Basing hall
Bores head
Whithorne
Candle
Mill poste
Aspine
Bar-low
Lyon
Bibush
Swan
Wilcox
Flynt
Stone by the pond
Cranes
Horselose
Set Andrew
Mercers maid
Hand & rose
Townes end
Teuels timber
Speering sport
Youngpewe
Aredale
Suranha
nestman
Browne stak
Maydenblush
Julius Cæsar
Greenes sta
Sea Gryphon
Hofhonestey
Queenes
Stake
Eggle
Snowhall
Kempton
Cowslip
Martins
maif:
Watson
Pyper
Pinder
Lurching
Stake
Diall
Welson
Lanterne
Beswyck st
Gose
son
Bear pharez
Kings mace
Stile
Amias back
Theefe in the hedge
Fuller
St S Martines
Mils his back
Come
Rogers sta
St Rowland
Marshes
St D Deed
Durhams boy
H of Lancaf
Bankes his
Lees Lion
Fownsonne
Deues stak
Dick Margold
Stone in y plaine
Nonngere
Redcross
Hawes
Cooper
H Clubb
Walkers Drag-
Alhallowes
Lure
Hurst
Spindle
Yeomanson
Londeston
Vent ston
Cowps Worms
Set Leonards
Coxes content
Puttock
Nuns head
Curriers shave
Waterbearer
Perelous pond
To his affect frends MR Baker & MR Sharpe and all other louers of Archerie frequenting Finsbury fields
Princes Stake
Sawpit
Speed
Wrilock
Dame Annis le cleere
Tinckers bud
Bricklaier
Pew doore
Mouth
Great stone
Friertuck
Sonday hill
Ralfes stone
Bunhill
Witt Hole
TOVT MONDE

perfect themſelves in field movements. "The exerciſe at arms performed by the Artillery Company in the fields leading to Baums on Tueſday laſt, under the command of Sir Robert Jefferies, General; Sir Jeffery Jefferies, Lieutenant-General; Captain James Batt, Major; Captain Daniel Newcomb, Firſt Captain; Captain Henry Langley, Second Captain; Mr. William Jewell, Third Captain; Major Thomas Seeley, Captain of the Grenadiers; Lieutenant John Kelſon, Captain of the Pioneers, was as follows:

"The General, having made a review in the Artillery-ground, orders a march to Baums *, to preſerve the antient privilege; which orders are accordingly purſued, and the whole body marches in one battalion through the Eaſt gate into an open field about half-way thither, where it is drawn up, and the Lieutenant General ſent with half the army to the Eaſtward; at which he is diſguſted, and reſolves to revolt, therefore poſſeſſes ſeveral paſſes through which the General muſt march to the Southward, and accordingly attacks his van by a detachment of Grenadiers and Muſqueteers forcing them to give way; but they making an orderly retreat (by the advantage of a bridge thrown over a moraſs) gain the open field more Weſtward, in which the Lieutenant General alſo draws up in Battalia, which brings them to a general battle, in which the Lieutenant General having the diſadvantage, retreats to a ſtrong paſs, defending it ſome time, but being overpowered maintains a running fight to an eminence ſtrongly ſituated, and with great celerity fortifies it, which the General attacks, and after ſpringing ſeveral mines and carrying the outworks, prepares for a general aſſault, which obliges the beſieged to beat a parley, and ſurrender upon articles.



* Now Sir George Whitmore's.

"The

"The advanced diviſions to be fifty paces before the main body, and to fire when within ſhot of each other, the battalia's in the mean time marching up orderly, fire by platoons, at the diſcretion of the officers."

Sharp ſhooting, for which the rifle corps of the preſent company are celebrated, was practiſed at the above time with avidity.

"On Friday, the 16th of this inſtant, (June 1703,) at two in the afternoon, will be a plate to be ſhot for of twenty-five guineas value, in the Artillery-Ground, near Moor Fields. No gun to exceed four feet and a half in the barrel; the diſtance to be 200 yards, and but one ſhot apiece, the neareſt the centre to win. No perſon that ſhoots to be leſs than one guinea, but as many more as he pleaſes to complete the ſum. The money to be put into the hands of Mr. J. Jones, at the Lion and Horſe-ſhoe Tavern, or Mr. Turoy, Gunſmith, in the Minories. Note, that if any gentleman has a mind to ſhoot for the whole, there is a perſon will ſhoot with him for it, being left out by miſtake in our laſt." *Poſtman.*

On the 5th of April, 1715, the Preſident, Vice Preſident, Treaſurer, Court of Aſſiſtants, and the Members of the Company, waited on king George I. with an Addreſs, which terminated with a requeſt, that he would be pleaſed to appoint them a Captain-general; to which the Monarch replied, "I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs; and, as a mark of my particular regard for you, I will appoint the Prince of Wales for your Captain-general." On the 13th, they waited on the Prince, who declared his acceptance of the appointment, and ſigned the book, which before contained the names of Charles II. James II. William III. and Prince George of Denmark, as Captain-generals.

The preſent Heir apparent holds the office in imitation of his predeceſſors.

The following notice appeared in the papers, July 1715: "The Honourable Artillery Company intend to let out by leaſe, for building, the front of the Artillery-ground towards Chiſwell-ſtreet, containing about 500 feet in front, and 90 feet in depth, &c. &c." Hence the origin of the preſent houſes, almoſt deranged enough for re-building.

The Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company reſolved in 1730 to raiſe 3000l. by ſubſcription, for erecting a new Armoury on their ground, by which they propoſed to honour the memory of George I. as its original founder*. The terms of the ſubſcription were, "That ſuch gentlemen as ſhall ſubſcribe and pay the ſum of 5l. or upwards, ſhall have their names ſet in letters of gold on the pannels

* Who gave them 500l. to build an Armoury.

in

in the great room in the ſaid Armoury, as a grateful acknowledgment of their being kind benefactors to the ſaid Company (if they pleaſe to give leave for ſo doing).

"That ſuch gentlemen as ſhall ſubſcribe and pay the ſum of 10l. or upwards, ſhall not only have their names ſet as aforeſaid, but be admitted and entered members of the ſaid Company (if they are not ſo already), free from paying any quarterage *(durante vitâ)*, provided they are not officers in the Trained-bands in this City.

"That ſuch gentlemen as ſhall ſubſcribe and pay the ſum of 20l. or upwards, ſhall not only have their names ſet, and be admitted and entered members as aforeſaid, but be alſo admitted honorary members of the Court of Aſſiſtants; but this not to extend to any that are officers in the Trained-bands of this city, Weſtminſter, or Tower hamlets, under the degree of a Captain-lieutenant.

"That when a ſufficient ſum is ſubſcribed to complete the building the ſaid Armoury, that the ſaid ſubſcription-money be collected and received by the clerk, and paid into the hands of the Hon. Sir Gerard Conyers, treaſurer to the ſaid Company, or into the Bank of England, as the Court of Aſſiſtants ſhall ſee proper to direct and appoint, and not to be converted or employed to any other uſe or purpoſe whatever than for the building of the ſaid Armoury."

Bunhill-Fields Burial-Ground,

On the Weſt ſide of the City-road, incloſed by a ſtrong brick wall, was intended for a cemetery or general receptacle of bodies during the plague of 1665; but, as the Corporation found it had never been uſed for that purpoſe, they let it to Mr. Tindal; and it thus became a burial-place for Diſſenters, of whom it contains an incredible number, and many of the greateſt eminence. The epitaphs in it up to 1717, were printed in an 8vo volume that year. A handſome chapel faces it, with a lawn in front.

St. Luke's hoſpital for Lunatics, a moſt magnificent ſtructure though of brick, and the City of London Lying-in Hoſpital, both founded and maintained by ſubſcription, ornament Old-ſtreet and the City-road, and muſt impreſs every paſſenger with ſentiments of the deepeſt veneration for thoſe who thus nobly diſpoſe of their wealth.

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, BRIDGE WARD.

This is one of the numerous united pariſhes conſequent to the fire of 1666. After that calamity, the church of St. Margaret, which ſtood where the Monument now ſtands, was ſuppreſſed, and that of St. Magnus re-built.

William Evans returned the number of houſes included in both pariſhes to his brethren the pariſh clerks, in 1732, as 192; in 1800, there were 42 in St. Magnus, inhabited by 144 males, and 145 females; and in St. Margaret, New Fiſh-ſtreet, 60 houſes, inhabited by 178 males, and 187 females.

The diſtricts join each other, and are far from being pleaſantly ſituated. The wet and narrow Thames-ſtreet, and the ſteep Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, ever crowded by people, carts, coaches, waggons, and horſes, are not only unpleaſant but dangerous; yet the latter is well built, and the reſidence of the opulent. Beyond thoſe it will not be fair to enquire, as we ſhall find nothing more than lanes and courts, which a ſtranger would not *re*-paſs merely for the entertainment of his viſion.

The church of St. Magnus is ſituated on the South-eaſt angle of Thames-ſtreet and the North end of London-bridge, and originally belonged to the abbots and convents of Weſtminſter and Bermondſey. After their ſuppreſſion, Queen Mary granted it to the Biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, with whom it ſtill remains. The ſame Biſhop alſo poſſeſſes the advowſon of St. Margaret, which was obtained from the above Queen after the ſuppreſſion of the convent of Wincheſter.

Rectors.

Robert Ivory, M. A. circa 1708, Vicar of Hendon, Middleſex.

James Williams, D. D. circa 1714, Vicar of Chigwell, Eſſex, died July 1727.

Reuben Clark, of Emanuel College, D. D. 1727, Archdeacon of Eſſex, Vicar of Chigwell 1727, appointed chaplain in ordinary 1734. He preached a ſermon before the Houſe of Commons on the Faſt 1741.

Robert Gibſon *, M. A. April 28, 1747, died 1791.

Thomas Rennell †, D. D. April 2, 1792.

* Canon of Chriſt-church, Oxford, M. A. 1746.

† The preſent very learned Maſter of the Temple, who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his pulpit oratory, and ſeveral ſermons he has publiſhed. He was admitted at King's College Cambridge 1777; appointed a prebendary of Wincheſter; and in 1805 was promoted to the valuable Deanry of that church, in the room of the learned Dr. Holmes.

In

In October 1713, the rector received an anonymous letter which discovered a design of setting fire to the houses on London-bridge for the purposes of plundering the inhabitants. The greatest precautions were adopted in consequence of the letter, and nothing uncommon occurred; but the roof of the church was burnt in April 1760 by an accidental fire*. By its fall much damage was done to the pews, altar-piece, &c. and the organ was removed to save it.

Tonstall's valuation of the two churches is as follows:

St. Magnus.

Sir William Covyn curate; serving 10l.; goods 5l. 13s. 4d.; fined 50s.
Sir John Pernell; serving 8l.; goods 30l.; fined 3l.
Sir William Prince; benefice 11l.; goods 7l.; fined 55s.

St. Margaret.

Mr. Galfridus Wrenne rector; benefice 24l.; goods *nulla*; fined 6l.
Mr. John West curate; serving 16l.; goods 11l.; fined 4l.

Chantries.—St. Magnus.

Thomas Makyng gave unto the parish, to find a priest and one obit, one tenement called the Castle on the Hoop, with three shops, *per annum* 16l.

William Brampton gave, to find a priest and one obit, one tenement in Thames-street, *per annum* 9l.

William Rothyngs gave to the same, towards the augmentation of a priest's living, and to keep one obit, one annual rent from a shop in the parish of St. Magnus, *per annum* 20s.

Ralph de Grey gave to the same, towards the finding of a priest, one tenement in the parish of St. Magnus, *per annum* 4l.

The fraternity of *Salve Regina*, founded within the said church of St. Magnus, *scil.* Andrew Hunter, Thomas Brooke, John Wage, John Parnell, Henry Hale, John Potman; the yearly value of which several gifts amounts to the sum of 49l. 4s.

Whereof to Sir William Swanne, priest, for his stipend, 8l.

To William Bunting, priest, 8l.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. XXX. p. 199.

Spent

Spent upon obits, lamps, and lights, 10l. 4s. 1d.

To certain poor brethren and ſiſters of the ſaid fraternity fallen into decay 18l.

To one of the ſaid brothers, being priſoner in Ludgate, after 2s. the week.

To certain others of the ſaid fraternity 5s. 4d. And then remaineth clear 47s. 4d.

St. Margaret.

John Coggeſhall gave, to find two prieſts, and one obit and lights, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 13l. 10s.

John Rous gave, to find a prieſt and two tapers, two ſhops in the pariſh of St. Margaret, *per annum* 5l.

Robert Whaplode gave, to find a prieſt, all his tenements in the pariſh of St. Leonard, 40s.

The inſide of the church of St. Magnus is almoſt a ſquare, and has very recently been re-built. On the South ſide, next the Thames, eight Ionic fluted columns ſupport an entablature, on which the vault reſts, which contains eight plain oval windows ſeparated by fluted bands; and the centres have flowers within circular wreaths. The cielings of the ailes are horizontal, and entirely plain. The organ at the Weſt end is very large, and almoſt fills that part of the nave. It ſtands in a neat Compoſite gallery; and the caſe is remarkably rich, and highly ornamented with carvings of fruits, flowers, ſcrolls, and muſical inſtruments. The ſacrarium is of the Ionic Order; and the arch above it is divided into ſmall pannels. The altar-piece conſiſts of four Compoſite pillars and two pilaſters, which ſupport an entablature and circular pediment, in the tympan of which is a gilt pelican feeding her young. The intercolumniations contain the uſual tablets, and paintings of Moſes and Aaron. The ornamental carvings under thoſe are very beautiful. An attic on the entablature is moſt laviſhly decorated with exquiſite carvings; and a circle under a pediment contains a nimbus ſurrounded by cherubim. Two angels (ſtatues), and nearly as large as life, extend palm branches. The rails are rich iron-work, blue and gold.

The font has nothing particular to recommend it; but the pulpit, placed againſt a South-eaſt pillar, is very much ornamented by carvings.

Monuments.

On the South wall, a very neat tablet: "Sacred to the memory of Clement Corderoy, who died ſuddenly on the 26th Auguſt 1786, aged 71 years; but whoſe

whoſe virtues are beſt inſcribed on the hearts of thoſe who knew him. Alſo Amelia, his wife, who, unable to ſuſtain the loſs of her partner, lingered till the 4th September 1789, when ſhe died a victim to conjugal affection, aged 55 years."

Another near it, very handſome, is "In memory of Matthew Armſtrong, a man of ſtrict integrity, late churchwarden of this pariſh, and partner with Sir James Sanderſon, Roxby, and Co. hop-merchants, who departed this life Dec. 19, 1801, aged 51 years."

A mural monument conſiſting of a pyramid of black marble, on which is a tablet of white ſupporting a ſarcophagus, ornamented with emblems and the City regalia, is inſcribed, "In a vault near to this place reſt the remains of lady Sanderſon, firſt wife of Sir James Sanderſon, alderman of this ward. She departed this life when lady-mayoreſs, at Eaſt-hill, near Wandſworth, on the 17th of Auguſt 1793, aged 50 years. She was the eldeſt daughter of John Judd, eſq. of Chelmsford, who was high-ſheriff of Eſſex in 1787. Four children, namely, James, John-Judd, Elizabeth, and Jemima-Mary, who all died young (and were all ſhe had), are interred here alſo. She was irreproachable in her manners, gentle in her temper, had a heart full of affection for her truly afflicted huſband, and a conſcience void of offence towards God and towards man." And "Sacred to the memory of Sir James Sanderſon, bart. M.P. He ſerved the office of ſheriff of London and Middleſex 1785, and was elected lord-mayor in 1792, in which high ſtation he diſplayed a ſpirit of fortitude and prudence, in checking the then riſing ſpirit of faction and revolt, which highly merited the gratitude of the preſent age, and the remembrance of poſterity. After a conſpicuous exertion of eminent talents directed to the ſervice of this city, and his king and country, he conſummated a great and beneficial character by dying in the faith, in the profeſſion, and in the hopes of Chriſtianity, the 21ſt day of June, 1798, aged 56 years; leaving iſſue an infant daughter by his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Skinner, eſq. late lord-mayor of London."

An exceeding pretty Corinthian monument, "Sacred to the memory of Miles Stringer, many years an eminent ſpice-merchant of this pariſh, who departed this life Dec. 24, 1799, aged 66 years, and lies interred in the family vault in the pariſh church of Eaſt Greenwich, Kent, leaving a widow, two ſons, and five daughters. To the moſt pleaſing and unaffected urbanity of manners he joined the ſincerity of an honeſt man. He was mild without weakneſs, firm without obſtinacy, obliging without ſelf-intereſt, and liberal without oſtentation.

His morality was that of principle; his religion, the ſubjection of the will, and the devotion of the heart, to God. Reader! doſt thou deſire to live in peace, to reſt in hope, to ariſe in glory? Go, imitate his virtues; and thy laſt end, like his, ſhall be bleſt."

A plain tablet and urn, "Sacred to the memory of Coles Child, of Camberwell, in Surrey, a ſenior inhabitant of this pariſh, and during twenty-ſix years a faithful repreſentative of the ward in Common-council. In private, in ſocial, in mercantile life, the virtues which adorned him were many, yet unaſſuming, great, though never obtruſive. Piety to God, benevolence to man, probity in commercial tranſactions, prudence in perſonal conduct, conjugal and parental tenderneſs, ardour and conſtancy in friendſhip; *theſe* endear his name to all who knew him, and render his example inſtructive, and his death deeply lamented. He ceaſed to be mortal, after a lingering illneſs which he bore with fortitude, May 3, 1798, aged 60. Soon followed him, on the 28th Dec. 1802, at the age of 68, the partner of his cares, the wife of his boſom, Iſabella Child; a mother whoſe moſt affectionate attention, engraven on the tablet of the heart, filial piety ſtrives in vain to delineate on the monumental marble."

On the North wall: "Sacred to the memory of Mr. W. Haſſell, who died April 24, 1797, aged 35 years."

On the Eaſt wall, a memorial to Thomas Collet, deputy of the ward for 20 years; died 1703, aged 71; and his lady, Sarah Collet, 1714, aged 74. And Thomas Preſton, eſq. 1732. Sarah his wife, daughter of Thomas Collet, 1736, aged 71.

Another: Robert Dickens, 1705.

The projecting dial and the clock of St. Magnus were erected by Sir Charles Duncomb, alderman and ſheriff; and are mentioned, Sept. 11, 1700, in the Proteſtant Mercury, as follows: "On Monday laſt, the Right hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the worſhipful aldermen and ſheriffs, went with the uſual formalities to proclaim Southwark fair; after which they were nobly entertained at the Bridge-houſe, according to an antient annual cuſtom. In their paſſing by St. Magnus church, they were preſented with the view of that noble and magnificent dial erected at the Weſt end at the charge of the generous Sir Charles Duncomb, which equalizing, if not exceeding, all others of that kind, ſeems to anſwer the deſign of the donor." The ſame munificent gentleman preſented the church with an organ, by Jordan.

"Whereas

"Whereas Mr. Abraham Jordan, ſen. and jun. have, with their own hands (joynery excepted), made and erected a very large organ in St. Magnus church, at the foot of London-bridge, conſiſting of four ſetts of keys, one of which is adapted to the art of emitting ſounds by ſwelling notes, which never was in any organ before; this inſtrument will be publicly opened on Sunday next, the performance by Mr. John Robinſon. The above-ſaid Abraham Jordan gives notice to all maſters and performers that he will attend every day next week at the ſaid church to accommodate all thoſe gentlemen who ſhall have a curioſity to hear it." *Spectator*, Feb. 8, 1712.

The ſteeple of St. Magnus is handſome, but by no means magnificent, and is rather injured in effect by the apertures that pierce three ſides of the baſe; thoſe are moſt judiciouſly contrived as paſſages, for which the publick are indebted to the foreſight of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who introduced them for the convenience of poſterity, as his contemporaries were content to uſe London-bridge encumbered with houſes, which extended to the church, and concealed the arches, till they were removed in 1760.

The temporary deſtruction of London, in 1666, commenced within the pariſh of St. Margaret, 202 feet from the Monument, erected on the ſite of the church, in commemoration of that terrible yet in its conſequences uſeful event. The houſe which afterwards occupied the fatal ſpot whence the flames firſt iſſued was marked by the following intemperate inſcription, the reſult of then unſubdued reſentment:

"Here, by the permiſſion of Heaven, Hell broke looſe upon this Proteſtant city from the malicious hearts of barbarous Papiſts, by the hand of their agent Hubert, who confeſſed, and on the ruins of this place declared, the fact for which he was hanged, *viz.* that here began that dreadful fire which is deſcribed and perpetuated on the neighbouring pillar, erected, anno 1681, in the mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward, knight."

I have ever preferred ſelecting the narratives or obſervations of witneſſes to occurrences or facts. In this inſtance, I fortunately have it in my power to preſent the reader with an extract from "God's terrible Voice in the City," by T. Vincent, miniſter of St. Magdalen's, Milk-ſtreet, who actually ſaw, and thus deſcribes, the progreſs of the dreadful calamity:

"I proceed next to give a narration of the judgment of the fire; in which I ſhall be more brief, it being diſpatcht in fewer daies, than the plague was in months.

" It was the 2d of September 1666, that the anger of the Lord was kindled againſt London, and the fire began: It began in a Baker's houſe in Pudding-lane, by Fiſh-ſtreet-hill: and now the Lord is making London " like a fiery oven in the time of his anger," Pſalm xxi. 9. and in his wrath doth devour and ſwallow up our habitations. It was in the depth and dead of the night, when moſt doors and ſenſes were lockt up in the city, that the fire doth break forth and appear abroad: and like a mighty gyant refreſht with wine, doth awake and arm itſelf, quickly gathers ſtrength, when it had made havock of ſome houſes, ruſhed down the hill towards the Bridge, croſſeth Thames-ſtreet, invadeth Magnus church at the Bridge-foot, and though that church were ſo great, yet it was not a ſufficient barricado againſt this conqueror; but having ſcaled and taken this fort, it ſhooteth flames with ſo much the greater advantage into all places round about; and a great building of houſes upon the Bridge is quickly thrown to the ground: then the conqueror being ſtayed in his courſe at the Bridge, marcheth back towards the city again, and runs along with great noiſe and violence through Thames-ſtreet Weſtward, where having ſuch combuſtible matter in its teeth, and ſuch a fierce wind upon its back, it prevails with little reſiſtance, unto the aſtoniſhment of the beholders.

" My buſineſs is not to ſpeak of the hand of man, which was made uſe of in the beginning and carrying on of this fire. The beginning of the fire at ſuch a time, when there had been ſo much hot weather, which had dryed the houſes, and made them the more fit for fuel; the beginning of it in ſuch a place, where there were ſo many timber houſes, and the ſhops filled with ſo much combuſtible matter; and the beginning of it juſt when the wind did blow ſo fiercely upon that corner towards the reſt of the city, which then was like tinder to the ſparks; this doth ſmell of a Popiſh deſign, hatcht in the ſame place where the Gunpowder Plot was contrived, only that this was more ſucceſsful. The world ſufficiently knows how correſpondent this is to Popiſh principles and practices; thoſe, who could intentionally blow up King and Parliament by gunpowder, might (without any ſcruple of their kinds of conſcience) actually burn an heretical city (as they count it) into aſhes: for beſides the diſpenſations they can have from his Holineſs or rather his Wickedneſs the Pope, for the moſt horrid crimes of murder, inceſt, and the like; it is not unlikely, but they count ſuch an action as this meritorious, (in their kind of merit) which, in the iſſue, they will find to merit the flames of eternal fire, inſtead of a crown of glory, which I wonder that in their way they

can

can have the leaſt hopes of * : I believe that the people will now take more heed of them and their wayes ; and inſtead of promoting their cauſe, I hope that a contrary effect is produced ; and that the before indifferency of a generation more newly ſprung up, who did not know them, is now turned into loathing and deteſtation of ſuch a religion, as can allow of ſuch practices. My work is not to declare what hath been proved againſt the Papiſts before the Honourable Committee of Parliament appointed to enquire into their inſolencies, and the proofs which have been given in, concerning the fire, and who have been acceſſary thereunto.

" No ; I would rather endeavour to turn people's eyes from men to God ; for, whoever were the inſtruments, God was the author of this evil which hath come upon us ; there being no evil in the city (that is, evil of puniſhment) which the Lord as a righteous, and the ſupreme judge, doth not inflict. And ſurely more of the extraordinary hand of God, than of any men, did appear in the burning of the city of London. God could have prevented men, by diſcovering their plots (as he did that of the Gun-powder Treaſon) before they had taken effect: God could have directed and given a bleſſing unto means for the quenching of it when it was firſt kindled. God who hath the winds in his fiſt, could have gathered in the wind, and laid it aſleep ; or ſo turned it the other way, that it ſhould have been a defence to the city : or God who hath the clouds at his command, and the bottles of heaven in his hand, could have gathered his thick clouds together, and ſqueezed them, opened his bottles, and poured down rain in abundance upon the city ; ſo that if the wind had blown as it did, it ſhould have blown water upon the fire, which would quickly have put it out. But the heavens at that time were braſs ; no ſhowering clouds to be ſeen ; the fire begins, is quickly taken notice of, though in the midſt of the night ; fire, fire, fire, doth reſound the ſtreets ; many citizens ſtart out of their ſleep, look out of their windows ; ſome dreſs themſelves, and run to the place. The Lord Mayor of the city comes with his officers, a confuſion there is, councel is taken away ; and London, ſo famous for wiſdome and dexterity, can now find neither brains nor hands to prevent its ruine. The hand of God was in it : the decree was come forth : London muſt now fall : and who could prevent it ? No wonder, when ſo many pillars are removed, if the building tumbles, the prayers, tears, and faith which ſometimes London hath had, might have quenched the violence of the fire ; might have opened heaven

* The reader will have the goodneſs to recollect, this is the violence of *ſixteen hundred ſixty ſeven* not 1806.

for

for rain, and driven back the wind: but now the fire gets maſtery, and burns dreadfully: and God with his great bellows blows upon it, which makes it ſpread quickly, and go on with ſuch force and rage, overturning all ſo furiouſly, that the whole city is brought into jeopardy of deſolation. That night moſt of the Londoners had taken their laſt ſleep in their houſes: they little thought it would be ſo when they went into their beds; they did not in the leaſt ſuſpect, when the doors of their ears were unlockt, and the caſements of their eyes were opened in the morning, to hear of ſuch an enemy's invading the city, and that they ſhould ſee him with ſuch fury enter the doors of their houſes, break into every room, and look out of their caſements with ſuch a threatning countenance, as it is ſaid, Lamentations, iv. 12. 'The inhabitants would not have believed that the adverſary ſhould have entered the gates of Jeruſalem.' So the inhabitants of the city would not have believed that the fire ſhould have entered and prevailed to burn London to the ground.

"That which made the ruine the more diſmal, was, that it was begun on the Lord's-day morning; never was there the like Sabbath in London, ſome churches were in flames that day, and God ſeems to come down, and to preach himſelf in them, as he did in Mount Sinai, when the mount burned with fire; ſuch warm preaching thoſe churches never had, ſuch lightning dreadful ſermons never were before delivered in London. In other churches miniſters were preaching their farewell ſermons, and people were hearing with quaking and aſtoniſhment. Inſtead of a holy reſt which Chriſtians have taken on this day, there is a tumultuous hurrying about the ſtreets towards the place that burned, and more tumultuous hurrying upon the ſpirits of thoſe that ſat ſtill, and had only the notice of the ear of the quick and ſtrange ſpreading of the fire.

"Now the Train-bands are up in arms, watching at every quarter for outlandiſh men, becauſe of the general fears and jealouſies, and rumours that fire-balls were thrown into houſes by ſeveral of them, to help on and provoke the too furious flames. Now goods are haſtily removed from the lower parts of the city; and the body of the people begins to retire, and draw upwards, as the people did from the tabernacles of Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, when the earth did cleave aſunder and ſwallow them up; Numbers, xvi. 27, 31, 32: or rather as Lot drew out from his houſe in Sodom before it was conſumed by fire from Heaven, Geneſis xix. Yet ſome hopes were retained on the Lord's-day, that the fire would be extinguiſhed, eſpecially by them who lived in the remote parts; they could ſcarcely imagine that the fire a mile off ſhould be able to reach their houſes.

"But

" But the evening draws on, and now the fire is more viſible and dreadful: inſtead of the black curtains of the night, which uſed to be ſpread over the city, now the curtains are yellow, the ſmoak that aroſe from the burning parts ſeemed like ſo much flame in the night, which being blown upon the other parts by the wind, the whole city at ſome diſtance ſeemed to be on fire. Now hopes begin to ſink, and a general conſternation ſeiſeth upon the ſpirits of people; little ſleep is taken in London this night; the amazement which the eye and ear doth effect upon the ſpirit, doth either dry up or drive away the vapour which uſed to bind up the ſenſes. Some are at work to quench the fire with water, others endeavour to ſtop its courſe, by pulling down of houſes: but all to no purpoſe: if it be a little allayed, or beaten down, or put to a ſtand in ſome places, it is but a very little while; it quickly recruits, and recovers its force; it leaps and mounts, and makes the more furious onſet, drives back its oppoſers, ſnatcheth their weapons out of their hands, ſeiſeth upon the water, houſes, and engines, burns them, ſpoils them, and makes them unfit for ſervice. Some are upon their knees in the night, pouring out tears before the Lord, interceding for poor London, in the day of its calamity; but alas, I fear there were too few weeping Jeremiahs at the throne of grace, too few Moſes's to ſtand in the gap, too few Jacobs to wreſtle with the Lord, and hang about his arm. London's ſins were too great, and God's anger againſt the city was too hot, ſo eaſily and preſently to be quenched and allayed; and if by the interceſſion of ſome, a mitigation be obtained, ſo that the Lord doth not ſtir up all his wrath, utterly to deſtroy the place, as he did Sodom and Gomorrah, yet none can prevail to call back that wrath, and reverſe that decree which is gone forth againſt the city: the time of London's fall is come; the fire hath received its commiſſion from God to burn down the city, and therefore all attempts to hinder it are in vain.

" On the Lord's-day night the fire had run as far as Garlick-hythe in Thames-ſtreet, and had crept up into Cannon-ſtreet, and levelled it with the ground, and ſtill is making forward by the water-ſide, and upward to the brow of the hill, on which the city was built.

" On Monday Gracechurch-ſtreet is all in flames, with Lumbard-ſtreet on the left-hand, and part of Fenchurch-ſtreet on the right, the fire working (though not ſo faſt) againſt the wind that way: before it were pleaſant and ſtately houſes, behind it ruinous and deſolate heaps. The burning them was in faſhion of a bow; a dreadful bow it was, ſuch as mine eyes never before had ſeen; a bow which had

God's

God's arrow in it with a flaming point; it was a ſhining bow, not like that in the cloud, which brings water with it, and withal ſignifies God's covenant, not to deſtroy the world any more with water: but it was a bow which had fire in it, which ſignified God's anger, and his intention to deſtroy London with fire.

"Now the flames break in upon Cornhill, that large and ſpacious ſtreet, and quickly croſs the way by the train of wood that lay in the ſtreets untaken away, which had been pulled down from houſes to prevent its ſpreading, and ſo they lick the whole ſtreet as they go; they mount up to the top of the higheſt houſes: they deſcend down to the bottom of the loweſt vaults and cellars; and march along on both ſides of the way, with ſuch a roaring noiſe as never was heard in the city of London; no ſtately building ſo great as to reſiſt their fury: the Royal Exchange itſelf, the glory of the merchants, is now invaded with much violence; and when once the fire was entered, how quickly did it run round the galleries, filling them with flames; then deſcendeth the ſtairs, compaſſeth the walks, giving forth flaming volleys, and filleth the court with ſheets of fire; by and by the kings fall all down upon their faces, and the greateſt part of the ſtone-building after them (the founder's ſtatue only remaining) with ſuch a noiſe as was dreadful and aſtoniſhing.

"Then, then the city did ſhake indeed; and the inhabitants did tremble, and flew away in great amazement from their houſes, leſt the flames ſhould devour them; rattle, rattle, rattle, was the noiſe which the fire ſtruck upon the ear round about, as if there had been a thouſand iron chariots beating upon the ſtones; and if you opened your eye to the opening of the ſtreets, where the fire was come, you might ſee in ſome places whole ſtreets at once in flames, that iſſued forth, as if they had been ſo many great forges from the oppoſite windows, which folding together, were united into one great flame throughout the whole ſtreet; and then you might ſee the houſes tumble, tumble, tumble, from one end of the ſtreet to the other with a great craſh, leaving the foundations open to the view of the heavens.

"Now fearfulneſs and terror doth ſurprize the citizens of London, confuſion and aſtoniſhment doth fall upon them at this unheard-of, unthought-of judgment. It would have grieved the heart of an unconcerned perſon, to ſee the ruful looks, the pale cheeks, the tears trickling down from the eyes, (where the greatneſs of ſorrow and amazement could give leave for ſuch a vent), the ſmiting of the breaſt, the wringing of the hands; to hear the ſighs and groans, the doleful and weeping

ſpeeches

ſpeeches of the diſtreſſed citizens, when they were bringing forth their wives (ſome from their child-bed) and their little ones (ſome from their ſick-bed) out of their houſes, and ſending them into the countries, or ſomewhere into the fields with their goods. Now the hopes of London are gone, their hearts are ſunk; now there is a general remove in the city, and that in a greater hurry than before the plague; their goods being in greater danger by the fire, than their perſons were by the ſickneſs. Scarcely are ſome returned, but they muſt remove again, and not as before, now without any more hopes of ever returning, and living in thoſe houſes any more.

"Now carts, and drays, and coaches, and horſes, as many as could have entrance into the city, were loaden; and any money, is given for help, 5l. 10l. 20l. 30l. for a cart, to bear forth into the fields ſome choice things, which were ready to be conſumed; and ſome of the countries had the conſcience to accept of the higheſt price, which the citizens did then offer in their extremity; I am miſtaken if ſuch money do not burn worſe than the fire out of which it was raked. Now caſks of wine, and oil, and other commodities, are tumbled along, and the owners ſhove as much of their goods as they can towards the gates; every one now becomes a porter to himſelf, and ſcarcely a back either of man or woman that hath ſtrength, but had a burden on it in the ſtreet: it was very ſad to ſee ſuch throngs of poor citizens coming in and going forth from the unburnt parts, heavy loaden with ſome pieces of their goods, but more heavy loaden with weighty grief and ſorrow of heart, ſo that it is wonderful they did not quite ſink under theſe burdens.

"Monday night was a dreadful night, when the wings of the night had ſhadowed the light of the heavenly bodies, there was no darkneſs of night in London, for the fire ſhines now round about with a fearful blaze, which yielded ſuch light in the ſtreets, as it had been the ſun at noon-day. Now the fire having wrought backward ſtrangely againſt the wind to Billingſgate, &c. along Thames-ſtreet Eaſtward, runs up the hill to Tower-ſtreet, and having marched on from Grace-church-ſtreet, making further progreſs in Fenchurch-ſtreet, and having ſpread its wing beyond Queenhithe in Thames-ſtreet Weſtward, mounts up from the water ſide through Dowgate and Old Fiſh-ſtreet into Watling-ſtreet. But the great fury of the fire was in the broader ſtreets; in the midſt of the night it was come down Cornhill, and laid it in the duſt, and runs along by the Stocks, and there meets with another fire, which came down Threadneedle-ſtreet; a little

further with another, which came up from Wallbrook; a little further with another, which comes up from Bucklerſbury; and all theſe four joining together, break into one great flame at the corner of Cheapſide with ſuch a dazling light, and burning heat, and roaring noiſe by the fall of ſo many houſes together, that was very amazing; and though it were ſomething ſtopt in its ſwift courſe at Mercers' Chapel, yet with great force in a while it conquers the place, and burns through it, and then with great rage proceedeth forward in Cheapſide.

"On Tueſday was the fire burning up the very bowels of London; Cheapſide is all in a light fire in a few hours' time: many fires meeting there, as in the center; from Soper-lane, Bow-lane, Bread-ſtreet, Friday-ſtreet, and Old Change, the fire comes up almoſt together, and breaks furiouſly into the broad ſtreet, and moſt of that ſide of the way was together in flames, a dreadful ſpectacle! and then partly by the fire which came down by Mercers' Chapel, partly by the fall of the houſes croſs the way, the other ſide is quickly kindled, and doth not ſtand long after it. Now the fire gets into Blackfryers, and ſo continues its courſe by the water, and makes up towards Paul's Church on that ſide, and Cheapſide fire beſets the great building on this ſide; and the church, though all of ſtone outward, though naked of houſes about it, and though ſo high above all buildings in the city, yet within a while doth yield to the violent aſſaults of the conquering flames, and ſtrangely takes fire at the top; now the lead melts and runs down, as if it had been ſnow before the ſun; and the great beams and maſſy ſtones with a great noiſe fall on the pavement, and break through into Faith-church underneath, and great flakes of ſtone ſcale and peel off ſtrangely from the ſide of the walls. The conqueror having got this high fort, darts its flames round about; now Paternoſter-row, Newgate-market, the Old Bailey, and Ludgate-hill, have ſubmitted themſelves to the devouring fire, which with wonderful ſpeed ruſheth down the hill into Fleet-ſtreet. Now Cheapſide fire marcheth along Ironmonger-lane, Old Jury, Lawrence-lane, Milk-ſtreet, Wood-ſtreet, Gutter-lane, Foſter-lane; now it runs along Lothbury, Cateaton-ſtreet, &c. From Newgate-market, it aſſaults Chriſt-church, and conquers that great building, and burns through Martin's-lane towards Alderſgate, and all about ſo furiouſly as if it would not leave a houſe ſtanding upon the ground.

"Now horrible flakes of fire mount up the ſky, and the yellow ſmoke of London aſcendeth up towards heaven, like the ſmoke of a great furnace; a ſmoke ſo great, as darkened the ſun at noon-day (if at any time the ſun peeped forth, it

it looked red like blood). The cloud of ſmoke was ſo great, that travellers did ride at noon-day ſome miles together in the ſhadow thereof, though there were no other cloud beſide to be ſeen in the ſky.

" And if Monday night was dreadful, Tueſday night was more dreadful, when far the greateſt part of the city was conſumed: many thouſands who on Saturday had houſes convenient in the city, both for themſelves and to entertain others, now have not where to lay their head; and the fields are the only receptacle, which they can find for themſelves and their goods; moſt of the late inhabitants of London lie all night in the open air, with no other canopy over them but that of the heavens. The fire is ſtill making towards them, and threateneth the ſuburbs; it was amazing to ſee how it had ſpread itſelf ſeveral miles in compaſs: and amongſt other things that night, the ſight of Guildhall was a fearful ſpectacle, which ſtood the whole body of it together in view, for ſeveral hours together, after the fire had taken it, without flames (I ſuppoſe becauſe the timber was ſuch ſolid oak) in a bright ſhining coal, as if it had been a palace of gold, or a great building of burniſhed braſs.

" On Wedneſday morning, when people expected that the ſuburbs would be burnt as well as the city, and with ſpeed were preparing their flight, as well as they could, with their luggage into the countries, and neighbouring villages; then the Lord hath pity on poor London, his bowels begin to relent, his heart is turned within him, and he " ſtays his rough wind in the day of the Eaſt-wind;" his fury begins to be allayed, he hath a remnant of people in London, and there ſhall a remnant of houſes eſcape: the wind now is huſht, the commiſſion of the fire is withdrawing, and it burns ſo gently, even where it meets with no oppoſition, that it was not hard to be quenched, in many places with a few hands: now the citizens begin to gather a little heart, and encouragement in their endeavours to quench the fire. A check it had at Leadenhall, by that great building; a ſtop it had in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, Fenchurch-ſtreet, Lime-ſtreet, Mark-lane, and towards the Tower; one means, under God, was the blowing up of houſes with gunpowder. Now it is ſtayed in Lothbury, Broad-ſtreet, Coleman-ſtreet; towards the gates it burnt, but not with any great violence; at the Temple alſo it is ſtayed, and in Holborn, where it had got no great footing; and when once the fire was got under, it was kept under; and on Thurſday the flames were extinguiſhed.

But on Wedneſday night, when the people late of London, now in the fields, hoped to get a little reſt on the ground, where they had ſpread their beds, a more dreadful fear falls upon them than they had before; through a rumour that the French were coming armed againſt them, to cut their throats, and ſpoil them of what they had ſaved out of the fire; they were now naked and weak, and in ill condition to defend themſelves, and the hearts, eſpecially of the females, do quake and tremble, and are ready to die within them; yet many citizens, having loſt their houſes, and almoſt all that they had, are fired with rage and fury; and they begin to ſtir up themſelves like lions, or like bears bereaved of their whelps, and now arm, arm, arm, doth reſound the fields and ſuburbs with a great noiſe. We may gueſs at the diſtreſs and perplexity of the people this night, which was ſomething alleviated when the falſeneſs of the alarm was perceived.

"Thus fell great London, that ancient city! that populous city! London! which was the queen city of the land, and as famous as moſt cities in the world; none ſo famous for the Goſpel, and zealous profeſſion of the Reformed religion. And yet how is London departed like ſmoke, and her glory laid in the duſt! how is her deſtruction come, which no man thought of, and her deſolation in a moment! how do the nations about gaze and wonder! how doth the whole land tremble at the noiſe of her fall! how do her citizens droop and hang down their heads! her women and virgins weep, and ſit in the duſt! Oh, the paleneſs that now ſits upon the cheeks! the aſtoniſhment and confuſion that covers the face, the diſmal apprehenſions that ariſe in the minds of moſt concerning the dreadful conſequences which are likely to be of this fall of London! How is the pride of London ſtained, and beauty ſpoiled! her arm broken, and ſtrength departed! her riches almoſt gone, and treaſures ſo much conſumed! the head now is ſick, and the whole body faint; the heart is wounded, and every other part is ſenſible of its ſtroke; never was England in greater danger of being made a prey to a foreign power, than ſince the firing and fall of this city, which had the ſtrength and treaſure of the nation in it. How is London ceaſed, that rich city! that joyous city! One corner indeed is left, but more than as many houſes as were within the walls, are turned into aſhes.

"The merchants now have left the Royal Exchange; the buyers and ſellers have now forſaken the ſtreets; Gracechurch-ſtreet, Cornhill, Cheapſide, Newgate-market, and the like places, which uſed ſome time to have throngs of traffiquers, now are become empty of inhabitants; and inſtead of the ſtately houſes

which

which ſtood there laſt ſummer, now they lie this winter in ruinous heaps. The glory of London is now fled away like a bird; the trade of London is ſhattered and broken to pieces; her delights alſo are vaniſhed, and pleaſant things laid waſte. Now no chaunting to the ſound of the viol, and dancing to the ſweet muſic of other inſtruments. Now no drinking wine in bowls, and ſtretching upon the beds of luſt. Now no exceſs of wine and banquetings; no feaſts in halls, and curious diſhes; no amorous looks and wanton dalliances; no ruſtling ſilks and coſtly dreſſes: theſe things in that place are at an end. But if houſes for ſin alone were ſunk, and fuel for luſt only were conſumed, it would not be ſo much; but the houſes alſo for God's worſhip (which formerly were a bulwark againſt the fire, partly through the walls about them, partly through the fervent prayers within them) now are devoured by the flames; and the habitations of many who truly fear God have not eſcaped; and in the places where God hath been ſerved, and his ſervants have lived, now nettles are growing, owls are ſcreeching, thieves and cut-throats are lurking. A ſad fate there is now in the ruinous parts of London; and terrible hath the voice of the Lord been, which hath been crying, yea roaring, in the city by theſe dreadful judgments of the plague and fire which he hath brought upon us."

The following letter, from an actual ſufferer, to Thomas Staveley, Eſq. the celebrated author of "The Romiſh Horſeleech," is preſerved by Mr. Nichols*:

"Good Brother; laſt night I was at my ſiſter Hayman's; then came to my hands a letter from you of the 9th inſtant, for which I was joyful, and eſpecially to ſee ſoe many expreſſions of love and ſenſeabillity on your ſad eſtate of poore London in general, and of all our friends in pertickilor. The fire began at a baker's houſe in Pudding-lane, near my father's houſe, by accident for any thing I can heare. It was ſoe feirſe a fire, that my father's houſe was burnt before I heard of it: he hath loſt 200l. a yeare, beſides many goods. From the Tower to the Temple, I thinke, ther is not one houſe left; and from Leaden-hall Corner to the foote of Holbourne hill is all downe: in ſhort, I judge as much to bee burnt without the walls, as is left withi the walls. I thinke there is 12 high churches left within the walls of the 97; all the reſt are utterly demoliſhed. Truly it is ſuch a ſight to behould, that a man can hardly forbare weeping. All our friends are well: brother George and brother Hungerford hath taken houſes;

* Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 681.

but

but poore Babington *, I knowe not what hee will doe. Hee is much troubled, and is like to loſe much. I removed my goods, but have them home againe. Truly, God hath been very good to mee; hee hath ordered all my affaires for me better than I could deſire: for, if I ſhould have had my own deſire, I ſhould have been undon. I pray God to ſanctifie to us all both his mercies and his judgements, that it may have a dew effect upon us in our lives and converſations. My deare is well, but was very much affrighted; and truly wee both are much troubled with ſad dreames of fire in the night. Direct your letters to mee at the Crowne without Biſhopgate. Pray preſent myne and my deare's ſervis to my good ſiſter, with all your little ones, with no leſs to yourſelfe. I reſt your very loving brother, ARTHUR STAVELEY, Sept. 17, 1666."

The reader will appreciate the circumſtances of the enſuing narratives as he pleaſes; but I think he will allow with me that they are intereſting as one of the firſt productions of the preſs after the dreadful conflagration in 1666.

"A true and faithful Account of the ſeveral Informations exhibited to the honourable Committee appointed by the Parliament to enquire into the late dreadful burning of the City of London. Together with other Informations, touching the Inſolency of Popiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits and the Increaſe of Popery, brought to the honourable Committee appointed by the Parliament for that Purpoſe.

"London's Conſumption by Fire.

"Upon the 2d of September 1666, the fire began in London, at one Farryner's houſe, a baker in Pudding-lane, between the hours of one and two in the morning, and continued burning until the 6th of September following; conſuming, as by the ſurveyors appears in print, three hundred ſeventy-three acres within the walls of the city of London, and ſixty-three acres three roods without the walls. There remains ſeventy-five acres three roods yet ſtanding within the walls unburnt. Eighty-nine pariſh churches, beſides chapels burnt. Eleven pariſhes within the walls yet ſtanding. Houſes burnt, thirteen thouſand two hundred. Per Jonas Moore, Ralph Gatrix, Surveyors.

"Upon the 18th of September 1666, the Parliament came together; and upon the 25th of the ſame month, the Houſe of Commons appointed a Committee to enquire into the cauſes of the late fire; before whom the following in-

* Another brother.

formations

formations were given in, and proved before the Committee, as by their Report will more clearly appear, bearing date the 22d of January 1666; and upon the 8th of February following, the Parliament was prorogued before they came to give their judgment thereupon.

"Die Martis, 25 Septembris 1666, 18 Car. II.

"Reſolved, &c. That a Committee be appointed, to enquire into the cauſes of the late fire; and that it be referred to Sir Charles Harbord, Mr. Sandys, Colonel Birch, Sir Robert Brook, Sir Thomas Littleton, Mr. Prin, Mr. Jones, Sir Solomon Swale, Sir Thomas Tomlins, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Finch, Lord Herbert, Sir John Heath, Mr. Millward, Sir Richard Ford, Mr. Robert Milward, Sir William Lowther, Sir Richard Vatley, Sir Rowland Beckley, Sir Thomas Allen, Mr. Whorwood, Mr. Coventry, Serjeant Maynard, Sir Jo. Talbot, Mr. Morley, Mr. Garraway, Sir Francis Goodrick, Col. Strangways, Sir Edward Maſſey, Sir Edmund Walpool, Sir Robert Atkins, Sir Thomas Gower, Mr. Trevor, Sir Thomas Clifford, Sir Henry Cæſar, Sir John Monſon, Sir John Charlton, Lord Ancram, Mr. Pepis, Sir Richard Everard, Mr. Crouch, Mr. Merrel, Sir William Hickman, Sir Richard Brown, Mr. Maynard; and they are to meet to-morrow, at two of the clock in the afternoon, in the Speaker's chamber; and to ſend for perſons, papers, and records. Will. Goldeſbrough, Cler. Dom. Com.

"October 9, 1666.

"Ordered, That theſe members following be added to the Committee appointed to enquire into the cauſes of the late fire; *viz.* Sir John Pelham, Mr. Hugh Buſcowen, Mr. Giles Hungerford, Sir William Lewis, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir John Brampſtone, Mr. Milward, Mr. Buſcowen, and all the members that ſerve for the City of London. Will. Goldeſbrough, Cler. Dom. Com.

"October 16, 1666.

"Ordered, That Mr. Davies, Sir Thomas Higgons, Mr. St. John, Sir Richard Franklin, Sir Thomas Tomkins, Mr. Devereux, Mr. Millard, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Dowdſwell, Sir James Thyn, Sir Edmund Pierſe, Mr. Coleman, Sir Thomas Allen, Mr. Giles Hungerford, Mr. Churchill, be added to the Committee appointed to enquire into the cauſes of the late fire.

Will. Goldeſbrough, Cler. Dom. Com.

"The honourable Committee, according to the fore-mentioned Orders of the Houſe, did meet in the Speaker's Chamber; and, having choſen Sir Robert Brook for

for their chairman, proceeded to receive many conſiderable informations from divers credible perſons, about the matter wherewith they were intruſted; and thereupon did at laſt agree that Sir Robert Brook ſhould make the enſuing Report to the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

"The Report of Sir Robert Brook, Chairman to the Committee that was appointed by the Houſe of Commons to enquire into the firing of the city of London; made the 22d of January, 1666.

"In a letter from Alanſon of the 23d of Auguſt 1666, New Stile, written from one Dural to a gentleman lodging in the houſe of one of the miniſters of the French church in London, called Monſieur Herault, there were theſe expreſſions:

"'Pray acquaint me with the truth of certain news which is common in this country, that a fire from heaven is fallen upon a city called Belke, ſcituated on the ſide of the river of Thames, where a world of people have been killed and burnt, and houſes alſo conſumed: which ſeemed a word of Cabal, caſt out by ſome that were knowing, and others that might be ignorant of the ſignification of it.'

"Mris. Elizabeth Styles informs, that in April laſt, in an eager diſcourſe ſhe had with a French ſervant of ſir Vere Fan, he haſtily replied, 'You Engliſh maids will like the Frenchmen better, when there is not a houſe left between Temple-bar and London-bridge.' To which ſhe anſwered, 'I hope your eyes will never ſee that.' He replied, 'This will come to paſs between June and October.'

"William Tiſdale informs, that he being about the beginning of July at the Greyhound in St. Martin's, with one Fitz-Harris an Iriſh papiſt, heard him ſay, 'There would be a ſad deſolation in September, in November a worſe, in December all would be united into one.' Whereupon he aſked him, 'Where this deſolation would be?' He anſwered, 'in London.'

"Mr. Light of Ratcliff, having ſome diſcourſe with Mr. Longhorn of the Middle-temple, barriſter, (reputed a zealous Papiſt) about February 65 laſt, after ſome diſcourſe in diſputation about religion, he took him by the hand, and ſaid to him, 'You expect great things in ſixty-ſix, and think that Rome will be deſtroyed; but what if it be London?'

"Mr.

" Mr. Kitley, of Barkin in Eſſex, informs, that one Mris. Yazly, a Papiſt, of Ilford in the ſaid county, came unto his houſe, Auguſt the 13th; and being in diſcourſe with his mother, ſaid, 'They ſay the next Thurſday will be the hotteſt day that ever was in England.' 'She replied, I hope the hotteſt ſeaſon of the year is now paſt.' To which ſhe anſwered, 'I know not whether it be the hotteſt for weather or for action.' This Mris. Yazly coming to the ſame houſe the week after the fire, Mr. Kitley ſaid to her with ſome trouble, 'I have often thought of your hot Thurſday:' to which ſhe replied, 'It was not indeed upon the Thurſday, but it happened upon the Sunday was ſennight after.' Mris. Yazly, hearing this evidence produced againſt her, endeavoured to avoid the words, ſaying 'that upon the 13th of Auguſt ſhe did tell Mris. Kitley, 'that they ſay the next Thurſday will be the darkeſt Thurſday that ever was in England, but not otherwiſe;' which ſhe affirms to have received from one Finchman, an old woman of Ilford; who, being examined by a juſtice of peace to diſcover the truth thereof, denied that ever ſhe ſaid any ſuch words to Mris. Yazly, or that ſhe had diſcourſed with her about any ſuch matter. And as to the ſubſequent words, ſhe ſaith Mris. Yazly denies ever to have ſpoken them: but Mr. Kitly offered in her preſence (if it ſhould be demanded) to bring his mother and wife to teſtify the ſame.

" William Ducket, eſq. a member of the Houſe, informs, that one Henry Baker, of Chippenham in the county of Wilts, coming from market with one John Woodman of Kelloway in the ſame county, the Thurſday before the fire began in London, they had ſome diſcourſe about the buying of a yoke of fat bullocks, wherein they differed, becauſe Woodman, who was to ſell them, was deſired to keep them awhile in his hands; but the ſaid Woodman denied ſo to do, for that, as he alledged, he could not ſtay in the country till that time which Baker would have them delivered to him in; and being aſked whither he was going, he refuſed to tell, aſking, what he had to do to make that queſtion? But, riding a little further, the ſaid Woodman expreſt theſe words, 'You are brave blades at Chippenham: you made bonfires lately for beating the Dutch; but, ſince you delight in bonfires, you ſhall have your bellies full of them ere it be long:' adding, 'that if he lived one week longer, he ſhould ſee London as ſad a London as ever it was ſince the world began. And in ſome ſhort time after, he ſhould ſee as bloody a time as ever was, ſince England was England.' This diſcourſe was not much taken notice of at that time it was ſpoken; but, when the city of London was burnt, the

ſaid Henry Baker gave this information to the ſaid Mr. Ducket; whereupon he iſſued out his warrant to apprehend Woodman: but he was gone out of the country, and cannot be heard of ſince.

"Robert Hubert, of Roan in Normandy, who acknowledged that he was one of thoſe that fired the houſe of Mr. Farryner, a baker in Pudding-lane, from whence the fire had its beginning; confeſſed, that he came out of France with one Stephen Piedloe about four months before the fire, and went into Sweden with him, where he alſo ſtaid with him as his companion four months, and then they came together into England in a Swediſh ſhip called the Skipper, where he ſtaid on board with the ſaid Piedloe till that Saturday night in which the fire brake out; when Peidloe, taking him out of the ſhip, carried him into Pudding-lane; and he being earneſt to know whither he would carry him, he would not ſatisfy him till he had brought him to the place; and then he told him, that he had brought three balls, and gave him one of them to throw into the houſe. And he would have been further ſatisfied in the deſign, as he ſaid, before he would execute it: but Peidloe was ſo impatient that he would not hear him; and then he did the fact, which was, that he put a fire-ball at the end of a long pole, and, lighting it with a piece of match, he put it in at a window, and ſtaid till he ſaw the houſe in a flame. He confeſſed that there were three-and-twenty complices, whereof Peidloe was the chief.

"Mr. Graves, a French merchant living in St. Mary Axe, informed this Committee, that he had known Hubert ever ſince he was four years old, and hath ever obſerved him to be a perſon of a miſchievous inclination, and therefore fit for any villainous enterprize; and becauſe of his knowledge he had of him, he went to viſit him in priſon, where when he ſaw him, he could not but commiſerate the condition whereinto he had brought himſelf. And for his better diſcovery of the fact, he told him the ſaid Hubert, that he did not believe he had done that of which he confeſſed himſelf guilty. To which Hubert replied, 'Yes, ſir, I am guilty of it, and have been brought to it by the inſtigation of Monſieur Peidloe; but not out of any malice to the Engliſh nation, but from a deſire of reward which he promiſed me upon my return into France.'

"It is obſervable, that this miſerable creature, who confeſſeth himſelf to the Committee to be a Proteſtant, was a Papiſt, and died ſo. And as for the aforeſaid Peidloe, the ſaid Mr. Graves informed, that he had had a full knowledge of him, and knew him to be a very deboiſt perſon, and apt to any wicked deſign.

Moreover, for a clear conviction of the guilt of the aforeſaid Hubert, Mr. Lowman, the keeper of the White-lion Priſon, was appointed to ſet him upon a horſe, and to go with him, and ſee if he could find out the place where he threw the fire-ball. Upon which, Hubert, with more readineſs than thoſe that were well acquainted with the place, went to Pudding-lane, unto the very place where the houſe that was firſt fired ſtood, ſaying, 'here ſtood the houſe.' The jaylor endeavoured to draw him from that belief, and put him upon ſeeking for ſome other place: but he poſitively perſiſted in what he had firſt ſaid; and affirmed that to have been the ſaid houſe. It being intimated to the Committee, that, notwithſtanding the confeſſion of the ſaid Hubert, it was confidently reported the fire in the forementioned Farryner's houſe began by accident; the Committee therefore ſent for him the ſaid Farryner before them, who, being examined, ſaid, 'that it was impoſſible any fire ſhould happen in his houſe by accident; for he had after twelve of the clock that night gone through every room thereof, and found no fire, but in one chimney, where the room was paved with bricks, which fire he diligently raked up in embers.' He was then aſked, whether no window or door might let in wind, to diſturb thoſe coals? He affirmed there was no poſſibility for any wind to diſturb them; and that it was abſolutely ſet on fire of purpoſe.

"Dawes Weymanſel, Eſq. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, informed, that he ſaw a man apprehended in the time of the fire, near the Temple, with his pockets ſtuft with combuſtible matter, made of flax, tow, and ſuch-like materials.

"Doctor John Packer informs, that he ſaw a perſon, in the time of the fire, throw ſome combuſtible matter into a ſhop in the Old-bayley, which he thinks was the ſhop of an apothecary; and that immediately thereupon he ſaw a great ſmoke, and ſmelt a ſmell of brimſtone. The perſon that did this immediately ran away; but, upon the outcry of the people, he was taken by the guards.

"Mr. Randal, Mr. Haſlem, and Mr. Humphry Bowyer, do all agree, that they ſaw a perſon flinging ſomething into a houſe near St. Antholine's church; and that thereupon the houſe was on fire, and the ſmoke thereof infeſted the adjacent houſes. And when this was done, there was no fire near the place.

"Mr. Michael March, an Officer in the Trained Bands in a company of Sir Richard Brown's, apprehended a Walloon, in the time of the fire, at the Nag's-head in Leadenhall-ſtreet, with an inſtrument like a dark-lanthorn, made (as is

conceived) to lay a train of powder, and it was filled with gunpowder. There were two more of the ſame nation in his company. They being aſked to what uſe they employed the ſame inſtrument, would give no account thereof.

"Newton Killingworth, Eſq. informed, that he apprehended a perſon during the fire, about whom he found much combuſtible matter, and certain black things, of a long figure, which he could not endure to hold in his hand, by reaſon of their extreme heat. This perſon was ſo ſurprized at firſt, that he would not anſwer to any queſtion; but, being on his way to Whitehall, he acted the part of a mad-man, and ſo continued while he was with him.

"Sir John Maynard, a Member of this Houſe, affirms, that he had ſome of that combuſtible matter in his hands; and though it were in its natural ſubſtance, and unfired, yet the heat of it was ſcarcely to be endured by the touch.

"Mr. Freeman, of Southwark, brewer, (whoſe houſe was lately fired), informs, that on the day his houſe was fired, about a quarter of an hour before that happened, a paper with a ball of wild-fire, containing near a pound weight wrapped in it, was found in the nave of a wheel, in a wheeler's yard, where lay a great quantity of timber. How his houſe was fired, he knoweth not; but this he affirmed to the Committee, that it could not be by accident, becauſe there had not been any candle or fire in the houſe where the hay lay, that whole day; and that the hay being laid in very dry, and before Midſummer, could not poſſibly be ſet on fire within itſelf. Moreover he ſaid, that the hay-loft was on fire on the top of the houſe, and that the fire ſpread from the one end of the roof to another in an inſtant.

"Mr. Richard Harwood informs, that, being near the Feathers Tavern by St. Paul's, upon the 4th of September, he ſaw ſomething through a grate in a cellar, like wildfire, by the ſparkling and ſpitting of it he could judge it to be no other; whereupon he gave notice of it to ſome ſoldiers that were near the place, who cauſed it to be quenched.

"I had order from the Committee to acquaint you, that we traced ſeveral perſons apprehended upon ſtrong ſuſpition (during the fire) to the guards, but could not make further diſcovery of them."

Thus far was the Report: what follows was given in to the Committee, but not by them reported to the Houſe at that time.

"In obedience to an order directed to me from the honourable Committee of the Houſe of Commons, then ſitting in the Speaker's chamber, of the 2d of October,

October, 1666, I did carry Robert Hubert to St. Katherine's, Tower, by water, to let me know the place where the Swediſh ſhip lay that brought him and other Frenchmen from Stockholm; and he brought me to the dock over againſt Mr. Corſellis his brewhouſe, and did then verify to me and Mr. Corſellis that the ſhip lay there until ſuch time as he, with Mr. Peidloe and others, did go and ſet fire to a houſe. And this Hubert did then further ſay, that Mr. Peidloe did fix two fire-balls to a long pole, and put them into a window; and that he the ſaid Robert Hubert did fire one in the ſame manner, and put it in at the ſame window. But, with all the enquiry and diligence that I could uſe, I could neither find nor hear of any ſuch veſſel. And from thence I carried the ſaid Robert Hubert to Tower-hill, and did then deſire him to ſhew me the houſe that they did fire; and he ſaid that it was near the bridge. So we went along Thames-ſtreet towards the bridge; but, before we came to the bridge, the ſaid Robert Hubert ſaid that the houſe was up there (pointing with his hand up Pudding-lane); ſo I bid him go to the place, and he went along the bricks and rubbiſh, and made a ſtand. Then I did aſk one Robert Penny, a wine-porter, which was the baker's houſe? and he told me that was the houſe, where the aforeſaid Robert Hubert ſtood. So I went to Robert Hubert, and ſtood by him, and turned my back towards the baker's houſe, and demanded of him which houſe it was that he fired (directing to other houſes contrary to that houſe); but he, turning himſelf about, ſaid, "This was the houſe (pointing to the baker's houſe) that was firſt fired." Then, by reaſon of his lameneſs, I ſet him on a horſe, and carried him to ſeveral other places; but no other place he would acknowledge, but rode back again to the baker's houſe, and ſaid again that that was the houſe (pointing at the baker's houſe). And this I do humbly certify to this honourable Committee. By me John Lowman, keeper of his Majeſty's county gaol for Surrey."

"Sir, Hearing that you are Chairman to the Committee for examining the firing of London, I thought good to acquaint you with this information that I have received.

"William Champneys, a hat-band maker, now living upon Horſlydown, was upon Tueſday morning, September the 4th, 1666, in Shoe-lane, and there met with a conſtable who had apprehended a Frenchman, whom he took firing a houſe there with fire balls, and charged the ſaid Champneys to aſſiſt him, who carried the ſaid Frenchman to Saliſbury-court, hoping there to have found a Juſtice; but, finding

finding that place burning down, returned into Fleet-ſtreet, who was preſently called upon by the commander of the life-guard to know what the matter was. The conſtable told him he had apprehended a Frenchman firing a houſe in Shoe-lane. He examined the perſon, and committed him to the guard; and told the conſtable he would ſecure him, and carried him along with him. The conſtable aſked him whether he ſhould go along with him, to give in his evidence. He replied, that he had done enough, and might go home; but what became of the Frenchman he knoweth not. Your humble ſervant, S. G."

"In a letter directed from Ipſwich for the Honourable Sir Robert Brook, it is intimated that, about the 30th of Auguſt 1666, one of the conſtables of Cotton, in Hartſmer hundred, being about the ſurvey of that town about hearth-money, was told by one Mr. William Thompſon, a Roman Catholic in that town, that, though times were like to be ſad, yet if he found any cauſe to change his religion, he would ſee he ſhould not want; and further ſaid to him, 'What will you ſay if you ſhould hear that London is burnt?"

"The Affidavits touching a Frenchman that ſaid there were three hundred of them engaged in firing the city.

"The informations of Richard Bound, of St. Giles in the Fields, ironmonger, William Cotes, Samuel Page, Francis Cogny, Edmund Dakins, and Richard Pardoe, taken the 8th day of September 1666, by Sir Juſtinian Lewen, knight, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Middleſex, upon oath, as followeth:

"Richard Bound ſaith, that, upon Tueſday night laſt, about twelve or one of the clock, there was a Frenchman brought by the watch to this informant's father's houſe, being at the ſign of the White-hart in King-ſtreet, taken as a ſuſpicious perſon. The ſaid perſon being queſtioned by them, whether he was not one of thoſe that fired the city, or had any hand therein, or any privity or knowledge of any that had deſigned the ſame, or words to that effect; the ſaid perſon anſwered a great while in a perverſe manner, quite different from the queſtion. But, being further preſſed to tell the truth, and being told that, if he were guilty, it would be the only way to ſave his life, he did at firſt obſtinately deny that he knew any thing of any plot; whereupon a young man took the priſoner aſide to the end of the room, and, after ſome private diſcourſe between them, they both returned to this informant and the reſt of the company; and the

the ſaid young man ſpake openly to us in the hearing of the priſoner, that the ſaid Frenchman and priſoner had confeſſed there were three hundred Frenchmen that were in a plot or conſpiracy to fire the city. Upon which this informant and other ſpake to the ſaid Frenchman in theſe words, or to the ſame effect: "Well, Monſieur, you have done very well to confeſs what you have done; and no doubt but you may have your pardon, if you will confeſs all you know of this plot." And thereupon further aſked him, "Are there no more than three hundred perſons in the ſaid plot?" He anſwered, "There are no more than three hundred perſons." Then we enquired who they were, and how he came to know they were three hundred; to which he would give no direct anſwer, but put it off with other extravagant diſcourſe. And being aſked why he came to St. Giles's pariſh (where he was apprehended), he told a ſtory that he came from Iſlington fields, where his maſter's goods were; but the goods were now removed, but he could not tell whither; and that his maſter bid him go up and down the fields, but would not declare upon what occaſion, or for what end he was ſo to do. And being aſked whether there were three hundred engaged in this deſign or plot, he replied that there were three hundred engaged in it.

"The ſeveral informations of William Cotes, of Cow-lane, of London, painter, of Samuel Page, of St. Giles in the Fields, weaver, of Edmund Dakins, of St. Giles aforeſaid, bookſeller, of Francis Cockney, of St. Andrew's Holborn, of Richard Pardoe, victualler, taken upon oath, &c. tend to the confirmation of the foregoing relation."

"An extract of a letter from Heydleburgh, in the Palatinate, September 29, 1666.

"Sir, Yours of the 6th current came on Wedneſday to me, and brought the ill tidings of the burning of London, conſtantly expected and diſcourſed of amongſt the Jeſuits, to my knowledge, for theſe fifteen years laſt paſt, as to happen this year; in which they do alſo promiſe to themſelves and others the introduction of the public exerciſe of the Catholic religion. This letter was ſent to Mr. Alton, who lives in New Gravel-lane in Shadwell, who negotiates the buſineſs of the Palatinate, and will produce the original if there be occaſion."

"The Information of John Chiſhul, Schoolmaſter in Enfield.

"Upon Friday, Aug. 31, Mris. St. George, and her eldeſt daughter Suſanna St. George, both Popiſh Recuſants, came to viſit Mris. Rebecca Eves, widow, at her houſe in Enfield; where ſpeaking concerning the Seſſion of Parliament drawing

drawing nigh, Mris. St. George told her, 'That ſome would hereafter be called to account for a plot.' Being aſked for what? She told her in her ear, 'For burning the city.' Mris. Eves afterwards hearing of the firing of London (and going to a place where ſhe might behold it) met with Mris. Suſanna St. George, and (amongſt other diſcourſe) told her how much her mother's words, which ſhe ſpake the Friday before, did run in her thoughts; which ſhe repeated to her daughter, who made this reply, 'That her mother was very apt to talk, and that ſhe had been fain to keep her mother within doors during the fire, fearing leſt ſhe ſhould talk.'

"After this (during the fire) Mris. Eves met with Mris. Cook, another Popiſh recuſant, and of the ſame family, to whom ſhe alſo related Mris. St. George her words; who made this return, 'that ſhe was a worthy woman to keep counſel!'

"Alſo the Lady St. George, at Enfield, in the Lord of Lincoln's houſe, declared to Mris. Rebecca Eves of the ſaid town, 'that within a few days the city of London would be laid in aſhes.' This was ſpoken about two days before the fire happened.

"Mris. Eves, of Enfield, her examination before Mr. Jolliff and Mr. Marvel, Dec. 20, 1666, concerning Mris. St. George.

"Mris. Rebecca Eves, of Enfield, three or four days or within a week before the fire, receiving a viſit in her own houſe from Mris. St. George (amongſt other diſcourſes) Mris. St. George aſked her what news ſhe heard? and, if ſhe knew when the Parliament ſate? Mris. Eves replied, ſhe thought ſhortly. The other aſked, 'If ſhe heard of any that were to be called in queſtion before the Parliament?' Mris. Eves ſaid, 'About what?' Mris. St. George ſaid, 'About a plot.' Mris. Eves aſked, 'what plot?' Mris. St. George anſwered, 'about firing the city.' Mris. Eves ſaid, 'I hope God will preſerve the city; but people uſe not to be queſtioned before the fact be committed.' So the diſcourſe was waved for that time.

"At the time of the fire, Mris. Eves went out to look towards the fire; and mentioning Mris. St. George, one in the company replied behind her (but ſhe cannot certainly fix the perſon) 'A prime woman to keep counſel!' After the fire, Mris. St. George's daughter came to Mris. Eves, who aſked her if ſhe remembred what her mother had ſaid? She ſaid, 'My mother is ſuch a woman, ſhe will ſpeak what ſhe thinks.' Afterwards ſhe ſaid, 'That ſhe had much ado to keep

keep her mother in, at the time of the fire, leſt ſhe ſhould ſpeak ſome things ſhe ſhould be queſtioned for.'

" At the firſt diſcourſe, Mris. Eves, her daughter, and others of her family, were preſent. Mr. St. George, his wife, and family, have ſince left Enfield. They are all great Papiſts; and there are many more in the neighbourhood.

" A Letter directed and ſent by the poſt to Mr. Samuel Thurlton, in Leiceſterſhire, from a perſon unknown, as followeth, dated October 1666.

" My Friend,

" Your preſence is now more neceſſary at London than where you are, that you may determine how to diſpoſe of your eſtate in Southwark: for it is determined by humane counſel (if not fruſtrated by Divine Power) that the ſuburbs will ſhortly be deſtroyed. Your capacity is large enough to underſtand; proceed as your genius ſhall inſtruct you.

Cave, Cave, Fuge. Vale.

" Saturday the firſt of September 1666, the day before the fire in London, came one Urmſtraw from Ireland, with a letter from thence, to one Eſq. Holcroft at Eaſt-Ham in Eſſex, (being related to that family by marriage) where he ſupped. After which he aſked the Eſquire, if he had heard any thing of the firing of London? who anſwered, 'No.' But Urmſtraw ſaid, 'he would ſhortly, for it was, or would be ſo that night.' The Eſquire anſwered, 'if it were, he hoped it might be quenched again, as it had been many a time.' But Urmſtraw anſwered, 'No, it would not be quenched; for it ſhould be ſaid of it as of Troy,' repeating a Latin verſe, '*Nunc Seges eſt ubi Troja fuit*,' that 'Now corn grows where Troy ſtood.' This diſcourſe was managed pleaſantly by him; after which, they went to their beds. And in the morning this Urmſtraw inquires earneſtly, whether they had heard of the firing of London that night? they anſwered, 'No:' but he prayed him to ſend one of the family out to inquire, and doubtleſs they would hear of it; upon which a meſſenger was ſent, who brought in word from a man that travelled upon the road, that it was on fire indeed. After dinner this Urmſtraw deſires his horſe to be ſaddled, that he might be gone. The Eſquire intreats him to ſtay till next morning: but he anſwered, 'If I ſhould ſtay, I ſhould ſleep no more this night than I did the laſt: therefore I would go ſee London before it is quite burned, for I ſhall never ſee it more.'

"Sunday morning the fire being begun in London, a perſon coming from Deptford, when he came to Barnaby-ſtreet end in Southwark, hears a woman cry out againſt a Frenchman for throwing fire-balls; he runs after him, and lays hold of him. He aſked him what commiſſion he had for ſo doing? He anſwered, that 'his commiſſion was in his cheſt.' The people coming in, they ſearched him, and found fire-balls in his pockets. He was delivered to the guard in Southwark, but heard of no more.

"A citizen being fired out of his houſe, had hired a lodging in Queen's-ſtreet in Covent-Garden; and going up Holborn (there being a crowd of people) ſteps in amongſt them, and hears a woman ſay, that ſhe had a hand in firing the city. The people aſked her, whether ſhe were an Anabaptiſt? She ſaid 'No:' 'Are you an Independent?' She ſaid 'No:' 'Are you a Preſbyterian?' She ſaid 'No:' 'Are you a Roman Catholick?' to which ſhe would give no anſwer. The citizen aſked her, 'But, miſtris, had you a hand in burning the city?' She anſwered, 'What would you have me to ſay? I have confeſſed it already, and do deſerve to die for it:' this ſhe ſaid with great trembling, and ſeemed to be much troubled. The citizen enquires for a conſtable; the people reply, there was one gone for; but a gallant comes, and takes her by the arm, and leads her away, ſaying he would have her examined, and forthwith another gallant cloſeth with him, and they both carried her to the Griffin Tavern in Holborn. The citizen follows them, to ſee the reſult of the buſineſs. But they, with the maſter of the houſe, ſhut out the company (all but the citizen, ſuppoſing him to be one of their own company) but aſking one the other concerning him, and finding him not of them, put him out again. Whereupon he goes to the next company of ſoldiers, and inquires for their captain, who replied, he was not there, but told him, 'yonder is my Lord Craven,' unto whom the citizen repaired, and acquainted his lordſhip, 'that there was a woman apprehended (and reſcued by a couple of gallants) that had confeſſed ſhe had a hand in burning the city, and was at ſuch a tavern. Whereupon the Lord Craven called to a captain in the ſtreet, and ordered him to go with that man, and apprehend the woman that he ſhould direct him to; whereupon he goes with the citizen, and takes her with the firſt gallant, who ſtood up highly in her defence, and carries them both to an alehouſe on the other ſide of the way. The citizen perceiving that nothing would be done with her, leaves his name with the captain, and where he might be found, but was never called for to juſtify the words ſpoken by her.

"A woman

" A woman ſtanding in White-Chapel with a company about her, was aſked what the matter was? She ſaid, ' that ſhe met two young men in that place, and aſked them how it was with the fire:' they anſwered, ' It is now almoſt out, if it can be kept ſo, but the rogues renew it with their fireballs.' ' Ay,' ſaith another woman, ' young men, if you have a heart to it, you may be hired to throw fire-balls too; for I know where twenty were hired yeſterday to throw them. It was aſked her, what was become of the woman that ſpake thus? She anſwered, ' That ſhe had apprehended her, and delivered her to the under-beadle of White-Chapel pariſh.' The woman falling under the accuſation (not being able to deny it) there being many witneſſes at that time that heard it: ſhe was delivered to Sir John Robinſon, but heard of no more.

" One from France writes to his correſpondent in London, to know the truth of what was muttered in Paris, ' Whether London were laid in aſhes or no?' the letter being dated a week before the fire began.

" From Surrey in or near Darking, a perſon in ordinary habit (who was yet obſerved to take place of all the nobility and gentry among the Papiſts) ſeeing the people of Darking mourn for the burning of the city, he ſpake ſlightingly of it, telling them, ' They ſhould have ſomething elſe to trouble themſelves for, and that ſhortly Darking ſhould be laid as low as London.' Whereupon the people made at him, and one Mr. Howard a great Papiſt reſcues him, and ſends him away in his coach to London. This was depoſed before Sir Adam Brown, a Juſtice of Peace and a Member of Parliament.

" Theſe following Relations (for ſubſtance) were delivered to Sir Robert Brooks, Chairman of the Committee, a little before the Prorogation of the Parliament.

" A true relation made by one of the Grand Jury, at Hicks Hall, at a general Quarter-Seſſions, preſently after the fire in London, who was upon trial of ſome of thoſe that fired the city.

" That near Weſt-Smithfield in Cheek-Lane, there was a man taken in the very act of firing a houſe, by the inhabitants and neighbours; and carrying him away through Smithfield, to have him before a juſtice for the fact committed, the king's life-guard perceiving it, made up unto them, and demanded their priſoner from them; but they refuſed to let him go. The life-guard men told them, ' that he was one of the king's ſervants,' and ſaid, ' we will have him;'

and thereupon they drew out their ſwords and piſtols, and reſcued him out of the people's hands by force of arms.

" A bill of indictment was brought againſt him, and two or three witneſſes did ſwear unto it, and the bill was found by the Grand Jury, who did carry it to the Old-Baily, and preſented it to the Lord Chief Juſtice; but it came to no further trial, nor was ever ſeen after at the Old-Bailey, ſo far as this perſon upon his beſt enquiry could ever hear or learn.

" Concerning a houſekeeper at Soho, who fired his own dwelling-houſe.

" Firſt he ſecured all his goods in his garden, and then went in and fired his houſe; which when he had done, he endeavoured to get away out at his fore-door. A neighbour demanded of him who had fired his houſe? He anſwered, 'the Devil.' Upon that, his neighbour bid him ſtand, or he would run his halbert into his guts. His anſwer was, 'If you do, there are enough left behind me to do the work.' Whereupon he was ſecured, and a bill of indictment brought againſt him, and about three witneſſes did ſwear to it; and his ſon came in as a witneſs againſt him, who was demanded by the foreman, 'what he could ſay as to the firing of his father's houſe?' He ſaid, 'that his father did fire it with a fire-ball.' It was demanded of him, whether he did fire it above ſtairs, or below? He anſwered, 'above ſtairs.' The bill was likewiſe found; but the Petty-Jury being too much influenced and over-awed by the L. C. J. K. did not find him guilty.

" A maid was taken in the ſtreet with two fire-balls in her lap; ſome did demand of her, where ſhe had them? ſhe ſaid, 'one of the king's life-guard threw them into her lap:' ſhe was aſked why ſhe had not cauſed him to be apprehended? ſhe ſaid, 'that ſhe knew not what they were.' She was indicted for this, and the bill found againſt her, and turned over to the Old-Bayly, but no proſecution upon it.

" In the time of the fire, a conſtable took a Frenchman firing a houſe, ſeized on him, and going to a magiſtrate with him, met his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, who aſked the reaſon of the tumult: one told him that a Frenchman was taken firing a houſe. His Highneſs called for the man, who ſpoke to him in French. The Duke aſked, 'Who would atteſt it?' The conſtable ſaid, 'I took him in the act, and I will atteſt it.' The Duke took him into his cuſtody, and ſaid, 'I will ſecure him.' But he was heard of no more.

On

"On Monday the 3d of September, there was a Frenchman taken firing a houſe, and, upon ſearching him, fire-balls were found about him; at which time four of the life-guard reſcued the Frenchman, and took him away from the people, after their uſual manner in the whole time of the fire.

"One Mr. Belland, a Frenchman, living at Marybone, who bought great ſtore of paſteboard for a conſiderable time before the fire in the city of London, to the quantity of twenty groſs in one ſhop, and much more elſewhere, was aſked by a citizen what he did with all that paſteboard. He anſwered, that he made fire-works for the king's pleaſure. The citizen aſked him, "What doth the king give you?" He replied, "Nothing; only I have reſpects at Court." The citizen ſaid, "Take heed, Mr. Belland, you do not expend your eſtate, and then loſe your reſpects at Court; for you are at a great charge." Belland anſwered, "Sir, do you think this a great matter? I uſe all this myſelf; but, if you did ſee all the great quantities I have made elſewhere in three ſeveral places, three, four, and five miles off, you would ſay ſomething. Another time, the ſtationer with whom he dealt for the paſteboard being at his houſe in Marybone, and wondering at the many thouſands of fire-works that lay piled up of ſeveral ſorts, he ſaid, "Sir, do you wonder at this? If you ſhould ſee the quantity that I have made elſewhere by other men, you would wonder indeed."

"The Sunday before the fire began, this Belland came to the ſhop where he was wont to buy his paſteboard; but the ſtationer being not there, he deſired a citizen (the ſtationer's neighbour) to ſpeak to him, and to let him know that he had much wronged him in diſappointing him of the four groſs of paſteboard which he ſhould have had of him, and ſaid that he ſhould not do his work by the time, and that, if he had it not by Tueſday night, it would come too late; he ſhould have no occaſion for it after that (which was the Tueſday night before the fire). "Mr. Belland (ſaid the citizen), what is the reaſon of your haſte? Have you any ſhew ſuddenly before the king?" At which he bluſhed, and would give no anſwer. Says the citizen, "What kind of fire-works do you make; only ſuch as will crack and run?" Belland anſwered, "I make of all ſorts; ſome that will burn, and make no crack at all, but will fly up in a pure body of flame higher than the top of Paul's, and waver in the air." Says the citizen, "Mr. Belland, when you make your ſhew, ſhall I ſee it?" "Yes," ſaid Belland, "I promiſe you;" and gave him his hand upon it. Which citizen, in the time of the

the fire, being upon the Thames in a boat, ſaw, to his great amazement, ſundry bodies of fire burning above the fire of the houſes, as high again as Paul's, wavering in the air, directly according to Belland's deſcription.

"And after the burning of the city, the ſtationer and the other citizen agreed to go to Marybone, to ſpeak with this Belland, and by the way met with his two maids and his boy; and, having ſome knowledge of them, aſked for young Mr. Belland, who told them he was not at home, neither knew they where he was. But the citizens, obſerving that they carried with them rabbets and capons ready dreſſed, concluded they were going to him, and told them ſo. Whereat they were ſurly, and bad them go look him, for they would not tell them where he was. Upon that the citizens reſolved to follow them, and did till they came to Whitehall. The ſervants went up ſtairs and down ſtairs on purpoſe to have loſt them, but could not, for they kept cloſe to them. And at laſt one of the maids went to a door, and knocked, crying out they were dogged by two men that they could not be rid of. With that young Mr. Belland opened the door, ſaying to one of the citizens, "Sir, your ſervant; how do you do?" One of them anſwered, "Both I and many thouſand families more are the worſe for you; for you, under pretence of making fire-works for the king, have deſtroyed a famous city, and ruined a noble people." To which Belland replies, "I make nothing but innocent things that will do no harm, for which I have a patent from the king." But the citizen anſwered, "If the king gave you a patent, it was but for yourſelf;" who anſwered "No." Said the citizen, "What made you then to employ ſo many men in ſo many places?" "No," ſaid Belland; "I ſet no man to work; neither know I any man that makes of them but myſelf;" though he had often before ſaid otherwiſe. While they were thus diſcourſing, old Belland looks from under the hanging: "Sir," ſaid he, "I hear you charge my ſon with ſuſpicion of burning the city; I pray you ſpeak lower;" (caſting his eyes about, fearing the ladies paſſing by might hear); and ſaid, "My ſon doth nothing but what he hath a patent from the king for; and ſhall have an order to ſue any man that ſhall accuſe him." And he ſaid, "My ſon is no priſoner, but lodged here to prevent him from the rage of the common people." "Well," ſaid the citizens, "you muſt give an account for what you have done." And ſo they ſhut the door upon them. The citizens went and enquired whoſe lodgings they were, and were told they belonged to the lady Killigrew."

"The

" The information of Thomas Middleton, chirurgeon, late inhabitant of St. Bride, London.

" I the ſaid Thomas Middleton do hereby certify, that, upon the Sunday in the afternoon (the day wherein the dreadful fire brake out in Pudding-lane which conſumed the city) hearing the general outcry that the city was fired by Papiſts and French, I repaired to the top of a church ſteeple near the Three Cranes in the Vintry, where myſelf and ſeveral others obſerved the motion of the fire for two or three hours together; and we all took notice that the fire did break forth out of ſeveral houſes, when the houſes which were then burning were at a good diſtance from them every way; and, more particularly, I ſaw the fire break out from the inſide of Lawrence Pountney ſteeple when there was no fire near it. Theſe and ſuch like obſervations begat in me a perſuaſion that the fire was maintained by deſign. Upon Monday I repaired again into the city, and found, as the day before, that the fire did break forth in freſh houſes at a great diſtance one from another. And as I was returning home, paſſing through Watling-ſtreet, by a tobacco-merchant's houſe, I ſaw the maſter of the houſe come down ſtairs, driving a young fellow before him, ſaying to him, " You rogue, do you come to rob me? what did you do in my garret?" or words to that purpoſe; and puſhed him out of doors. All which I obſerved, and he ſeemed to be a Frenchman. He was a ſhort black fellow, of about 22 years of age; and, as ſoon as he was out of the houſe, he having a looſe coat on, in a way of privacy ſhuffles ſomething under his coat, whereupon I laid hold of him, and ſaid, " Sirrah, what have you there?" The fellow replied, " What is that to you? the maſter of the houſe knows me." Upon that I aſked the maſter of the houſe whether he knew the fellow; he anſwered, he knew him not. Whereupon I ſearched the fellow, and found a horn of powder about him; and as ſoon as the powder was diſcovered, he fell a rubbing his hands, they being all black with powder. He had alſo about him a book, intituled, " The Jewiſh Government." I charged him that he was a Frenchman, becauſe he ſpake broken Engliſh; but he denied it, and did much vaunt himſelf. There coming a conſtable by with his ſtaff, I required him to carry him to priſon, and I would aſſiſt him; ſo we conveyed him to Old Bridewell, and by the way the people were ready to kill him, calling him French raſcal. I prayed them to forbear, for juſtice would give him his reward. I told the fellow he would be hanged; he made ſlight of it, ſaying, " If I die, my ſoul ſhall be ſaved, but yours ſhall be damned." And when he was put into Bride-

well,

well, I desired that he might be secured, and none suffered to speak with him till he were examined before a magistrate, because the tobacco-merchant's house was presently burned upon it. But so it happened on the next day, that the fire came on and consumed my house and goods, so that I was forced with my family to fly into the country; and what became of the fellow I know not, Old Bridewell being burnt also. And understanding that the Parliament hath appointed a Committee to enquire after the actors in, and fomentors of, that terrible fire, I thought good to inform the honourable Committee thereof, that they may send for the keeper of the said Bridewell, to know what became of the fellow, that he might receive justice according to his demerit. Thus much I thought myself obliged to do, as in duty bound, to God and my country. All which I am ready to affirm upon oath, when I shall be thereunto called. Tho. Middleton."

"In the time of the fire, near Bridewell, there was a man sadly bemoaning the great loss he was like to sustain (the fire then being within five or six houses of him), did beseech the people, for God's sake, they having no goods of their own in danger, to come in, and help him to throw out trunks, chests, beds, &c. out at a window, having procured two carts or waggons to carry them away. Whereupon I ran into his house with several others, broke down his windows, threw out his goods, and loaded the carts; and there being some interval of time before the return of the carts, and seeing a room wherein were many books and loose papers (which seemed to be a library), I went in and took down a book, which proved to be Ovid's Metamorphosis; and, while I was looking upon it, there came into the same room an old man of a low stature with a white frock, who looked also on the book as it was in my hand. I took him in my mind to be some groom come out of a stable, and thought him to be presumptuously foolish, supposing such a mean-like old man ignorant of that language in which the book was written, it being Latin; but I spoke not to him. In the mean time, there brake forth a fire amongst the papers which were behind us, there being none in the room but he and I. Whereupon the rest of the people coming in, cried out we had set the room on fire, and, rushing in upon us, put out the fire with their feet; whereupon I took hold of the old man by the buttons under the throat, and said, "How now, father, it must either be you or I that must fire these papers." There was a small thing of a black matter, which looked like a piece of link burning, which questionless set fire on the papers, but was immediately trod out. A tumult of people thronged in; and when I said, "How now, father," and took

took hold of him, he ſaid, '*Parce mihi, Domine.*' The people, which did not underſtand it, cried out, 'He is a Frenchman, kill him;' and with pulling of him his perriwig fell off; then appeared a bald ſkull, and under his frock he had black cloaths, I think of biſhop's ſattin, whereupon he ſeemed to be a grave eccleſiaſtic perſon. I had much ado to ſave him from the people, but at laſt brought him before the Duke of York: we found in his pocket a bundle of papers cloſed up with wax like a packet, which was delivered to the Duke of York. I know not what was written in them, neither do I know what countryman he was; but methoughts he looked ſomething Jeſuitical like. This I am certain of, that when I went into the room there was no fire in it, and it was fired when there was none but he and I in it; yet I cannot ſay I ſaw him do it, though I cannot but ſuſpect he did it, and the rather, becauſe there were ſeveral houſes untouched betwixt this houſe and where the fire was coming on, when the papers in the library were thus on fire as I have related. What became of this fellow after we had delivered him to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, I have not heard.

"John Stewart.

"Thus far concerning the report and informations about the fire. Now follows a true account of what was repreſented to another Committee of Parliament, touching the inſolency of Popiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits, and the increaſe of Popery, &c.

"At the Committee appointed to certify informations touching the inſolency of Popiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits, and the Increaſe of Popery.

"Ordered, That theſe ſeveral informations, proceeded on in purſuance of the ſaid power of the Committee, be reported to the Houſe, in reference to the inſolency of the Popiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits, and the increaſe of Popery.

"As to the increaſe of Popery, Mr. Hancock, miniſter of Chilmoth, in Wilts, informs, that meeting with one Mr. Thompſon, about a month ſince, coming from maſs out of Somerſet-houſe chapel, and diſcourſing to him about his religion, aſked him if there were many lately turned to it? Thompſon anſwered, 'thouſands.' And being demanded what encouragement there was to it? replied, 'there would be a change ſuddenly.'

"Report his carriage at the Committee.

"Mr. Thompſon being ſummoned before the Committee, did behave himſelf very inſolently: they have commanded me to report it. Being aſked, 'whether

he had not a ſhop in Somerſet-houſe where Popiſh books and Popiſh knacks were ſold?' he ſaid, 'he had; and that his man ſold ſuch books and beads, and other things.' And ſaid, 'there was one crucifix, no reliques, but wiſhed he had ſome good ones.' He ſaid that he was a Roman Catholick, and thanks God for it. He ſaid he was no Prieſt, but wiſhed he were in a capacity to be one. He ſaid 'he had not taken the oath of allegiance and ſupremacy, nor would do it.' He ſaid 'he would take any oath that any Chriſtian prince ſhould require, but not the oath of allegiance,' intimating ſome mixture in it. He ſaid he had taken the oath of allegiance to the king of Spain, and was a ſubject to the king of Spain.

"One Mr. Aſh, a miniſter, late of Capel, in Surrey, informed, that being at Caufield in Lancaſhire this laſt ſummer, he ſaw great reſort on Sundays to Caufield houſe, the houſe of a Papiſt; and aſking ſome that were going thither what the occaſion was of their reſort thither, they told him they were going to maſs, and that one Mr. Robinſon a prieſt did ſay maſs.

"Mr. Aſh did likewiſe inform, that he thought the number of thoſe that went to maſs to that houſe on Sundays, was as great as the Proteſtants that went to the pariſh church.

"One Mr. Welden, Deputy Ordinary for Middleſex, did inform, that in his accuſtomed attendance on the priſoners at Newgate, about the times of execution, Romiſh prieſts, and particularly one Mr. Harvy, a Jeſuit, hath conſtantly uſed to reſort to the priſon at thoſe times; and doth perſuade the priſoners to become Papiſts; and that divers have been altered in their religion by them, and turned to Popery.

"Mr. Wooton informeth, that on the 16th of October, he went to Newgate, and meeting with one Howard, an under-keeper, at the door, deſired to ſpeak with Mr. Hubert the Frenchman, who was then condemned. Howard told him that he could not ſpeak with him yet, for Mr. Harvy the Queen-mother's confeſſor was in private with him, and ſaid this Harvy uſed frequently to come to the priſon after condemnation; and that where one priſoner died a Proteſtant, many died Papiſts. Mr. Wootton ſaid, that after ſome ſtay he ſaw Mr. Harvy come out from Mr. Hubert, and then he was admitted to have ſpeech with him.

"Mr. Cawdry, Keeper of Newgate, did inform, That Mr. Harvy the Jeſuit did frequent the priſon at Newgate about the times of execution, upon the pretence of the Queen's charity, and did ſpend much time with the priſoners in private;

private; and particularly did ſo before the laſt execution, night after night. Mr. Cawdry ſaid likewiſe, of the nine that ſuffered, eight died Papiſts, whereof ſome, he knew, were Proteſtants when they came into the priſon.

"It appeared upon ſeveral informations, that Mr. Harvy and other prieſts did not only reſort to Newgate at times of execution, but likewiſe to the White-Lyon in Southwark, and other places in the country; and uſed their endeavours to pervert dying priſoners.

"Thomas Barnet, late a Papiſt, informed, that when he was a Papiſt, and reſorted to gentlemen's houſes in Barkſhire that were Papiſts, there was almoſt in every gentleman's houſe a prieſt, and inſtanced in divers private gentlemen in that country. Others did inform the like in Surrey.

"Mr. Cotman did inform, that one Mr. Carpenter, late a preacher at College-hill, did in diſcourſe tell Cotman, that the judgments of God upon this kingdom, by the plague laſt year, and lately by the fire in London, were come upon this land and people for their forſaking the true Roman Catholic religion, and caſting off obedience to the Pope; and that, if they would return to the church of Rome, the Pope would re-build this city at his own charge. Carpenter ſaid likewiſe to the ſaid Cotman, 'That if he would come and hear him preach the next Sunday at his houſe in Queen-ſtreet, he would give twenty reaſons to prove that the Roman Catholic was the true religion, and his falſe; and that our Bible had a thouſand falſities in it; and that there was no true ſcripture but at Rome and their church.

"Carpenter at the Committee confeſſed, that he had formerly taken orders from the Church of Rome, to be a prieſt; but ſaid he had renounced that church, and taken orders in England.

"The next thing is the information of their inſolency, and I ſhall begin with their ſcorning and deſpiſing the Bible.

"One Thomas Williams, an officer in Sir William Bowyer's Regiment, informed, that one Aſhley, a Papiſt, ſeeing a woman reading in a Bible, aſked her 'why ſhe read in that damnable Preſbyterian Bible;' and ſaid, 'a play-book was as good.'

"Thomas Barnet, of Bynfield in Barkſhire, informed, that being at one Mr. Young's houſe in Bynfield, at Bartholomew-tide laſt, Mr. Young ſaid to the brother of this Thomas, in his hearing, 'That within two years there ſhould not be a Proteſtant in England.' Thomas Barnet informed further, that being at Mr. Doncaſter's

Doncaſter's houſe in Bynfield, one Mr. Thural, ſon-in-law to Mr. Doncaſter (and both Papiſts) ſaid to this informer (who was then likewiſe a Papiſt) 'The people take me for a poor fellow; but I ſhall find a thouſand or two thouſand pounds, to raiſe a party of horſe to make Mr. Hathorn's and Mr. Bulcock's fat guts lie on the ground; for it is no more to kill an heretic, than to kill a graſshopper:' and that it was happy for him that he was a Catholic, for by that means he ſhall be one that ſhall be mounted.

"Mr. Linwood, a Scrivener in Whitechapel, informed, that about the 20th of October laſt, meeting with one Mr. Binks, a Papiſt, and diſcourſing with him, Binks told him 'That there was amongſt the Papiſts as great a deſign as ever was in England; and he thought it would be executed ſpeedily.' Being aſked how many Papiſts there might be about London, he anſwered, 'about ſeven thouſand; and in England, a hundred thouſand were armed.'

"Mr. Oakes, a Phyſician, dwelling in Shadwel, informed, that a little after the burning of London, one Mr. Carpenter, a Miniſter, came to his houſe on Tower-wharf, and ſpake to him to this purpoſe: 'I will not ſay that I am a Papiſt; but this I will ſay, that I had rather die the death of a Papiſt, and that my ſoul ſhould be raiſed with their reſurrection, than either to be Preſbyterian, Independent, or Anabaptiſt. And I tell you, the Papiſts have hitherto been his Majeſty's beſt fortification. For when Preſbyterian, Independent, and Anabaptiſts, oppoſed him, then they ſtood by him, and helped him. And he is now reſolved to commit himſelf into their hands. And take it upon my word, in a ſhort time, the Papiſts will lay you as low as that houſe; pointing to a houſe that was demoliſhed; for they are able to raiſe forty thouſand men. And I believe the next work will be cutting of throats.' This was ſworn by Mr. Oaks before Sir John Frederick, a Member of the Houſe.

"Mirian Pilkington, being preſent when the words were ſpoken, doth affirm them all, ſave only thoſe, that the king is reſolved to commit himſelf into the Papiſts' hands. Thoſe ſhe doth not remember.

"Henry Young, a Diſtiller of hot-waters, informed, that about April, 1661, being in the Jeſuits' College in Antwerp, one Powel, an Engliſh Jeſuit, perſuaded him to turn Roman Catholic; and ſaid, 'If he intended to ſave his life and eſtate, he had beſt to turn ſo, for within ſeven years he ſhould ſee all England of that religion.' Young replied, 'That the city of London would never endure it.'

it.' Powel anſwered, 'That within five or ſix years they would break the power and ſtrength of London in pieces; and that they had been contriving it theſe twenty years; and that, if Young did live, he ſhould ſee it done.' The ſaid Young did likewiſe inform, that ſhortly after his coming into England, one Thompſon and Copervel, both Papiſts, did ſeveral times ſay to him, 'That within five or ſix years at the furtheſt, the Roman Catholic religion ſhould be all over this kingdom.

"Jaſper Goodwin, of Darking, in the county of Surry, informed, that about a month ſince, one Edward Complyn, a Papiſt, ſaid to him, 'You muſt all be Papiſts ſhortly; and that now he was not aſhamed to own himſelf a Roman Catholic, and to own his prieſts; naming two that lived in Darking, in the houſes of two Papiſts. And likewiſe ſaid, 'That in twenty-four hours warning the Roman Catholics could raiſe thirty thouſand men, as well armed as any men in Chriſtendom.'

"William Warner, of Darking, informed, that the ſaid Edward Complyn did tell him, that the Roman Catholics in England could in twenty-four hours raiſe thirty thouſand horſe and arms: and upon ſaying ſo, pulled out his crucifix and beads; and ſaid, 'he was not aſhamed of his religion.'

"John Granger, of Darking, informed, that about a year ſince, being in his houſe reading the Bible, one Thomas Collins, a Papiſt, ſaid to him, 'Are you ſtill a church-goer? Had you not better turn Roman Catholic? If you ſtay till you are forced, none will abide you.' He ſaid further, that there was a man beyond ſea had propheſied, 'That in ſixty-ſix, if the king did not ſettle the Romiſh religion in England, he would be baniſhed out of the kingdom, and all his poſterity.' And Collins further ſaid, 'That he being lately turned a Roman Catholic, would not be a Proteſtant again for all the world.' He wiſhed Granger again, in the hearing of his wife (which ſhe affirmed to the Committee) 'to turn to his religion; for all the ſaid propheſy would come to paſs in ſixty-ſix.'

"Robert Holloway, of Darking aforeſaid, informed, that one Stephen Griffen a Papiſt ſaid to him, 'That all the blood that had been ſhed in the late civil wars, was nothing to that which would be ſhed this year in England.' Holloway demanding a reaſon for theſe words (in regard the kingdom was in peace and no likelihood of trouble) ſaid, 'Do you Papiſts mean to riſe and cut our throats when

when we are aſleep?' Griffin anſwered, 'That is no matter; if you live, you ſhall ſee it.'

"Ferdinando de Maſſido, a Portugal, and ſome few years ſince a Romiſh prieſt, but turning Proteſtant, informed, that one Father Taffe, a Jeſuit, did the laſt year tell him at Paris, 'That if all England did not return to the Church of Rome, they ſhould all be deſtroyed the next year.'

"Mr. Samuel Cotman, of the Middle-Temple, Barriſter, informed, that about two years ſince, one Mr. Jeviſton, a Popiſh Prieſt, and called by the name of Father Garret, did perſuade him to turn Papiſt, and he ſhould want neither profit nor preferment. Mr. Cotman objected, that he intended to practiſe the law, which he could not do if he turned Papiſt, becauſe he muſt take the oath of ſupremacy at his being called to the bar; and if he were a Papiſt, he muſt not take it. Mr. Jeviſton replied, 'Why not take the oath? It is an unlawful oath, and void *ipſo facto*;' and after ſome pauſe, ſaid further, 'Firſt take the oath, and then I will convert you.' He ſaid further, 'The king will not own himſelf to be head of the church.' And ſaid further, 'You of England that ſet up the Dutch to deſtroy our religion, ſhall find that they ſhall be made uſe of to pull down yours, and conſequently their own at laſt.'

"Man Stanley, an Officer to the Duke of Ormond in Ireland, informed, that coming out of Ireland with one Oriell (who owned himſelf of the order of the Jeſuits, and commiſſioned from the Pope to be Lord Primate of Ireland and Archbiſhop of Armaugh) and falling into ſome diſcourſe with him, he told him that there had been a difference betwixt him and ſome other of the Jeſuits in Ireland; and that part of the occaſion was, that one Father Welch and ſome other of the Jeſuits there, did diſpenſe with the Papiſts in Ireland to take the oath of allegiance and ſupremacy, by virtue of a ſtanding commiſſion from the Pope which he had to do it, during this king's life; and Oriel thought they ought not to do it by virtue of the ſtanding commiſſion, but ſhould take a new commiſſion from the Pope every year to do it. And likewiſe that he brought eight boys out of Ireland, whom he intended to carry for Flanders, to breed up in ſome of the colleges there. And at his taking ſhipping to go for Flanders, he ſhaked his foot towards England, terming it Egypt, and ſaid, 'He would not return to England, till he came with fifty thouſand men at his heels.'

"A French

" A French Merchant, being a Papiſt, living in St. Michael's-lane, London, writes in a letter to his friend, ' That a great number of men and arms were ready here, if thoſe he wrote to were ready there.' He being, upon the intercepting of this letter, ſearched, forty firelocks were found in his houſe, ready loaden; which were carried to Fiſhmongers-hall, a month or more before the fire, and he committed to priſon, but ſince releaſed.

" A poor woman retaining to one Belſon's houſe, a Papiſt, about Darking in Surry, was ſolicited, that ſhe and her huſband would turn Roman Catholicks; which if they did voluntarily now, they would be accepted of; but if they ſtaid a little longer, they would be forced whether they would or no; and then they would not be eſteemed. This was depoſed before Sir Adam Brown, a Member of Parliament.

" A complaint being made againſt a Sugar-baker at Fox-hall; his houſe was ſearched by Lieut. Col. Luntly, who found there ſeveral guns, with ſuch locks as no Engliſhman (who was at the taking of them) could diſcharge; together with braſs blunderbuſſes and fire-works of a very furious and burning nature. Trial being made of a ſmall part of them, the materials were diſcerned to be ſulphur, aqua vitæ, and gunpowder, whatever elſe.

" In a letter to Sir John Frederick and Mr. Nathaniel Heron, from Horſham in Suſſex, the 8th of September 1666, ſubſcribed ' Henry Chowne.' Wherein is mentioned, that the ſaid Henry Chowne had thoughts to come to London that week, but that they were in diſtraction there concerning the Papiſts, fearing they would ſhew themſelves all that day: and that he had been to ſearch a Papiſt's houſe within ſix miles of that place. He with another Juſtice of Peace met the gentleman's brother (who is a prieſt) going to London, whom they ſearched, and found a letter about him which he had received that morning from his ſiſter twenty miles off from him, wherein is expreſſed, ' that a great buſineſs is in hand, not to be committed to paper, as the times be.'

" Your Committee have thought fit to give no opinion upon theſe informations; but leave the matter of fact to your judgments.

" I am commanded to tell you, that your Committee have ſeveral other things of this nature under their inquiry.

" As a further inſtance of the audacious and inſolent behaviour of theſe Popiſh Recuſants, take the following copy of verſes, made, and then ſcattered abroad by ſome

ſome of their party, in Weſtminſter-hall, and ſeveral other places about the city, and elſewhere in the kingdom.

" Cover la feu, ye Hugonots,
That have ſo branded us with plots,
And henceforth no more bonfires make,
Till ye arrive the Stygean Lake.
For down ye muſt, ye Hereticks,
For all your hopes in Sixty Six.
The hand againſt you is ſo ſteady,
Your Babylon is fall'n already.
And if you will avoid that happ,
Return into your mother's lap;
The devil a mercy is for thoſe,
That Holy Mother Church oppoſe.
Let not your Clergy you betray;
Great eyes are ope, and ſee the way.
Return in time, if you will ſave
Your ſouls, your lives, or ought you have.
And if you live till Sixty Seven,
Confeſs you had fair warning given.
Then ſee in time, or ay be blind,
Short time will ſhew you what's behind.

I	E
7	5

" Dated the 5th day of November, in the year 1666, and the firſt year of the Reſtoration of the Church of Rome in England.

" Not long after the burning of London, Mr. Brook Bridges, a young gentleman of the Temple, as he was going to attend divine ſervice in the Temple-church, in a pew there found this following paper, which immediately, either by himſelf or a relation of his, was delivered to Sir William Morrice, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State. The contents of the paper are as follows:

" A Warning to Proteſtants.

" I, who have been a Papiſt from my infancy, till of late; and in zeal for their horrid principles, had too great a ſhare in the firing of the city; and did intend to do further miſchief to the Proteſtants (of which I am now, and ever ſhall

ſhall be a member) do, upon abhorrency of that villany, and religion that hath moved me to it, declare to all Proteſtants the approach of their ſudden ruin, that it may be prevented, if it be not too late.

'When I, together with other Papiſts, both French, Iriſh, and Engliſh, fired the City; others were employed to maſſacre the Proteſtants, we thinking thereby to deſtroy the heads of your religion; but the maſſacre was diſappointed by the fear of him who was the chief agent in this villany. And the fire not having done all its work, they have often endeavoured to fire the remaining part. They intend likewiſe to land the French upon you: to whoſe aſſiſtance they all intend to come, and for that purpoſe are ſtored with arms: and have ſo far deceived the King, that they have the command of moſt part of the army and the ſea-ports. The French intend to land at Dover, that garriſon being moſt Papiſts: and the Papiſts in England have expreſs command from Rome, to haſten their buſineſs before the next parliament, and to diſpatch. Therefore, as you love your lives and fortunes, prevent your ruin, by removing all the Papiſts in England, eſpecially Colonel Legg from the Tower, and the Lord Douglaſs, and all his adherents and ſoldiers, from Dover, and by diſarming all Papiſts. I have ſuch an abhorrency, that I would willingly undergo any puniſhment for it, and declare myſelf openly, were I not aſſured that I could do you more good in concealing my name for the preſent. Delay not from following theſe directions as you love your lives; and be not deceived by any pretences whatſoever."

The three following "Letters concerning the great Fire in London, September 1666," are from a MS. in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Gough, and moſt obligingly lent by that gentleman to the author.

"Dear Sir,

"Did I not imagine the common report concerning the late fire in London had prepared you to receive an account of the terrible and calamitous accident, I ſhould not preſume to give it you without introducing it by a ſuitable preface; that you might not be ſurprized in reading the relation of one of the moſt heavy and moſt diſmal ſtrokes that ever fell on England, or poſſibly any other nation, unleſs by an invaſion.

"It was on Sunday the 2d of September about one o'clock in the morning, that it began in an heap of bavins in a baker's houſe in Pudding-lane, on the Eaſt ſide of New Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, within ten houſes of Thames-ſtreet. It had gotten ſome ſtrength ere diſcovered, yet ſeaſonably enough to allow a merchant who dwelt next door time to remove all his goods. But as ſoon as it felt the violent

impreſſions of a ſtrong Eaſt-North-Eaſt wind (which had continued ſo a week before and as long after, with ſome little intermiſſion, and ſome alteration of two or three points) leaving a ſmall force to finiſh the conqueſt of the houſe where it received its birth, immediately directed its greateſt ſtrength againſt the adjacent ones. It quickly grew powerful enough to deſpiſe the uſe of buckets, and was too advantageouſly ſeated among narrow ſtreets to be aſſaulted by engines: it was therefore propoſed to the Lord Mayor * (who came before three o'clock) that it would be neceſſary to pull down ſome houſes to prevent its ſpreading: but he with a piſh anſwering, 'that a woman might piſs it out,' neglected that prudent advice, and was not long ere undeceived of the fooliſh confidence: for before eight o'clock it was gotten to the Bridge, and there dividing left enough to burn down all that had been erected on it ſince the laſt great fire 1633 †, and with the main body preſſed forward into Thames-ſtreet. About ſeven o'clock this morning a little ſtable in Horſeſhoe-alley near Wincheſter ſtairs in Southwark was a-fire, (ſuppoſed by a ſpark) but was ſtopped within two hours by the pulling down a third houſe after two had been burnt. I heard nothing of all this till nine o'clock; and then running down into the Temple garden ſaw the ſmoak of both and the flames of the former. I was not ſatisfied at this diſtance; but, going with ſome others into the ſtreet, found it full of people, and thoſe of fears; for it was already imagined the deſign of the French and Dutch in revenge of what our forces had lately done at Brandaris upon the iſland Schelling; and the riding of an hot-headed fellow through the ſtreet (with more ſpeed and fear than wit) crying *Arm, arm,* had frighted moſt of the people out of the churches. About ten o'clock we came into Gracechurch-ſtreet; and there, from the top of an high houſe, ſaw it was come as far Weſtward as Coldharbor, and as far Northward as Crooked-lane. Returning homeward, we found a party of forty horſe of the Life-guard in Cornhill, and met ſome companies of the King's regiments, and of the Trainbands and auxiliaries marching into the city. After dinner we took boat and rowing towards the Bridge, found it come to the Stilyard. Landing at Paul's-wharf, and walking towards the fire, we were ſtopped in Cannon-ſtreet by the abundance of goods and carts with which it was filled. Here we met my Lord Mayor on horſeback, with a few attendants, looking like one frighted out of his wits. The tall-ſpired ſteeple of St. Laurence Pountney was then a-fire, which appearing firſt at the top (where it had melted the lead with which it was covered)

* Sir Thomas Bludworth.

† See Stowe, p. 782, folio edition.

diſcovered

diſcovered itſelf with ſo much terror, as if taking a view from that lofty place of what it intended ſuddenly to devour. Getting round into Little Eaſtcheap, we came ſo near as to look into Fiſh-ſtreet, and perceived it was then (being four o'clock) within five houſes of the upper end of the ſtreet. Thence we went into Pudding-lane, and obſerved not above three houſes burnt in that lane on the North ſide of the houſe where it began. I was that evening a ſecond time on the water; and it was then it appeared with all the horror and dreadfulneſs imaginable; the flames afforded light enough to diſcover themſelves, the black ſmoak, and the buildings they ſo imminently threatened. The moon offered her light too, but was overcome by this greater; which not being able (by day) to contend with that of the ſun, had (as it were in ſpite) by ſmoak leſſened it. I came back at eight o'clock, leaving it then at the Three Cranes, which is diſtant from the Bridge almoſt a fourth part of the ſpace between the Temple and the Bridge. That night more of the Lifeguard and ſoldiers watched in the city. I kept my bed but few hours, and ſlept leſs.

"Next morning (Monday,) at ten o'clock I went with three or four more over to Southwark, where getting into an houſe fronting the river, I obſerved its progreſs had not been great the preceding night; for, it had not conſumed above eight houſes on the water ſide, and had now four houſes between that and Queenhithe; where they were pulling down the market-place and ſome houſes, as a probable place to ſtop its courſe. While we ſtaid here, the King came down in his barge (as he had done the foregoing afternoon) and after half an hour's obſervation returned again to Whitehall. After two hour's expectation, we ſaw all thoſe endeavours ſlighted by a leap which the fire made over twenty houſes upon the turret of an houſe in Thames-ſtreet. Coming back, and taking a melancholy dinner, we went into the city about three o'clock: we got into Thames-ſtreet, and ſo round by the ſkirts of the fire (though with much difficulty) through the ſtreets barricadoed with goods, carts, and coaches. By that time we had reached Cornhill, the fire had conſumed Lombard-ſtreet, and was within forty yards of this. The Duke of Monmouth, with ſeveral of the guard, ſat there on horſeback. The Duke of York was in another part of the city. We came home at five o'clock, and ſeeing little of probability in a deſired ſtop, three of us (of this houſe) packed up our books, &c. and put them aboard a barge.

"In all this narrative you meet with little of the motion of the fire Eaſtward; nor was it indeed ſo conſiderable, for the violence of the wind drove it from thoſe

parts, yet not ſo much but that about ſix o'clock this evening it was got to Billingſgate. Juſt before midnight we met the Lords Mancheſter, Hollis, and others, in Fleet-ſtreet, who, taking a view of thoſe parts, an hour after ordered the pulling down ſome houſes in White-fryers; though ſome earneſtly urged what had been propoſed in the morning, *viz.* that the houſes on each ſide the River Fleet ſhould be pulled down from the Thames to Holborn-bridge.

"At one o'clock in the morning, the wind at Eaſt and by South, we went up the river, and leaving our trunks, &c. at a little unknown houſe in Batterſey, we were at London again by ſeven; and underſtood the fire had nearly maſtered Baynard's-caſtle, about which it had been employed at leaſt ten hours. Monday evening the fire was at the Stocks, and as ſoon as day at Mercers' Chapel; this day it came to Paul's about noon, and thruſting forwards with much eagerneſs towards Ludgate, within two hours more drove thoſe from the work who had been employed all that day in levelling the houſes on the River Fleet. It ruſhed like a torrent down Ludgate-hill, and by five o'clock was advanced as high as Fleet-conduit. Deſpairing then of ever ſeeing this place more but in aſhes, we went to Hornſey four miles off, and in our way at Highgate, we might diſcern with what rage and greedineſs it marched up Fleet-ſtreet. That night's refreſhment in a bed drove from me an aguiſh diſtemper that had ſeized on me the day before.

"Next morning, Wedneſday, we came hither at ten o'clock, and were informed that it was ſtopped at the Temple, Fetter-lane, and Holborn-bridge, between the hours of two and ſix in the morning; but it was not maſtered in Shoe-lane till twelve o'clock. That day food was ſcarce, but we made a ſhift. About four in the afternoon it broke out again in the Temple (it is thought) by a lurking ſpark that had lain concealed ever ſince the morning, which happening among Paper-buildings quickly increaſed, and had baffled two engines, if the blowing up ſome lodgings had not prevented its diffuſion, which was before midnight. The Duke of York was here three or four hours, ſhewing much diligence, as he had done in ſeveral parts of the city that day, where he had ſeen, as he ſaid, above a hundred houſes blown up. Great guards of horſe and foot were drawn hither, and to other places where the fire was extinguiſhed. That night and the following we lodged in a ſtable in Lincoln's-inn-fields upon beds and packs in our cloaths. All this day it had burnt about Cripplegate, and was not extinguiſhed till night: but at the Tower ſix hours ſooner.

"Thurſday paſſed in perfecting the victory over the fire.

"So

"So did Friday. That night we got into a bed in an houſe.

"Saturday we fetched home our movables, and have ſince remained here without diſturbance.

"I am ſenſible of tranſgreſſing the ordinary bounds of a letter, and ſhall therefore only add thoſe of the fire; which are the Temple Church, more than half way up in Fetter-lane, almoſt at the North end of Shoe-lane (the reſt conſumed), Holborn-bridge, Pye-corner, Alderſgate, Cripplegate, near the lower end of Coleman-ſtreet, at the ends of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet and Leadenhall-ſtreet, both which are ſtanding, beyond Fanchurch, at the lower end of Mark-lane, and at the Tower Dock. This, Sir, is the bare narrative; but there remain obſervables enough to deſerve another paper, which cauſes me to write no more on this, but that I am

"*Middle Temple, Sept.* 24, 1666. Your moſt ready Servant."

"Dear Sir,

"My laſt letter ended in telling you at what places the fire was quenched; this ſhall begin in acquainting you with the means uſed for effecting it. It is true, many were employed, eſpecially in pulling down houſes, which they always began too near the fire, by which they were forced from their work ere finiſhed. It was, indeed, almoſt impoſſible, after it had made ſuch a large circle, to make a larger round it by any other means than that of blowing-up houſes, which had been propoſed the firſt day by ſome experienced perſons; then eſteemed a deſperate cure, but afterwards practiſed with very good ſucceſs. For, by putting a barrel of powder, or thereabout, under each houſe, it was firſt lift up a yard or two, and then fell down flat, without any danger to the byſtanders. At ſome places, the extraordinary offers made by the owners of houſes encouraged the workmen, and thereby ſaved them; as at Pye-corner, where one gave them 50l. and at the new buildings in Lothbury, where they had 100l. At others, it was effected by ordinary means, and leſs ſtrength, than had been formerly employed. In Fleet-ſtreet, over againſt St. Dunſtan's church, its greedineſs was the cauſe of its own deſtruction, by ſkipping over ten houſes, and faſtening on a wooden one, which having burnt with its neighbour, and being hindered from getting farther by a brick houſe, and the ſmall help then preſent, had made a wide gap by that time the main body of the fire was advanced. Certainly, had it been let alone, it would not have proceeded faſter; and ſome, conſidering

conſidering with what weak means, and at what unlikely places (that is, ſome of them), it was checked, all within the ſpace of four hours (except at two or three places), they cannot but acknowledge the ſame Providence, ſaying, "Hitherto ſhalt thou come, and no farther," that at firſt gave it a commiſſion, having prepared the matter by a dry Eaſterly wind the week before (which continued during all the time, and longer, but abated of its violence the Tueſday night), and appointing it a beginning among cloſe-built, wooden, pitched houſes, filled with the moſt combuſtible commodities.

"There was commonly reckoned within the bills of mortality 130 pariſh churches, which are now reduced to 43 (and another much hurt); ſo that within the walls are left 13 pariſh churches (or but 12 if we account that none ſo much maimed) and the Dutch church: the reſt which were 84 are burnt, beſides Paul's, the French Church, and Mercers' Chapel; and other chapels without the walls are conſumed, three, *viz.* Sepulchres', St. Bride's, and Bridewell Chapel: in all 90, whereof ſome are ſo terribly torn and ſhattered, that nothing is left but pieces of walls, others have ſome pillars ſtanding. The ſmaller bells are melted. All the Weſtern part of Paul's is ſcaled, having loſt pieces of ſtones broken off weighing 20, 40, 100 pounds. The quire is fallen down into St. Faith's; moſt of the roof is down too, and ſome of the pillars. The Halls are burnt, except Ironmongers, Leatherſellers, and Glovers hall, and ſome few others: the whole of what lies waſte is above 400 acres of ground. About a ſixth part of what ſtood within the walls remains, which is more than is burnt without.

"You expect ſomething concerning the value of the loſſes. Some reckon roundly, and ſay London is ruined, England is ruined. That is too confident; yet I dare not determine how far they are out. The truth of it is, the exact computation is impoſſible. In general it is concluded more commodities and houſhold goods are preſerved than periſhed, eſpecially thoſe of leaſt weight and moſt worth, whilſt the ſurpriſe and difficulty of carriage deterred men from reſcuing others. Some goods were ſaved in arched cellars, though others truſted in ſuch places were conſumed by the fall of the arches, or not careful ſtopping the paſſages. None have ſuffered proportionably ſo deep as the bookſellers, principally thoſe in Paul's-church-yard, who, putting their books into St. Faith's and other vaults under Paul's, had them all deſtroyed, except in three or four vaults there, which were warehouſes; beſides all that were in warehouſes at Stationers'-hall. Some have loſt 2, 3, 4, 5, 6000l. a man. In all they compute more than 100,000l. in that commodity.

commodity. Of perſons very few loſt their lives; the bills of mortality mention but ſix burnt, whereof two or three ſunk into vaults ſince the fire, as they were ſearching the ruins of their houſes. It is preſumed the haſty removal to which ſick perſons and women lying-in were forced, occaſioned the death of ſome.

"Hitherto your fancy may keep pace with my diſcourſe: but, ſhould I undertake a deſcription of the general confuſion and aſtoniſhment, I cannot promiſe myſelf any probability of perfecting it. You may more eaſily imagine every one running up and down, ſome removing their goods ready to be devoured; others, more wiſe or fearful, removed two days before they were in danger. Some removed four or five times; others carried them out into the country. Some went to friends or hired houſes; others into the fields, where they lay by them many nights. Divers at Weſtminſter had removed, and ſome of the beſt movables at Whitehall were carried away. Carts came in from the country. Coaches were employed. Carmen got exceſſively, receiving uſually for ſmall turns between the rates of 10s. and 5 l.; nay, ſome were offered 40, 50 l. for a turn. One while the gates were ſhut, that, no hopes of ſaving any thing being left, they might have more deſperately endeavoured the quenching the fire; but that was preſently found in vain, and occaſioned the loſs of much goods. Some preſſed carts; others for want of them loſt all; and ſometimes their numerouſneſs would hinder one the other. All was in an hurry. And that which heightened it was, a confidence among the moſt that it was a deſign of our enemies: we had an hundred ſtories of people taken with fire-balls, and others endeavouring with matches to fire other places: ſo that none knew where to be ſecure. The belief of this had kindled ſuch a rage in the multitude, that they killed one poor woman who had ſomething in her apron they imagined fire-balls; and ſadly wounded and maimed divers others, eſpecially French and Dutch, whoſe very birth was enough to condemn them. An honeſt Dutch baker at Weſtminſter had a good part of his houſe pulled down upon a ſurmiſe, that he had endeavoured to ſet it a-fire. And it was nothing but the effects of a good government in this city preſerved all of thoſe nations from a maſſacre. How far they or others had an hand in this you will ſee my thoughts anon. The priſoners for debt, in the Fleet, Ludgate, and Counter, were permitted to go out: but thoſe in the gaol at Newgate were ſent with a guard to that in Southwark, but not ſtrong enough to hinder the moſt notorious from eſcaping by the way.

"Every

"Every one condemned the Lord Mayor, as a perſon delighting more in drinking and dancing than is neceſſary for ſuch a magiſtrate. His authority and that of the aldermen was little regarded. The Duke of York beſtirred himſelf much, eſpecially Tueſday and Wedneſday, and to good effect. The King was in the city two or three times, expreſſing much care to preſerve the remaining parts, expoſing himſelf among all perſons, and not refuſing to hear the advice of the meaneſt.

"One obſervation more, and I have done. Little pieces of ſcorched ſilk and paper were taken up in very many places near Windſor, Henley, Beaconsfield, &c. Indeed the ſmoak (driven by the wind) made an arch in the heavens (a ſign of wrath, as the rain-bow was once of peace) from this place to the Weſtern part of the horizon: and the ſun ſhining through it, ſeemed perfectly red, and might eaſily be looked on with a naked eye, yielding a fainter light than in an eclipſe.

"*Sept.* 29, 1666. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant."

"Dear Sir,

"In my two former I gave you the moſt particular account I could frame out of the ruins of this great city, and now come to tranſmit what I have ſince gathered thence; where, though all ſee the ſame deſolation, yet, by looking on it with different opinions and intereſts, they make different conſtructions as if the object were ſo. Some thinking it a natural and bare accident, while others imagine it a judgment of God, and are as confident of it as if they ſaw the hand on the wall. The Quakers ſay, it is for their perſecution. The Fanaticks ſay, it is for baniſhing and ſilencing their miniſters. Others ſay, it is for the murder of the king and rebellion of the city. The Clergy lay the blame on ſchiſm and licentiouſneſs, while the Sectaries lay it on impoſition and their pride. Thus do many pretend to determine the ſin aimed at in this puniſhment. Certainly his Majeſty, in his late proclamation for the Faſt, very fitly calls it 'A viſitation ſo dreadful, that ſcarce any age or nation hath ever ſeen or felt the like; wherein although the afflicting hand of God fell more immediately upon the inhabitants of this city and the parts adjacent, yet all men ought to look on it as a judgment upon the whole nation.'

"We have now (as it is uſual in all extraordinary accidents) ſeveral prophecies ſtarted up: none more remarkable than that of Noſtredame, a Frenchman who wrote a book of prophecies above an hundred years ſince, and therein (cent. ix. ſtanza

ſtanza 49.) exactly predicted the parliament's putting our King to death, and in his book (cent. ii. ſtanza 51.) hath this:

'Le Sang du Juſt a Londres fera faute
Bruſlé par foudres de vingt trois les ſix.
La Dame Antique cherra de place haute;
De meſme Sect pluſieurs ſerront occis.'

"Moſt of our laſt year's Almanacks talked of fire in London, and one named the month; but it was expunged by L'Eſtrange (who licenſed them) for fear of the conſequence. In the prognoſtications for the following year ſome threaten the like ruin to the remaining parts, and greater judgments on the whole land. How far theſe are to be regarded I know not. You have, I preſume, (as all other parts of England, in ſome whereof have been fires lately,) reports concerning a conſpiracy to burn London, which is charged on the Papiſts, about whom fly up and down a thouſand ſtories: I confeſs ſome are ſhrewd ones, but I ſhall ſuſpend my judgment till time make a more perfect diſcovery; that which we have as yet being ſo defective, and liable to ſo many objections, that I muſt profeſs myſelf unſatisfied.

"The flames were ſcarce allayed, when men begun to talk of rebuilding: to that end ſeveral architects have propoſed models, free from the many inconveniencies the former laboured under; which is rejected by ſome, as of too much difficulty in determining titles, and leſs convenience to thoſe that were advantageouſly ſeated before. Some that pretend to talk politics affirm it unſafe to ſuffer the city to ſwell into ſo great a bulk as might give laws to the kingdom; but are anſwered by thoſe that tell them that Moſco, Paris, and Conſtantinople, are not dreaded for their greatneſs by their princes; and add that it is impoſſible the great trade we ambition can be carried on in ſmall towns, and that no place in England, or poſſibly the World, is ſo happily contrived for that deſign.

"The firſt thing ſince done by the King was, to appoint markets in divers places. Since that, a declaration to forbid building without leave. Here is out too a proclamation for a Faſt; and another, adviſing and commanding all perſons to bring in goods, taken up during the fire or ſince, at an appointed place.

"The Exchange is kept at Greſham College, which is much frequented, but rather to enquire after perſons than about buſineſs. Some mercers and ſuch trades are come to this end of the town: but the reſt (though with the want of many

accommodations) reſolve rather to ſettle in the other remaining parts. Many huts are erected in Broad-ſtreet, Smithfield, near the water ſide, and other places; and it is believed few will remove to other towns till they ſee further grounds to deſpair of ſeeing the city rebuilt; which would undoubtedly be in a ſhort time, if we had trade, and that which bleſſeth that and other enjoyments."

To conclude this picture of horror, I ſhall beg leave to introduce the ſtrains of a contemporary poet, who appears to have ſeen and felt the ſubject his Muſe deſcribes.

"*Conflagratio Londinenſis, Poeticè depicta.*

"The Conflagration of London poetically delineated; directed to the moſt noble and deſerving citizen Sir John Langham, Knight and Baronet.

"*Poetry is Painting.* HORAT.

"What ayls the Poet? What unwonted fire
Thus on a ſuddain doth his breſt inſpire?
'Tis thine, O London. From thy funeral urn
Thoſe flames take birth, that do thy Poet burn.
Ætna is my Parnaſſus; and a cup
Of liquid fire, Veſuvius thundereth up,
My ſacred ſpring. To give theſe paſſions vent,
I need no other Muſe than th' Argument.
"Your favour, ſir, my Muſe and I implore;
(Friend to the Poet, to the Muſes more:)
'Tis your concern. Thoſe neighbour-flames I ſing,
That Divine Mercy to remembrance bring,
Which thoſe ſmall reliques, where a part you have,
So lately ſnatcht from a great City's grave.
"Long had the Peſt with an infectious breath
From emptied houſes throng'd the gates of Death.
The bed-man's tumbrill no diſtinction made:
Where once their dirt, chief citizens were lay'd:
The ſexton oft the grave himſelf did fill,
He digg'd for others; oft the weekly bill
Swell'd with its makers; oft it did betide,
That who lay'd out his friend lay by his ſide:

When

When (th' Barking Starr twice lodg'd) 'twas hop'd withall
A ſecond Autumn would not prove a fall.
But truſted Hope, like Bankrupts, doth compound:
For, ere the long contagious ayre grew ſound,
And from th' exceſs of Peſtilential heat,
London's pulſe did to healthful meaſure beat,
A far more doleful Fever her befalls.
A fatal Fire conceiv'd in private walls,
Nurs'd by Contempt, at laſt grows paſt arreſt;
Defies all aides, and ſcorns to be ſuppreſt.

" 'Twas in the dotage of th' expiring Night,
When Sol's ſhrill bird proclaim'd th' approaching light,
And th' Eaſtern Starres began to ſhrink away,
Before the gloryes of the mounting Day:
When th' wakeful Bell-man from the City's eyes
Chas'd tempting ſleep with his affrighting cryes.
All leave their beds before the earlieſt lark,
Groping their clothes firſt, then their way, i'th' dark.
Each door's unlockt, and in the clamorous ſtreet
Diſtracted crowds and doubtful tydings meet.

" Till, 'twixt the ſun and flame, a ſacred day
(London's ſad Lord's-day) broke; the heavenly ray
Strain'd through the waving blaze, upon each ſpire
Of th' adverſe pyramids pourtray'd the fire.

" God's bellows blow the coals, and ev'ry where
Toſs wanton fire-balls dancing in the air.
The liquid pitch in flaming clouds doth rowle,
(The draught of Heaven ſhrivell'd to a ſcrowle)
And clammy lightning in ſtrange figure falls,
Like ſparks from beaten links at funeralls.
The ſcared citizens, with trembling, gaze
To watch the downfall of the hovering blaze:
Till, where leaſt fear'd, it lights; and fatal ſhowres
Through chimney-tops into their dwellings powres.

" Buckets and pumps they now for ſervice preſs:
The ſervice hot, and dubious the ſucceſs:
They drain the Thames, and from the broken lead
Divert the ſtreams which private dwellings fed.
Each ſtreet a brook becomes, each dam a pond;
Caſk knockt o'th' head, and nobleſt juyces tunn'd
Not for theſe uſes, now to theſe aſſign'd:
The ſober ſtream, with ſprightful nectar joyn'd,
Great engines on the thirſty flame did ſhed,
But what the one did quench, the other fed:
For th' unctuous liquors with the foe conſpire,
And drunken Vulcan vomits fiercer fire.
" Who dwelt together, now together burn;
And houſes mix'd, to mixed aſhes turn.
What was the Nurſe of Trade becomes its Fate;
And Neighbourhood doth now depopulate:
The Flame 's augmented by the houſes' crowd,
Its hunger ſtill encreaſing with its food.
The Mower ſtrikes not more deſtructive ſtrokes,
When from the field he polls her golden lockes;
Then doth the flaming ſythe deal fatal blowes,
Whiles ſtreets on ſwathes its keener fury throwes.
" Now, water 's uſeleſs: and the next intent
Is, by great ruines, greater to prevent.
By hooks and mines, next houſes levell'd lye,
In hope the Flames may for meer hunger dye:
But all in vain. Thoſe ruines prove a ſtile
O're which the Fire ſtrides to the ſtanding pile.
Yea, where its actual contact is denide,
Like miſchiefs from inflamed aire betide.
" Here ruinous cracks, there doleful ſhriekes do ſound,
And thoſe that danger ſhould unite, confound.
That hoſtile ſhips poſſeſs'd the river, and
Pour'd French and Dutch in numerous hoaſts on land;

And

And vaunting Romaniſts in armed troopes
Were ready to go forth, and meet their hopes;
Terrors (in th' iſſue vain) mean-while became
(Nurs'd by reports) as fatal as the flame.
Falſe fears ſuggeſted, common aydes diſtract:
Whiles each his cabin voids, the veſſel 's wrackt.
Nothing but flight now any comfort yeelds;
As if men's hearts were ſunk into their heels:
Who ſtayes behind is thought reſolv'd to dye;
And none truſts ought above him, but the ſkye.

" So have I ſeen, when with a fatal ſpade
The Gard'ner doth an emmet-hill invade,
How ſoon the laden crowd is ſcatter'd wide,
And the black troopes their narrow paths do hide.
Their brood and wealth is all diſpers'd abroad;
Though none can tell where to diſcharge his load,
Yet all conſent to flye their ruinous cell,
And ſeek new homes where they may ſafer dwell.

" Thus ſcatter'd Citizens trudg up and down,
Some charg'd with others' goods, ſome with their own.
Each hinders other, and obſtructs his way:
Uſeleſs the moſt, except (perhaps) they pray.
Th' uncertain crowd with various motion reeles,
And following feet oppreſs preceding heeles.
The poor man's burden's light, as is his foot;
The rich man's load his ſlower pace doth ſuit.
The porter makes his markets in the wrack,
A friend or foe, as he beſtows his pack.
And happy now 's the mean eſtate! The higher
Affords but richer prey to thieves and fire.
The rates of portage with the danger riſe,
Sometimes half-value 's thought but equal price:
And ſometimes half's too ſhort; Juſtice gives odds
To him that ſtakes a life againſt my goods.

" The

" The country is deſerted round about,
Some love brings in, ſome fear; to ſome (no doubt)
The motive's gain, no matter how it riſes,
The greateſt hurryes yeeld the richeſt prizes.
Each rode grows warm with travellers, and they
Again reflected warmth feel from their way.
Some thought it (though) worth many a weary pace,
To ſee, whiles ought remain'd, what London was.
But ſtay, my Muſe. A thouſand tongues to ſhew
The City's hurryes, would be found too few.

" For, as in ſhipwrack, when through yawning chinks
The batter'd veſſel floods of water drinks:
One ſtares, another's pale, a third doth ſpill
His tears into the brine he is to ſwill:
A fourth leaps over-board, and for his life
Beſtirres his arms; on top-ſayle percht, a fifth
With's weight the leaning veſſel overbears:
A broken plank another freights, and ſteers;
Yea, oft the ſame plank divers ſeek to ſtride,
Till, whoſe boat it ſhall be, by battel's tryde.

" So far'd it here. The fright, in all the ſame,
Appear'd in various ſhapes. In one, the flame
Beheld, congeals his blood to ice; and then
As 'tis felt nearer, thaws that ice agen.
Another on four legs eſcapes, his eye
Turn'd back, for fear the flame ſhould ſwifter flye.
A third betwixt two counſels holds the ſcales;
Fear ſwayes the beam, and then the worſt prevails.
Others miſtake their way amaz'd, and run
Into the danger that they ſeek to ſhun.
And ſome, that ſpent by long diſeaſes were,
For their cure ſtand obliged to their fear:
To fly or dye, was now their choice; that made 'um
To uſe their limbs, and then they felt they had 'um.

" For

" For close, a naked tribe appears, (though glad
Their lives are safe, with loss of all they had)
Great instances how little Nature needs,
And how much too much our excesses feeds!
An hedg with hangings by Arachne spun,
From twig to twig, keeps off the mid-day Sun.
From rain a sheet on cords extended shields;
Next bank a safe, though homely, chimney yields,
Where a course loaf, on coals dispersed, broyles;
And a small pipkin the slight dinner boyles.
The table, turf; the cellar, is a pool;
A stone, by turns, a bolster and a stool.
The babe, once lapp'd in silks, now lyes in rags;
On the green floore the sorry cradle wags:
The mother, in a nurse's posture, by,
Charms him asleep with a sad lullaby:
Kind Robin answers her with mournful tones,
And the shrill eccho doubles th' infant-moans:
" Now range the flames, like travellers in peace.
Where succes hopeles is, endeavours cease.
The battel 's given for lost: and former checks
The victor into hotter vengeance vex.
" O'reflowing eyes their flaming-homes bewail;
But tears cannot, where flouds would not avail.
So th' helpless bird about her plund'red nest
Chatters, and flutters; fain she would arrest
Her fate; but over-matcht, takes the next tree,
And there bemoans the wrack she's forc'd to see.
Some crowd the tops of steeples, thence to take
Their last farewel of (what they must forsake)
Dear London: but soon glutted with the sight,
Kiss the kind turrets, and bid 'um good night.
" Here Cæsar comes, with buckets in his eyes,
And father in his heart. ' Come, come,' he cryes,

" Let 's

'Let 's make one onſet more.' The ſcatter'd troupes
At his word rally, and retrieve their hopes.
The rebel-flames, they ſay, felt Charles was there;
And ſneaking back, grew tamer then they were:
So that, no doubt, were fates to be defeated
By man, the City's fate had been retreated.

" But Loyalty befriends the flames. Their own
Dangers neglected, thine affrights. 'Alone,
'Alone, dear ſir, let 's fall,' they cry'd aloud,
'And hazard not three kingdoms in a croud.
'Long may King Charles ſurvive his City's fate,
'His life, and all our hopes bear equal date.
'Flames can't undo us, whiles the King's ſecure:
'He loſt, though ſav'd from flames, we muſt be poor.'

" Thus did the pious Trojan venture rather
All 's treaſure to the City's wrack, then 's father!

" His ſubjects' love forc'd Cæſar to withdraw,
More griev'd to leave the loyalty he ſaw.

" Next, princely York, with ſweat and dirt beſmear'd,
(More glorious thus than in his robes) appear'd.
He, Neptune-like, his watry realm doth raiſe,
And 's noble arm the ſpit-floud engine ſwayes:
That baffled, next his thundring-cannons ſpewe
An armed blaze, with flames, flames to ſubdue.
But whom the conquer'd Dutch and French did flie,
Theſe foes ('twas out of 's element) defie.

" All help at laſt grows helpleſs, but the laſt:
That too, they try. To churches, now in haſt
Some flye for ſhelter, ne're were there before;
Others, to mourn they ne're ſhall ſee 'um more.
The flames even them, with th' owners leave, ſurpriſe,
Nor was't then ſacriledg, but ſacrifice.

" That reverend fabrick which the world admir'd,
Amongſt a crowd of leſſer note is fir'd.

Its

Its cloud-ſurmounting ſteeple flam'd ſo high,
That threaten'd Heavens ne'er fear'd a flame ſo nigh.
Yea, ſome beholders thought 'twas more than fear'd,
Whilſt falling-ſparks like falling-ſtarres appear'd.

" The Fates themſelves burnt monuments entomb'd.
Their alabaſter melts, and (what 's preſum'd
Beyond Art's power) marble 's fuſile grown ;
The ſacred reliques of the dead are thrown
Out of their tombs ; and by a means unthought
Are, with their tombs, from duſt to aſhes brought.

" (At building Paul's) in the late proverb's ſenſe,
Henceforth, I doubt, may propheſie commence.
And after-times, for what of it they know,
Shall more to th' pencil than the trowel owe.

" Oft, unawares, doth man's preſaging mind
Scent future harms ! Sure, Dugdale, that inclin'd
Thy too prophetick genius to prevent
The fate of that illuſtrious monument,
Which what it was (ſith 'twas not long to be)
Had ſcarce been long knowable but for thee.

" Write Dugdale, with thy Founders, Paul's, and more ;
Immortal made by him, by none before.

" With ſacred flames a learned blaze doth riſe ;
(For twins, they ſay, twin-fates do oft ſurpriſe)
The labours of the teeming preſs and brain
(An off-ſpring ages can't reſtore again)
One hour deſtroyes. St. Faith's betruſted cell
(For publique faith it was) turn'd Infidel.

" So Phœbus ne'er for Phaëthorn did mourn
As now he did. The Siſters Nine did burn
Their golden treſſes in the richer fire ;
Minerva did her court in blacks attire.
Tear-flouds foul'd Helicon ; your Poet's wit
Runs muddy (Sir) with this ſhort ſip of it.

" The common wrack the Royal Change doth ſhare,
Babel of tongues; the Univerſe's Fayre;
Where both Poles daily met, and what within
The ſpacious diſtance of the Poles is ſeen:
The kingdom's marble chronicle. To thee
(Great Prince) it ſhew'd thy royal pedigree,
For three times nine deſcents. Thy next, the beſt,
Diſlodg'd by Rebels, by thee repoſſeſt:
Now, with the Church he hugg'd, in ruines lies,
But hopes, by Second Charles, a ſecond riſe.

" By him you ſtood, his name's and vertue's heir;
The Make-peace Act your gracious hand did bear,
Draught of that mind which in your royal breſt
The image of th' Eternal mind expreſt;
In whom oblivion vertue is, and who
(As you) by pardons treaſon doth ſubdue.
For rebels, whom deſpair with courage arms,
A ſafe retreat into ſubjection charms.
Whence, though the marble and the paint be not,
Charles living, th' Amneſty 'll ne'er be forgot.

" Greſham the Kings ſurvives. The grateful flame
The Founder ſpar'd, that would not ſpare the frame.

" The wat'ry region ſcapes not. Conquering flames
Owe a revenge unto their foe the Thames.
Scullers and oars now, Weſtward ho! all cried,
Nor had they leaſure to expect a tide.
From the lee-ſhoare the ſhips in haſte retire,
The wind was thought a milder foe than fire.
The river ſhrinks, and from the threat'ning heats
Now to the ſpring, now to the ſea retreats.
An envoy-wave diſpatcht to Thetis' court
Implores her help; which granted, to the port
She marcht; but, when ſhe ſaw the flames, ſhe fled,
And under water hid her frighted head.

" Whiles

" Whiles heated waves thus on themſelves recoyle,
The deep, without a metaphor, doth boyle.
The ſcaly troupes ſcarce ſafe at bottom were,
The daring foes chas'd and attaqu'd 'em there.
The Fiſhermen ne'er made ſo ſtrange a draught;
'Tis thought the fiſh were par-boyl'd that they caught.
" Four dayes did Phœbus ſet, but made no night;
A brighter blaze ſupply'd his baffled light.
And all that while the City wak'd: what ſenſe
Of weakneſs call'd for, danger frighted thence.
Till the fifth Sun, aſcending from the Eaſt,
With joy beheld the emulous fire ſuppreſt.
Whether becauſe the Suburbs, where it ſtay'd,
Were leſs with crowded buildings over-lay'd;
Or their brick edifices ſtopt it there;
Or that the flames, ſo ſpread, more feeble were
(As boggs haſh'd into gutters, ſoon are dry'd);
Or, that the wind had ſpit out 's lungs, and dy'd;
Is doubted. Out of doubt, at God's arreſt
The all-devouring fires themſelves confeſt
Conquer'd, ſubmitting to receive again
Their former (now too long rejected) chaine.
" The Fire is out; but diſmal marks are ſeen,
To tell ſucceeding ages where 't hath been.
The fate of old Troy did New-Troy betide,
Its doubtful pedigree 's thus juſtifi'd.
The City-now is the once-city's tomb,
A ſceleton of fleſhleſs bones become.
Its venerable ruines have the name
Of what it was, but little elſe the ſame.
As in Kings' monuments, their aſhes bear
Titles and ſcutcheons which the kings did wear.
Its greateſt part without the walls beſtow'd,
London 's not now within, but gone abroad.

" Grief cramps my heart; nor doth my Muſe ſuffice
To the laſt act of London's tragedies.
Let thoſe impregnate fancies, which the view
Of that diſaſter fill'd, this theme purſue.
Meer Fame, I know, dull notions muſt infuſe;
Yet wiſh not ſuch a ſight t' enrich my Muſe.
" In brief (for tir'd accountants cloſe with greats)
Know, churches, publique halls, and princely ſeats,
Schools, hoſpitals, and what brave piles ſoe'er
For ſtate or uſe our anceſtors did reare,
Lye raz'd; with what was rais'd by later times
To eternize their vertues or their crimes.
" All Europe mourns at London's funerals.
Yea, our ſuſpected foes (if true or falſe,
Day 'll bring to light) like ſolemn grief declare.
" We (ſith we wiſh 'em innocent) not dare
To charge 'em with a guilt they thus diſclaim;
And yet, if time ſhall hidden fraud proclaim,
Reſolve to laſh 'em. Our juſt Muſe beſtows
Bayes on the valiant, rods on treacherous foes."

" The Author to the Graver; upon occaſion of a Draught expreſſing London in Flames, deſigned to have been prefixed as a Frontiſpiece to the Poem; but forborn upon ſecond thoughts.

" Hold, Graver, hold! in vain thou doſt engage
To crowd the book into the title-page.
Thy plate too much beneath thy project falls;
For, though it ſhew us flames and tottering walls,
If that be all, thy title thou 'lt bely:
None takes the ſcene to be the tragedy.
" No; London's flames ſhould ſo be ſet to view,
That thoſe who ſee, in part may feel 'em too;
And even thoſe that cannot ſee may find
Th' eye 's not th' only glaſs that burns the mind.

" Say

" Say then; canſt thou expreſs the ſhriekes and cryes
That rent the clouds, and pierc'd the melting ſkies?
Can thy deſcriptions accent Babel's voyces,
Or give due ecchoes to confuſed noyſes?
Canſt thou expreſs the bawlings of a croud,
Wherein none 's heard, 'cauſe every one is loud?
Or the extortions, thefts, and cozening feats,
Of porters, carters, water-men, and cheats?
Canſt thou deſcribe the ſounds of tuneleſs bells,
Whoſe awkward muſick tolls their ſteeples' knells?
The cracks of tumbling houſes, and the greeting
Of tottering roofs, and battering cannons meeting?
Canſt thou to view preſent the hiſſing ſteams
Of melted metals check'd with cooling ſtreams?
Or draw the medley of compounded ſmells,
Forc'd, ſome from fragrant, ſome from naſty cells?
Canſt reach the horrors of diſtracted minds,
Where ghaſtly fear with woful grief combines?
Grief, which expreſſion from amazement borrows,
Whiles tears are ſtifled by profounder ſorrows.
Or th' hurrey which diſtemper'd fancies fills,
Where Thought ſtabs Thought, and Project Project kills?
Where what to ſave, 's in doubt, till all be loſt,
And ſlow reſolves by ſpeedy Fates are croſt?
Canſt draw the miſer's paſſions, while he lags
In midſt of flames, hugging his darling bags;
Whom, loath to loſe, and loath to give, divide,
Ne'er ſacrific'd to what he deified?
Or a juſt love 'twixt equal children parted,
Where one muſt be preferr'd, th' other deſerted?
Or, whiles both goods and children's danger ſcares,
The mother's bowels, and the father's cares?
Or labouring throws, and births precipitate,
Where the Fright 's Midwife, and the Nurſe is Fate?

" If

" If none of theſe within thy picture come,
Confeſs it ſhort, and give the Poet room.
Poetry is an intellectual mint,
That ſtamps a picture with a ſpirit in't;
Whoſe ſecret magick ſenſes' want ſupplyes,
And makes ſpectators where it finds no eyes.
Thus that old Bard doth in his Iliad draw
Battels to th' life, 'tis ſaid, he never ſaw:
And makes thoſe Hector and Achilles ſee,
Whoſe outward organs are as blind as he.
'Tis ſacred flame, whoſe ſubtil influence
Can melt the ſoul, and never ſcorch the ſence.
'Tis the mind's microſcope, that helps the eye
To the leaſt inſect-thought's anatomy:
That ſecret'ſt motions through their ſymptomes traces,
And renders ſouls as viſible as faces.

" This, this, can London's fate moſt lively ſhew,
That paints its inſide-flames and outſide too.
And ſuch an artiſt, London, wiſh I thee;
And next, would wiſhing do't, that I were he.

" Which, Graver, though I'm not, my draught of thine
Hath th' odds, which better Poems have of mine.
Barr emulation then, and try thy art;
The Poet's Zany is the Graver's part.
Thy preface-lines, I grant, may ſomewhat do
To ſtead the Stationer and Poem too.
For oft the Book 's turn'd for the Baby-letter,
And ſorry Cuts help Ballads off the better.
In Legends too, ſome ſay (nor is't deny'd)
Some are by th' Painted Saints beſt edify'd:
For lyes in picture with their art delight,
Which, told for truth, the hearer's faith affright.

" Yea, perhaps, thou may'ſt wiſer readers draw,
To greet a Muſe, till now, they never ſaw.

For

For 'tis the buſh that leads us to the wine;
And men know where the fight is by the ſign.
" On, therefore, but with my advice comply,
And thus thy ſcene fit to the tragedy.
Conceit Troy's flames, and thoſe that Nero made
To ſymbolize with the ſad tune he play'd:
Or thoſe he caus'd, whoſe name * did burning bear,
When Jove and Rome to geeſe obliged were.
With thoſe that laid Jeruſalem in duſt:
And thoſe of foreign Vulcans, ta'en on truſt
From travellers; t' impregnate thy deſign,
And make thy fancy more reſemble mine.
" Then from ſome ghoſtly father get a ſpell,
To view the cave, they ſay, joyns next to hell:
From that original thy fancy fill,
(For that's pure fancy) and then try thy ſkill.
Or, laſtly, antedate the general fire
In thought, and thy invention thence inſpire.
Thus arm'd, take London's ſituation right,
And ſpread a mantle o'er 't of blackeſt night.
Take lights and ſhades from its blaze: lookers-on
Were ſatisfied it might ſupply the ſun.
Next, place inſtead of th' often-changing dame,
A black cloud, big with ſheets of oyly flame;
Ruffled by Eurus, puffing out o'th' Eaſt
Ætnean vapours from 's incenſed breaſt.
Let them drop melted ſtarres, toſs'd up and down
To ſcatter ruines through the ſcared town.
Out of the ſkies (to ſhew from whence it came)
Stretch out an hand arm'd with a rod of flame.
Bound with a ſcrowle, which let this motto fill,
'England, amend: his hand is ſtretcht out ſtill!'
" Let flames, on march, a mile in front appear,
Brought up with ruines ſmothering in the rear:

* Brennus.

T'th'

I' th' van, expreſs me Paul's, as yet entire,
But let its roof run from th' approaching fire.
Some dwellings charg'd by ſcouting heats let ſmoak;
And others ſtand forlorn t' expect the ſhock.
On top of ſome thick crowds with buckets arm
For charge; but flying at the firſt alarm.
Let ruining hooks others expoſed ſhake;
And gaping chaſmes let warlike engines make.
Expreſs me roofs blown up into the aire;
And flames they flye beneath let meet 'em there.

" Next, draw a reeking Thames, and barges flying
With ſinged ſayles, and ſtifled fiſhes dying.

" This done, a Jeſuit place in view o'th' whole,
At Faux's bo-peep in ſome ſneaking hole
Laughing in 's ſleeve: and let this be the mot,
Ha! this hits better than the Powder-plot.

" Then on the top of Paul's let be expreſt
A melting Phœnix in a flaming neſt.
Hope will expound the emblem; though I fear
Few hope 'twill ſoon be verified there.

" Laſtly, if any nook remain unfill'd,
(He's loath an whole page for his face be ſpill'd)
The Poet in a cypreſs-wreath inſert;
(The lawrel is a badg of a deſert,
Which he pretends not to: beſides, he wears
An heart more ſuiting to an age of tears:)
Pale, like the City's aſhes, make his looks,
(Too many wear its fires:) by, let his books
(Jeremy's Threnes, Salvian, Gildas, and
The Triſtia of the baniſh'd Poet) ſtand:
Let his eyes drop into his ink, and thence
Supply his quill, and mingle with his ſenſe.
But ne'er aſk, who he is: find any he
That's ſuch an one, and let him ſtand for me."

The

The Legiſlature, fully impreſſed with the importance of the event, determined to commemorate it by a magnificent memento, the execution of which they committed to Sir Chriſtopher Wren. How he has accompliſhed the wiſhes of the Nation is now to be conſidered. The ſituation is extremely unfavourable, and rather dangerous, for this reaſon: an erection 202 feet in height is ſupported by a baſe of no more than 21 ſquare, almoſt eternally ſhaken by heavy-laden carriages that paſs within a dozen feet of it. Another defect incident to the outline of a pillar is the difficulty of repair, and the ſtill greater difficulty of taking it down whenever any fiſſure may render ſuch a meaſure neceſſary. The Reader muſt recollect there are no projections for the firm ſupport of ſcaffolds, or apertures to inſert tranſverſe ſcantlings.

As to the propriety of a pillar for a monument, not a word can be ſaid with juſtice. In the firſt place, that which ſhould meet the ſight, and convey the cauſe of the erection, towers away above the ſtretch of the optick nerves, and gives that to the blank air intended for a mortal five feet and a half high. In the next place, the column is an imperfect monument; the pedeſtal, ſhaft, and capital, are mere ſupports or props to entablatures, and thoſe to gradations of orders in this inſtance wanting. Beſides, for ſuch a pillar *what muſt be the building?* But in ſaying thus much, I aim rather againſt a repetition of the abſurdity, than to cenſure Sir Chriſtopher Wren.

The Monument is a complete pedeſtal and column of the Doric order, with a balcony on the capital, and a circular attick, terminating in a gilt flame. Numbers of ſtrangers annually aſcend the ſpiral ſtairs within, in order to indulge that curioſity which is ever ready to overcome fatigue, and ſometimes to brave danger, for gratification. The view from it would be fine, were the ever-enduring clouds of ſmoke that ſurround both baſe and ſummit removed.

A mad ſailor ſlid down a rope from the balcony, in September 1732, to the Three Tuns Tavern in Gracechurch-ſtreet; but a more extraordinary exploit was atchieved the next morning, when a waterman's boy, who had paid for aſcending, finding the ſtairs crowded, let himſelf down by the rope the ſailor had uſed, which hung perpendicularly from the gallery. Beſides theſe deſcents, the neighbours once ſaw that of a miſerable ſuicide, who was daſhed to pieces.

The Weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is covered by a vaſt alto relievo, repreſenting, in allegorical figures, the Renovation of the City, through the influence of Time, Plenty, the Monarch, Liberty, Architecture, &c. &c.; a heavy and taſteleſs deſign,

but indifferently executed, and now extremely black with ſmoke. The remaining ſides have long inſcriptions, perpetuating the cauſe and progreſs of the fire, and the number of houſes, churches, and other public buildings, deſtroyed by it; the meaſures taken to rebuild the city, and to preſerve it from ſimilar calamities; and a philippic againſt the Roman Catholicks, which was eraſed by order of James II. and reſtored after his abdication.

ST. MARGARET PATTENS, BILLINGSGATE WARD.

The two churches of St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel Fenchurch were burnt in 1666; after which period it was found expedient to unite the pariſhes, and rebuild the church of St. Margaret.

The former diſtrict contained but 44 houſes in 1732, which are ſituated on very narrow ſtreets, "unpleaſant in all weather;" nor are they remarkable for neatneſs or elegance of architecture, though doubtleſſly reſpectably inhabited.

The latter, farther removed from the Thames, is preferable in point of ſituation, and contains part of Fenchurch-ſtreet, which has been already noticed as one of the beſt within the walls of London.

The number of houſes in St. Margaret's in 1800 were 35, male inhabitants 117, female 104. In St. Gabriel's, 70 houſes; 244 males, 265 females.

The patronage of the church of St. Margaret belonged to the family of the Neviles previous to the year 1392; ſubſequently Robert Rikenden, of Eſſex, conveyed it to Richard Whittington, who re-conveyed it in 1411 to the Corporation of London, with whom the advowſon ſtill remains. That of St. Gabriel was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate; after the ſuppreſſion of the convent, the Crown obtained, and ſtill retains it. Thus the preſentation to the united churches is alternate between the reigning Monarch and the City of London. In the month of November 1729, the Corporation determined that the right of preſentation to the livings of St. Margaret and St. Peter's Cornhill ſhould be alternate between the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and the Lord Mayor and Common Council, the former having preſented Mr. Drew to St. Margaret's ſome time before.

RECTORS.

Rectors.

Thomas Marriott, M. A. circa 1708.

Francis Brown, D. D. circa 1714, Canon of Windſor, died Auguſt 29, 1724.

Robert Drew, M. A. who publiſhed two ſermons, and died in 1746. There was a violent diſpute between the Aldermen and Common Council reſpecting this gentleman and the Rev. John Bridgen, preſented by the latter, which terminated in the above agreement.

The following notice relating to Bridgen is from the General Evening Poſt of Nov. 18, 1725: "Whereas John Bridgen, lately preſented by Common Council to the living of St. Margaret Pattens, now ſtands canonically ſuſpended for the marriage of my ſon, under age, without any conſent or poſſible knowledge of mine; and farther aggravated by ſeveral extraordinary circumſtances, which the world may, in due time, be appriſed of: I do hereby give public thanks to the Biſhop of London and his Chancellor, for the juſtice done me at Doctors' Commons, hoping it may prove a uſeful warning to the inferior clergy, and ſome degree of ſecurity to other parents, though I am myſelf unhappily debarred from any particular relief by it, till it may pleaſe the wiſdom of the legiſlature to reſcind ſuch ſhameful and pernicious contracts. David Pigeon."

Thomas Birch, D. D. the well-known hiſtorian and biographical author; who held the living of Debden in Eſſex. He was many years ſecretary to the Royal Society; and died, by a fall from his horſe, in January 1766.

1766, Feb. 5, Peter Whalley *, M. A. He was elected Head Maſter of the Grammar School of Chriſt's Hoſpital in 1768; which he reſigned in 1776; but afterwards accepted the ſchool of St. Olave's Southwark; and died June 12, 1791.

1792, June 16, Charles Phelips, M. A.

St. Margaret.

Magiſter Galfridus Wrenne, rector; benefice 24l. goods *nulla*; fined 6l.

Mr. John Weſt, curate, ſerving 16l. goods 11l. fined 4l.

Biſhop Tonſtall omits the value of St. Gabriel's.

* See an account of Mr. Whalley, and his various publications, Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 773.

Chantries in St. Margaret's.

"Andrew At-Vyne gave by will 4l. *per annum* from a tenement within the pariſh, to find a prieſt to ſay *Dirige* and a maſs of *requiem* in the church of St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt.

"Ralph Holland gave by will, towards augmenting a chantry prieſt's living, and for an obit, lands and tenements *per annum* 77s. 8d."

St. Gabriel's.

"Helmyng Leggel, Eſq. gave a tenement with a curtilage to the rector, to make him a manſion, now in the tenure of Richard Caryngton, merchant-taylor, for certain years, of the yearly rent, (over 4d. in quit rent to the King's Majeſty, and 13s. 4d. to the parſon yearly paid by the ſaid Caryngton) 40s. It appertaineth to the rector.

The ſame Helmyng gave alſo a tenement now in decay, and made a garden, for the intent to ſing an anthem of *Salve Regina* every evening; and alſo a garden, with an alley for the entry, to make a church-yard; the rent unknown.

John Gainbon and Helen his wife gave to this church a tenement, to be prayed for for ever; the revenues to be expended towards the ſalary of a prieſt: *viz.* every Sunday or holiday 4d. 5d. or 6d. to ſay maſs; which tenement is now of the yearly rent of 33s. 4d."

The united Church is ſituated at the corner of Little Tower Street and Rood Lane, the fronts in which are but ſlightly ornamented; but the tower and ſpire (the latter covered with copper) are tall and handſome.

The interior of the church is of the Corinthian order, and contains three pillars which ſupport an architrave, over which are ſmall plain arches and circular windows; hence the roof ſwells into a cove, with a large pannel extended Eaſt and Weſt.

The South wall has pilaſters, but no pillars; the Weſt end ſimilar embelliſhments.

A gallery on Ionic pillars contains a large neat organ.

The Altar-piece conſiſts of two Corinthian pillars, with a circular divided pediment, under which are the tablets, and below thoſe a reſpectable painting of Angels adminiſtering to the Saviour; but this picture ſinks into indifference when compared with the matchleſs carvings above and beneath the Creed and Lord's Prayer, which are wonderfully fine, and unqueſtionably by Gibbon.

Monuments.

MONUMENTS. SOUTH WALL.

There are tablets to William Lloyd, 1803, aged 33. Hannah Cox, 1721, aged 25. And a tablet and ſarcophagus inſcribed, "Beneath the pulpit lies interred the body of Ann Birch, ſpinſter, who died May 14, 1801, aged 61 years. She was the daughter of Thomas Birch, Eſq. Merchant, and formerly a reſpectable inhabitant of this pariſh. He was lineally deſcended from Willelmus de Birchis, who at the battle of Poictiers obtained his arms by taking the ſtandard of France (three fleurs de lis on a field azure). Penelope, in pious veneration of their virtues, erected this tablet to their memory.

"Time, do not fly too faſt; for I
Will but beſpeak my grave and die."

Richard Litler, 1674.

A large and ſingularly elegant mural monument has the following inſcription:

"In a vault near this place lies buried Sir Peter Delme, Knt. and Alderman, who in the year 1723 was Lord Mayor of this city. He was the greateſt merchant of his time, and not more eminent for his extenſive commerce than for the exemplary probity with which he conducted it. He married to his firſt wife Ann, daughter of Cornelius Macham of Southampton, Gent. who died of the ſmall pox Jan. 1, 1713-14, ætatis 26; by whom he had two ſons and one daughter, all now living; and to his ſecond wife Mary the daughter of William Fawkener, of London, Eſq. by whom he had ſeveral ſons, all now dead. His two wives and deceaſed children are buried in the ſame vault with him. He died Sept. 4, 1728, ætatis 61.

"There is alſo interred in the ſame vault the body of Anna Maria late wife of Peter Delme, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Peter, daughter of Sir John Shaw, of Eltham, in Kent, Baronet: A woman who with an uncommon ſhare of the exterior graces of her ſex poſſeſſed the gentleſt mind and moſt endearing ſweetneſs of temper. She died of the ſmall pox and in childbed May 24, 1740, aged 22. Erected anno 1740, by Peter eldeſt ſon of Sir Peter Delme."

On a pilaſter a ſmall tablet to Miſs Suſanna Croſs, 1782, aged 27.

On another Mrs. Suſanna Croſs, 1759, aged 67, and ſeveral of her family.

On the North wall, Miſs Mary Phillips, 1790, aged 12.

A neat

A neat little tablet to the memory of Joſeph Martin, Eſq.; but, as the inſcription is an abſolute pedigree, and of inſufferable length, I beg leave to refer the curious to the original.

On a pillar, Suſannah Batſon, 1727, aged 40.

At the Weſt end, Robert Wanſtead, 1794, aged 70.

Upwards of 1000l. is recorded as having been given to the pariſhes; of which Sir Peter Vandeput and his lady gave 120l. and Mrs. Ann Cotesworth 500l.

As the following Act of Parliament relating to certain houſes in the pariſh of St. Gabriel may be uſeful on ſome future occaſion, I inſert it without heſitation.

"An Act to enable his Majeſty to grant certain houſes in Fenchurch-ſtreet and Addle-ſtreet, in the city of London, eſcheated to the Crown by the death of Lieutenant General John Brown without heir, unto Frederick Montagu, Eſquire, and his heirs, upon the truſts therein mentioned.

"Whereas Lieutenant General John Brown, late of Hubbard's Hall, in the county of Eſſex, Eſquire, deceaſed, being ſeiſed of or intitled in fee-ſimple to the meſſuages or dwelling-houſes in Fenchurch-ſtreet and Addle-ſtreet, London, herein after-mentioned, duly made and publiſhed his laſt will and teſtament in writing, bearing date the ſeventeenth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, and atteſted by three witneſſes; and did thereby (amongſt other things) give and deviſe his houſes in Fenchurch-ſtreet and one in Addle-ſtreet aforeſaid, to the charity of The Foundling Hoſpital; and he thereby appointed the Right Honourable Lady Frances Burgoyne, the wife of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Baronet, ſole executrix of his ſaid will:

"And whereas the ſaid General John Brown, by a codicil to his ſaid will, bearing date the twenty-third day of the ſaid month of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, expreſſed himſelf as follows; that is to ſay, 'If, wanting of legal forms, my bequeſt to The Foundling Hoſpital ſhall not take place, I then give thoſe houſes to miſtreſs Ann Becher, ſhe paying her brother five hundred pounds:'

"And whereas the ſaid codicil was atteſted only by one witneſs:

"And whereas Ann Lucy Becher, Spinſter, in the ſaid codicil called Miſtreſs Ann Becher, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-three intermarried with Thomas Clarke, colonel in his Majeſty's Coldſtream Regiment of Foot Guards:

"And

"And whereas the ſaid John Brown died in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four, without iſſue of his body, and without having made any other diſpoſition of the ſaid houſes:

"And whereas the ſaid John Brown was the natural or reputed ſon of the Honourable General Henry Lumley, deceaſed, who was the great uncle of the ſaid Lady Frances Burgoyne:

"And whereas, after the deceaſe of the ſaid John Brown, certain differences aroſe between the ſaid Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, and Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, in relation to their reſpective claims or pretenſions under the ſaid will and the codicils of the ſaid General Brown:

"And whereas the ſaid Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, and Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, afterwards ſettled the matters in difference between them in an amicable manner: and by indenture of four parts, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy, and made between the ſaid Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife of the firſt part; the ſaid Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife of the ſecond part; Joyner Becher of Wokingham, in the county of Berks, gentleman, brother of the ſaid Ann Lucy Clarke, of the third part; and Henry Lake of Sunning, in the ſaid county of Berks, gentleman, of the fourth part; it was (amongſt other things) agreed that all the ſaid parties thereto ſhould uſe all the means in their power to procure an inquiſition to be found whereby the ſaid houſes might be veſted in his Majeſty; and that, immediately after ſuch inquiſition ſhould be found, the ſaid Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, and Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, ſhould jointly preſent an humble petition, or uſe ſuch other means, by application to Parliament or otherwiſe, as counſel ſhould adviſe, in order that the ſaid houſes might be granted to or veſted in Frederick Montagu of Papplewicke, in the county of Nottingham, Eſquire, (being a perſon mutually appointed by the ſaid Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, and Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife) his heirs and aſſigns, upon truſt and to the intent that he, his heirs or aſſigns, might ſell the ſame houſes for the moſt money and at the beſt price that could be got for the ſame, with the approbation of the ſaid Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, and their reſpective heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, and that the ſaid Frederick Montagu, his heirs and aſſigns, ſhould apply the money to ariſe by ſuch ſale in the manner therein and herein after-

mentioned;

mentioned; that is to ſay, in the firſt place, in the payment of whatever the rents of the ſaid premiſes ſhould fall ſhort of paying of the charges and expences therein mentioned; and in the next place in payment of all coſts, charges, and expences of applying for and obtaining ſuch grant or act of Parliament, and all other expences incident to ſuch ſale; and in the next place in payment to the ſaid Joyner Becher, his executors or adminiſtrators, of the ſum of three hundred pounds in lieu of and ſatisfaction for the ſaid ſum of five hundred pounds given to him by the ſaid codicil; and in payment, in the next place, to the ſaid Thomas Clarke of the ſum of one hundred pounds in full for his coſts of the ſuits therein mentioned; and that after the ſaid ſeveral payments ſhould be made, the remainder of the money to ariſe by ſuch ſale, together with the ſurplus of the ſaid rents (if any) ſhould be equally divided into moieties; and that one moiety thereof ſhould be paid to the ſaid Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, their executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, and that the other moiety thereof ſhould be paid to the ſaid Lady Frances Burgoyne, her executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns:

"And whereas a writ of eſcheat, bearing date the nineteenth day of April, in the tenth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, did iſſue, directed to the lord-mayor of London, whereby he was directed to enquire (amongſt other things) when and where the ſaid John Brown died, and whether without any heir or not, and if without any heir, what meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and of what yearly value, he had at the time of his death, and of what eſtate he died ſeiſed in the city of London, and if he made or executed any deed or will, whereby he meant to grant or diſpoſe of the ſame; and ſuch meſſuages and hereditaments, which were of the ſaid John Brown at the time of his death, which, in right of his Majeſty's prerogative, ought to devolve to his Majeſty, the ſaid lord-mayor was thereby commanded to ſeize into his Majeſty's hands:

"And whereas, on the ſixteenth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one, an indenture and inquiſition were duly executed and taken at Guild-hall, in the city of London, between Braſs Croſby, eſq. then lord-mayor of London, and eſcheator of his Majeſty within the ſaid city, of the one part, and the ſeveral perſons whoſe names and ſeals were thereunto ſet, jurors on the part and behalf of his Majeſty, of the other part, whereby it was found (amongſt other things) that the ſaid John Brown died at Dijon in France about the beginning of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four without any heir, and that

he

he was at his death ſeiſed in fee of two meſſuages or tenements ſituate in the pariſh of Saint Gabriel, in the city of London, one of which was then in the poſſeſſion of George Blakeſley, at the yearly rent of thirty-one pounds; and that the other of the ſaid meſſuages was then in the occupation of Elizabeth Hayes, widow, at the yearly rent of fifty pounds; and that he was alſo ſeiſed of a meſſuage, with the appurtenances, in Addle-ſtreet, in the pariſh of Saint Faith the Virgin, Aldermanbury, in the ſaid city, then in the tenure of Sarah Adney, at the yearly rent of fifteen pounds; and that the ſaid three meſſuages or tenements were held of his Majeſty in ſocage, and that the ſaid John Brown made and publiſhed ſuch will and codicil of ſuch reſpective dates and purports, and atteſted reſpectively, as herein before is mentioned; and that the ſaid Braſs Croſby did thereby certify that he had ſeized and taken the ſaid three meſſuages, with their appurtenances, into the hands of his Majeſty:

And whereas the ſaid Sir Roger Burgoyne and dame Frances his wife, Colonel Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, Joyner Becher, and Frederick Montagu, by a petition preſented to the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, did pray that their Lordſhips would move his Majeſty to conſent that a Bill might be brought into Parliament for veſting the ſaid houſes in the ſaid Frederick Montagu and his heirs, for the purpoſes mentioned in the ſaid indenture of the twenty-eighth of March one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy:

"And whereas your Majeſty hath been graciouſly pleaſed to conſent that the ſaid houſes now eſcheated to the Crown may be granted to, and veſted in, the ſaid Frederick Montagu, his heirs and aſſigns, upon the truſts herein before mentioned, and in and by the ſaid indenture of the twenty-eighth of March one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy expreſſed and declared:

"But, as the inheritance in fee-ſimple of the ſaid houſes now veſted in the Crown cannot be effectually granted or diſpoſed of without the ſanction, aid, and authority of an Act of Parliament;

"May it therefore pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſty,

(At the humble requeſt and petition of the ſaid Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, Joyner Becher, and Frederick Montagu)

That it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and

Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that it ſhall be lawful to and for the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, at any time or times hereafter, by any letters patent, indenture or indentures under the Great Seal of Great Britain hereafter to be made, to grant, convey, and aſſure, unto the ſaid Frederick Montagu and his heirs, the ſaid two meſſuages or dwelling-houſes ſituate in Fenchurch-ſtreet aforeſaid, and the ſaid meſſuage or dwelling-houſe ſituate in Addle-ſtreet aforeſaid, herein before particularly mentioned and deſcribed, and now eſcheated to the Crown, with all and ſingular out-houſes, edifices, yards, backſides, ways, waters, watercourſes, lights, eaſements, liberties, privileges, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the ſame, and every or any of them belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining, and the reverſion and reverſions, remainder and remainders, yearly and other rents, iſſues, and profits, of all and ſingular the ſaid meſſuages and premiſes, to have and to hold the ſaid meſſuages or dwelling-houſes, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, unto and to the uſe of the ſaid Frederick Montagu, his heirs and aſſigns, for ever; but nevertheleſs upon truſt, and to the intent that he the ſaid Frederick Montagu, his heirs or aſſigns, do and ſhall ſell the ſame houſes for the moſt money and at the beſt price that can be got for the ſame, with the approbation of the ſaid Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, Thomas Clarke and Ann Lucy his wife, and their reſpective heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, and that he the ſaid Frederick Montagu, his heirs and aſſigns, do and ſhall apply the money to ariſe by ſuch ſale in the manner and for the purpoſes in and by the ſaid indenture, of the twenty-eighth of March one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy, mentioned and declared of and concerning the ſame.

" And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that any ſuch grant, conveyance, or aſſurance, of the ſaid premiſes, or any part thereof, as ſhall be made by his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, by any ſuch letters patent, indenture or indentures as aforeſaid, in purſuance of this act, ſhall be, and is and are hereby enacted to be, good and effectual in the law, according to the tenor and purport thereof in the ſaid letters patent, indenture or indentures, to be expreſſed, notwithſtanding any reſtriction, matter, or thing, contained in an Act of Parliament, made in the firſt year of the reign of her late Majeſty Queen Anne, intituled, ' An Act for the better ſupport of her Majeſty's houſehold, and of the honour and

and dignity of the Crown,' or any other law or ſtatute, or any mis-recital or non-recital, omiſſion, or other defect in the ſaid letters patent, indenture or indentures hereafter to be made, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

" And it is hereby further enacted and declared, by the authority aforeſaid, that, after any ſuch grant, conveyance, or aſſurance of the ſaid premiſes, or any part thereof, ſhall have been made by his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors as aforeſaid, and when the ſaid premiſes, or any part thereof, ſhall be ſold by the ſaid Frederick Montagu, his heirs or aſſigns, in purſuance of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Frederick Montagu, his heirs and aſſigns, to give and ſign one or more receipt or receipts for the money to ariſe by any ſuch ſale; which receipt or receipts ſhall be a good and effectual diſcharge or diſcharges to the purchaſer or purchaſers of the ſaid premiſes, or any part thereof, and to his, her, and their heirs and aſſigns, for ſo much money as in ſuch receipt or receipts ſhall be expreſſed or acknowledged to be received; and ſuch purchaſer or purchaſers, his, her, or their heirs or aſſigns, ſhall not afterwards be anſwerable or accountable for any loſs, application, miſapplication, or non-application of the ſaid purchaſe-money, or any part thereof.

" Saving always to all and every perſon and perſons, bodies politic and corporate, his, her, and their heirs, ſucceſſors, executors, and adminiſtrators (other than and except the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the ſaid Sir Roger Burgoyne and Lady Frances his wife, Thomas Clarke, and Ann Lucy his wife, Joyner Becher, and Frederick Montagu, their reſpective heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators) all ſuch eſtate, right, title, and intereſt of, in, to, or out of the ſaid premiſes, or any part thereof, as they or any of them could or might have had if this Act had not been made."

ST. MARGARET LOTHBURY, COLEMAN AND BROAD STREET WARDS.

This pariſh was united by act of parliament to that of St. Chriſtopher le Stocks in 1781. The latter has been already noticed in the third volume of this work.

Stowe derives Lothburie from *Lothburie*, a term of reproach or diſguſt. His words are: "Firſt, the ſtreet of Lothburie, *Lath*berie, or *Load*berie (for by all theſe names have I read it), took the name (as it ſeemeth) of Berie, or court, of old time there kept, but by whom is grown out of memory. This ſtreet is poſſeſſed for the moſt part by founders, that caſt candleſticks, chafing-diſhes, ſpice-mortars, and ſuch like copper or laton works, and do afterwards turn them with the foot, and not with the wheel, to make them ſmooth and bright with turning and *ſcrating* (as ſome do term it), making a *loath*ſome noiſe to the by-paſſers that have not been uſed to the like, and therefore by them diſdainfully called *Loth*burie;" or, as I underſtand our author, *loathſome* or diſagreeable court. But, to venture one conjecture farther, may not *Lath*burie have originated from the *lathe*, or machine uſed for turning wood or metals.

According to the return of Thomas Brown, pariſh clerk, in 1732, the pariſh then contained *about* 150 houſes. The recent enumeration mentions 101; inhabited by 271 males, and 298 females.

The tremendous and frowning pile of ſtrange architecture which forms the North boundary of the Bank of England, faces the inhabited portion of this diſtrict and the church of St. Margaret. The houſes are generally large and reſpectable, but unfortunately they compoſe courts, and not ſtreets, with the exception of parts of Lothbury and Princes-ſtreet.

Walbrook flowed very near the church, which was arched through the piety and public ſpirit of Robert Large, about 1440, who gave the rector and church-wardens 25l. for the purchaſe of ornaments, a ſum for arching the brook, and 200 marks for enlarging the church. The advowſon of St. Margaret belonged to the abbeſs and convent of Barking, Eſſex. After the diſſolution of the ſiſterhood, the Crown obtained, and ſtill retains, the patronage.

RECTORS.

Rectors*.

John Hancock, D. D. chaplain to the Duke of Bedford. This Divine publiſhed ſeveral ſermons; "Arianiſm not the primitive Chriſtianity; or the Anti-Nicene Fathers vindicated from the imputation of being favourable to that Hereſy; deſigned as an Anſwer (in part) to Mr. Whiſton's *Primitive Chriſtianity revived*," 1712; "Febrifugum Magnum; or common Water the beſt Cure for Fevers, and probably for the Plague;" and died June 27, 1728.

1728, Auguſt 7. James Howe, A. M.; publiſhed a volume of Sermons in the ſame year. Mr. Howe was rector of Milton, Kent, 40 years; and died in September 1766. Six of his Sermons appeared in 1769.

1766. Joſeph Pote, A. M. reſigned.

1768, June 9. Henry Whitfeld, D. D. F. R. S. rector of Wexham, Bucks.

Biſhop Tonſtall thus notices St. Margaret's:

"Sir John Clarke, rector; benefice 15l.; goods 8l.; fined 3l. 15s."

The official book mentions no other chantries than thoſe of "John Julyan, who gave, to find a prieſt and one obit, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 7l. 4s.;" and

"John Iforde, who gave, to find one prieſt, one tenement in the pariſh, *per annum* 6l. 13s. 4d."

Stowe, on the contrary, names "John Dimocke, Anſelm Becket, John Julian, and *William* Ilford, chaunteries there."

The ſame author notices the monuments of Reginald, ſon of Robert Coleman, 1483; the latter of whom he ſuppoſes to have been "the firſt builder or *honor* of Coleman-ſtreet." Hugh Clopton, mayor, 1496. Sir Brian Tewke, knight, treaſurer of the chamber to Henry VIII. John Fettiplace, eſq. Draper, 1464. Sir Hugh Witch, 1466; and Sir John Leigh, 1564, whoſe epitaph I inſert as one of the beſt ſpecimens I have met with of the poetry of the time of queen Mary.

"No wealth, no praiſe, no bright renown, no ſkill,
No force, no fame, no prince's love, no toil
Through foreign land by travel, ſearch ye will,
No faithful ſervice of the country ſoil,

* Since the date of Newcourt's Repertorium.

Can

Can life prolong one minute of an hour;
But Death at length will execute his power.
For Sir John Leigh, to ſundry countries known,
A worthy knight, well of his prince eſteem'd,
By ſeeing much to great experience grown,
Though ſafe on ſeas, though ſure on land he ſeem'd,
Yet here he lies, too ſoon by Death oppreſs'd,
His fame yet lives, his ſoul in Heaven doth reſt."

The church and thoſe monuments were deſtroyed by the conflagration of 1666; but the former was re-built and completed before 1700.

The preſent ſtructure is ſeen but in one point of view, on the South ſide, oppoſite the wall of the Bank; this part, however, is too plain for deſcription. The inſide is nearly a ſquare, with a receſs in the South wall, fronted by two Compoſite pillars and the ſame number of pilaſters, which ſupport an architrave without any other members of the entablature. Correſponding pilaſters on the other walls are in the ſame manner deprived of their entablature; and from theſe ſmall arches aſcend to the horizontal cieling, ſurrounded by a large plain pannel, compoſed of the *borrowed* cornice of the pillars: in thoſe arches are circular windows.

The altar-piece is of the Compoſite Order, with three intercolumniations and two circular pediments; with pretty carvings diſpoſed in the proper places. The King's arms and the uſual tablets accompany a little portrait of Queen Anne in the window above. Two other windows, filled, repreſent niches, and contain iſolated paintings on wood of the two faithful Prophets ever attendant on our altars. Magnificent tables, in imitation of marble, under them, contain the following information: "Theſe two paintings of Moſes and Aaron, which formerly belonged to the church of St. Chriſtopher le Stocks, were removed hither on the pariſhes being united." And, "The pariſh of St. Chriſtopher le Stocks was, by act of parliament, united to the pariſh of St. Margaret Lothbury, in the 21ſt year of George III. and in the year of our Lord 1781. The Rev. Sherlock Willis, rector of St. Chriſtopher's; the Rev. Henry Whitfeld, D. D. rector of St. Margaret's."

The organ is a neat but plain inſtrument, erected 1801.

The pulpit and deſk have nothing particular to recommend them.

The

The font, under the organ, is of ſtatuary marble, and of the true antique Grecian model. The baſon, ſurrounded by four cherubim, has the ſame number of compartments, each containing a beautiful bas relief, repreſenting the baptiſm of the Saviour in the river Jordan, Adam and Eve in the act of taking the forbidden fruit, the Ark of Noah, and St. Philip baptizing the Eunuch.

Monuments.

Catharine Greene, 1690.

In a window filled for the purpoſe, a handſome bracket, double pedeſtal, a large Tuſcan pillar, and ſtatues of Faith and Hope on the ſides, with an urn on the capital, erected to the memory of Thomas Adrian, eſq. who died 1701.

On the ſame North wall, a plain tablet, to the memory of George Catanach, eſq. who died 1764, aged 66. William Catanach died 1749, aged 46. John Catanach died 1764, aged 57. Chriſtian Catanach, widow of John Catanach, died 1768, aged 61.

Gifts.

Jarvis Read gave to the poor, 1723, 25l.

Thomas Gibſon, 1744, and his lady, 1745, 10l. 10s. each.

Parish Annals.

For thoſe the reader and myſelf are indebted to the ſpontaneous and liberal aſſiſtance of the Rev. Dr. Whitfeld, who granted me the uſe of the original records.

The old and new aſſeſſments for the benefit of Chriſt's Hoſpital, for 1572, amounted to 15l. 3s. 1d. and 6l. 5s. 8d.; but the pariſh appears to have had twelve of their poor relieved by the Hoſpital in return; beſides, the veſtry had the power of ſending perſons to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, an inſtance of which occurs in the caſe of John Hunte, June 21, 1572.

The contributors to Chriſt's Hoſpital in 1574 placed ſums oppoſite to their names from 40s. to *one halfpenny*; and thoſe for the relief of perſons afflicted with the plague from 2s. 6d. to 2d.

In

In the ſame year the veſtry *granted the rector leave* to go into the country for a month to recover his health.

A *benevolence*, as it was termed, took place in 1577, towards repairing the church, "defacing of the images in the glaſs windows," and erecting a new clock.

1579. An act of Common Council required the rector and churchwardens to ſummon a veſtry monthly "at the leaſt, and there to enquire and underſtand of all idle perſons, vagabonds, rogues, diſorderly maſters of houſes, diſordered children of the poor, diſordered alehouſes, and ſuch like, abſentees from the church at the time of Divine Service, and other miſdemeanors in the pariſh; and that ſuch as you find ſo offending be preſented at the next wardmote, which ſhall be holden monthly."

This order was literally obeyed the enſuing Sunday.

Three years afterwards, the veſtry received a ſecond precept from the mayor, but directed to the alderman of the ward:

"Theſe are to require you that from henceforth neither yourſelf nor your deputy do ſubſcribe any bill from any the pariſhes of your ward for the admitting of any child in Chriſt's Hoſpital, except in the ſame promiſe be made from a veſtry of every ſuch pariſh to receive ſuch child back again from the charge of the ſaid Hoſpital at the age of 16 years (being by the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital thereunto required), if in the mean time ſuch child be not put to ſervice, dead, or otherwiſe provided for. Given from the Guildhall of this city, this 27th of September 1582. Sebright."

A third precept, dated in 1589, commanded the collection of a fifteenth for cleanſing Fleet-ditch, levied generally through the City.

Mr. Baxter, the then rector, complained of an indifferent reſidence, and requeſted an increaſe of 15l. or 16l. to his income in the ſame year; when the *worſhipful* Dr. Julius Cæſar muſt have lived in the pariſh, as he ſuggeſted that two perſons ſhould be appointed to collect money at the church doors for diſtribution to the poor.

1591, Dec. 18. "At this veſtry was read a precept that came from the magiſtrates, for the ſearching for, and finding out and examining, of Jeſuits, ſeminaries of prieſts, Popiſh recuſants, fugitives, or any of the Romiſh rebels; wherein we were charged to appoint, for theſe cauſes, four or five diſcreet perſons for the execution of the ſame."

1592,

1592, Feb. 11. "At this veſtry, the pariſh was moved, by the parſon and churchwardens, that every man ſhould make their repair to the church on Sundays and holidays, *both forenoon and afternoon*, and *no man to work on the Sundays* and *holidays*; and this was done, for that my lord the Biſhop's articles *were ſo ſtraightly charged on all men* at his viſitation, the 17th of January."

Edward Rogers obtained permiſſion in 1593 to keep his ſchool within the church for a trifling conſideration.

At the ſame period the inhabitants were aſſeſſed certain ſums in monthly payments, to bury the dead, and relieve thoſe ill of the plague.

A pair of ſtocks were erected for 18s. in 1601.

Stowe ſays, "By the Weſt end of this pariſh church have ye a fair water Conduit, builded at the charges of the City in the year 1546, Sir Martin Bowes being mayor. Two fifteens were levied of the citizens towards the charges thereof. This water is conveyed in great abundance from divers ſprings lying betwixt Hoxton and Iſeldon."

The firſt and only notice of this Conduit in veſtry was on the 7th of April, 1622. "Being Sunday. At the requeſt of Francis Haddon, churchwarden, it was agreed upon that a new brick wall ſhould be built from the Eaſt end of the church to the Conduit ſtanding at the Weſt end of the ſame church; and alſo a handſome *coming in*, where it was before, of ſtone-work by the maſon." From this fact it ſhould ſeem that the ground on a line from the preſent houſes Eaſt and Weſt of the church was reſigned when the latter was rebuilt for the purpoſe of widening the foot-way of Lothbury.

The year's aſſeſſment for the poor in 1623 amounted to 45l. 14s. 8d.

"Jan. 15, 1629. At a meeting of the pariſhioners at the deſire of Mr. Humphrey Taber, our miniſter, he acquainted the aſſembly then met that he had been at the Lord Biſhop of London's, where were alſo divers other miniſters of his lordſhip's dioceſe by his lordſhip's order: and it was by him declared to the ſaid miniſters preſent certain inſtructions which the King's Majeſty hath enjoined the lecturers within London, touching catechiſing by way of queſtion and anſwer, and the decency to be uſed therein by the miniſter in wearing of a hood according to his degree.

"And forasmuch as we have no ſuch hood in the pariſh, it was debated by the ſaid aſſembly, whether the miniſter at his proper charges, or the pariſh at their coſt and charge, ſhould provide the ſame. And by a free conſent of the moſt of the

aſſembly it was ordered that the churchwardens of this pariſh ſhould provide the ſaid hood at the coſt and charge of the pariſh."

St. Margaret's paid 31.1 s. towards the 100,000l. advanced by Parliament to their brethren in Scotland for payment of the army of that nation in 1643, intended to aſſiſt in the ſubverſion of the Britiſh government.

Copies of the "Firſt Covenant commanded by the Parliament, and required to be taken after the proteſtation which was taken Anno Domini 1641," and of "A ſolemn league and covenant for reformation, defence of religion, &c. ſworn by the pariſhioners," and ſubſcribed by them, are inſerted in the veſtry book; to which are added "the Names of ſuch of the pariſh of Lothbury who ſolemnly renewed their covenant on the 22d of September 1644, and in particular have engaged themſelves, *by lifting up the hand*, firſt, to walk in all the ways of God according to his word; ſecondly, to be willing to be lovingly admoniſhed and reproved when they ſhall be found to go aſtray."

"The Names of ſome other Houſeholders in this pariſh, which could not be contained in the former liſt, who alſo upon the 29th of September after the forenoon ſermon, with the hands lifted up to the moſt high God, did declare to engage themſelves from henceforth 'To walk' &c."

"The Names of ſuch Women that are wives or widows, dwelling in the pariſh of Lothbury, who upon the 29th day of September, 1644, did alſo ſolemnly and publickly in the body of the church with their hands lifted declare themſelves heartily ſorry for the ſins that are paſt, and withal engage themſelves from henceforth 'To walk' &c."

"The Names of ſuch Maidens that are either daughters or ſervants to the inhabitants of Lothbury, London, who after they had been catechiſed ſome weeks before they were admitted to the ſacrament, did alſo upon the 29th of September 1644, which was the Sabbath before the ſacrament, ſolemnly declare themſelves heartily ſorry for the ſins paſt, and withal did engage themſelves, &c."

And "The Names of ſuch young Men that are either ſons or ſervants to the inhabitants of *Margaret Lothbury*, who, having been catechiſed in the grounds and principles of religion before their participation of the Lord's ſupper upon the 2d day of October 1644, did ſolemnly declare, &c."

As nothing of this kind occurs in the preceding pariſh annals, it will be neceſſary to inſert their covenants.

"I, A. B.

"I, A. B. in all humility and reverence of the Divine Majeſty, declare my hearty ſorrow for my own ſins and the ſins of this Nation, which have deſerved the calamities and judgments which now lie upon it, and my true intention is, by God's grace, to endeavour the amendment of my own ways; and that I do abhor and deteſt the wicked and treacherous deſign lately diſcovered, and that I never gave, nor will give, my aſſent to the execution thereof, but will, according to my power and vocation, oppoſe and reſiſt the ſame, and all other of the like nature; and in caſe any other like deſign ſhall hereafter come to my knowledge, I will make ſuch timely diſcovery as I ſhall conceive may beſt conduce to the preventing thereof.

"And whereas I do in my conſcience believe, that the forces raiſed by the two Houſes of Parliament are raiſed and continued for their juſt defence, and for the defence of the true Proteſtant religion and liberties of the ſubject againſt the forces raiſed by the King:

"I do here, in the preſence of Almighty God, declare, vow, and covenant, that I will, according to my power and vocation, aſſiſt the forces raiſed and continued by both Houſes of Parliament, againſt the forces raiſed by the King, without their conſent, and will likewiſe aſſiſt all other perſons that ſhall take this oath, in what they ſhall do in purſuance thereof, and will not, directly or indirectly, adhere unto, nor ſhall willingly aſſiſt the forces raiſed by the King, without the conſent of both Houſes of Parliament.

"And this vow and covenant I make in the preſence of Almighty God, the ſearcher of all hearts, with a true intention to perform the ſame, as I ſhall anſwer at the great day, when the ſecrets of all hearts ſhall be diſcloſed."

"We the noblemen, barons, knights, gentlemen, citizens, burgeſſes, miniſters of the goſpel, and commons of all ſorts, in the kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the providence of God living under one King, and being of one Reformed Religion, having before our eyes the glory of God, and the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, the honour and happineſs of the King's Majeſty, and his poſterity, and the true public liberty, ſafety, and peace of the kingdoms, wherein every one's private condition is included, and calling to mind the treacherous and bloody plots, conſpiracies, attempts, and practices, of the enemies of God, againſt the true religion and profeſſors thereof, in all places, eſpecially in theſe three kingdoms,

ever ſince the reformation of religion, and how much their rage, power, and preſumption, are of late and at this time increaſed and exerciſed, whereof the deplorable eſtate of the church and kingdom of Ireland, the diſtreſſed eſtate of the church and kingdom of England, and the dangerous eſtate of the church and kingdom of Scotland, are preſent and publick teſtimonies:

"We have now at laſt (after the means of ſupplications, remonſtrances, proteſtations, and ſufferings,) for the preſervation of ourſelves and our religion from utter ruin and deſtruction, according to the commendable practice of theſe kingdoms in former times, and the example of God's people in other nations, after mature deliberation, reſolved and determined to enter into a mutual and ſolemn league and covenant, wherein we all ſubſcribe, and each one of us for himſelf, with hands lifted up to the moſt high God, do ſwear,

"That we ſhall really and conſtantly (through the grace of God) endeavour, in our ſeveral places and callings, the preſervation of the Reformed Religion in the Church of Scotland, in doctrine, worſhip, diſcipline, government againſt the common enemies, the reformation of Religion in the kingdoms of England and Ireland, in doctrine, worſhip, diſcipline, and government, according to the word of God and the example of the beſt Reformed Churches; and ſhall endeavour to bring the Church of God in the three kingdoms to the neareſt conjunction and uniformity in Religion, Confeſſion of Faith, Form of Church Government, Directory for Worſhip, and Catechiſing, that we, and our poſterity after us, may as brethren live in faith and love, and the Lord may delight to dwell in the midſt of us.

"That we ſhall in like manner, without reſpect of perſons, endeavour the extirpation of Popery, Prelacy, (that is Church government by archbiſhops, biſhops, their chancellors, commiſſaries, deans, deans and chapters, archdeacons, and all other eccleſiaſtical officers depending on that hierarchy,) ſuperſtition, hereſy, ſchiſm, profaneneſs, and whatſoever ſhall be found to be contrary to ſound doctrine and the power of Godlineſs, leaſt we partake in other men's ſins, and thereby be in danger to receive of their plagues, and that the Lord may be one, and his name one, in the three kingdoms.

"We ſhall, with the ſame ſincerity, reality, and conſtancy, in our ſeveral vocations, endeavour with our eſtates and lives mutually to preſerve the rights and privileges of the Parliament, and the liberties of the kingdom, and to preſerve and defend the King's Majeſty's perſon and authority, in the preſervation and defence of the true religion and liberties of the kingdom, that the world may bear

bear witneſs with our conſciences of our loyalty, and that we have no thoughts or intentions to diminiſh his Majeſty's juſt power and greatneſs.

"We ſhall alſo, with all faithfulneſs, endeavour the diſcovery of all ſuch as have been or ſhall be incendiaries, malignants, or evil inſtruments, by hindering the reformation of Religion, dividing the King from his people, or one of the kingdoms from another, or making any faction or parties amongſt the people, contrary to this League and Covenant, that they may be brought to public trial, and receive condign puniſhment, as the degrees of their offence ſhall require or deſerve, or the ſupreme judicatories of both kingdoms reſpectively, or others having power from them for that effect, ſhall judge convenient.

"And whereas the happineſs of a bleſſed peace between theſe kingdoms, denied in former times to our progenitors, is by the good providence of God granted unto us, and hath been lately concluded and ſettled by both Parliaments, we ſhall each one of us, according to our places and intereſt, endeavour that they may remain conjoined in a firm peace and union to all poſterity, in manner expreſſed in the precedent article.

"We ſhall alſo, according to our places and callings, in this common cauſe of Religion, liberty, and peace of the kingdom, aſſiſt and defend all thoſe that enter into this League and Covenant in the maintaining and purſuing thereof; and ſhall not ſuffer ourſelves, directly or indirectly, by whatſoever combination, perſuaſion, or terror, to be divided and withdrawn from this bleſſed union and conjunction, whether to make defection to the contrary part, or to give ourſelves to a deteſtable indifferency or neutrality in this cauſe, which ſo much concerneth the glory of God, the good of the kingdom, and honour of the King; but ſhall all the days of our lives zealouſly and conſtantly continue therein againſt all oppoſition, and promote the ſame according to our power againſt all letts and impediments whatſoever; and what we are not able ourſelves to ſuppreſs or overcome, we ſhall reveal and make known, that it may be timely prevented or removed. All which we ſhall do as in the ſight of God.

"And becauſe the kingdoms are guilty of many ſins and provocations againſt God and his Son Jeſus Chriſt, as is too manifeſt by our preſent diſtreſſes and dangers, the fruit thereof; we profeſs and declare before God and the world our unfeigned deſire to be humbled for our own ſins and for the ſins of theſe kingdoms; eſpecially that we have not as we ought valued the ineſtimable benefit of the Goſpel, that we have not laboured for the purity and power thereof, and that

we

we have not endeavoured to receive Chriſt in our hearts, and to walk worthy of him in our lives, which are the cauſes of other ſins and tranſgreſſions ſo much abounding amongſt us; and our true and unfeigned purpoſe, deſire, and endeavour, for ourſelves and all others under our power and charge, both in public and private, in all duties we owe to God and man to amend our lives, and each one to go before another in the example of a real reformation, that the Lord may turn away his wrath and heavy indignation, and eſtabliſh theſe Churches and Kingdoms in truth and peace.

"And this Covenant we make in the preſence of Almighty God, the ſearcher of all hearts, with a true intention to perform the ſame, as we ſhall anſwer at that great day when the ſecrets of all hearts ſhall be diſcloſed; moſt humbly beſeeching the Lord to ſtrengthen us by his Holy Spirit for this end, and to bleſs our deſire and proceedings with ſuch ſucceſs as may be deliverance and ſafety to his people, and encouragement to the Chriſtian Churches groaning under or in danger of the yoke of Anti-chriſtian tyranny, to join in the ſame or like aſſociation and covenant to the glory of God, the enlargement of the kingdom of Jeſus Chriſt, and the peace and tranquillity of Chriſtian kingdoms and commonwealths."

This Covenant was ſigned by Leonard Cooke, paſtor, and 167 perſons, of all ranks, including ſervants, to which were added 24 ſignatures on another day, in all 191.

Ninety-one wives and widows ſubſcribed the declaration, 33 maidens, and 12 young men.

It is to be hoped more lenient meaſures were uſed to obtain the above names than thoſe which characteriſed the Scotch Miniſters, one of whom declared at Glaſgow in 1637, that "he was ſent to them with a *commiſſion from Chriſt* to *bid them* ſubſcribe, it being *Chriſt's contract*: that he *would not depart* till he had *got the names of all refuſers, of whom he would complain to his Maſter*."

Leonard Cooke, miniſter at the date of ſigning, either reſigned or was diſplaced, as a choice occurred in 1646, when John Watſon became paſtor; but "At a veſtry lawfully called, Sept. 25, 1657, it was then voted after a long debate that the 16l. 13s. yet uncollected, to make up the 40l. which is for the full diſcharge of Mr. Watſon *their late miniſter, and all his family related to him*; and the pariſh houſe ſtanding in the church-yard ſhall be repaired and let by the preſent churchwardens till the ſum aforeſaid be received, together with the repairs either by that or ſome other way by the pariſh."

Humfry

Humfry Tabor held the rectory till the commencement of the interregnum; and the ſignature of Chriſtopher Flower, rector, occurs in 1652, whoſe name appears in the book after the Reſtoration.

Such were the ſtrange proceedings of the inhabitants of London, and the precarious tenures of thoſe Divines who uſurped the ſeats of the regular Clergy.

A contemporary compiled an atchievement for *Sir John Preſbyter* in the following whimſical manner *:

"Hee beareth, Partie per pale, indented, *God's Glory*, and his *own intereſt*, over all honour; profit and pleaſure counterchanged, enſigned with an helmet of *ignorance*, opened with *confidence befitting his degree*, mantled with *gules* and *tyranny*, *doubled* with *hypocriſy*, over a wreath of *pride* and *covetouſneſs*.

"For his creſt, a *ſiniſter* hand lifting up a *ſolemn league and covenant*, *reverſed*, *and torn:* in a ſcroll underneath the ſhield, theſe words for his motto, *Aut hoc*, *aut nihil*.

"This coat armour is impaled with another of four pieces, ſignifying thereby his four matches.

"The firſt is of the houſe of Geneva; ſhe bears for her arms, in a field of *Separation*, *marginal Notes on the Bible*, falſely quoted.

"The ſecond is Scotland; ſhe bears in her eſcocheon the field *Rebellion*, charged *with a ſtool of Repentance*.

"The third is the family of Amſterdam: ſhe bears for her arms, in a *field of Sedition*, *a crop-eared Preachman*, perked up in a pulpit proper, holding forth to the people a *Schiſmatick Directory*."

John Fry, a member of the Long Parliament, publiſhed a book in 1650, which he termed "The Clergy in their colours, or a brief character of them:" to this ſome perſon replied anonymouſly, in a pamphlet entituled, "The Accuſer ſhamed, or a pair of bellows to blow off the duſt caſt by John Fry."

One of the exceptions made againſt Fry's publication by the Committee for plundered miniſters, ſhews the portrait of a fanatick divine in *ſtrong colours* indeed.

"I cannot let paſs one obſervation, and that is the ſtrange poſtures theſe men put themſelves into when they begin their prayers before their ſermons: whether the fools and knaves in ſtage plays took their pattern from theſe men, or theſe

* MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum.

from

from them, I cannot determine: what wry mouths, ſquint eyes, ſcrewed faces, do they make; how like a company of conjurers do they mumble out the beginning of their prayers, that the people may not hear them, and when artificially they have raiſed their voices, what a *puling* do they make!"

This man's book was publickly burnt; but the *publick*, I fancy, were no loſers. He was turned out, or if you pleaſe *expelled*, from the Houſe of Commons.

Founders' Hall, North side of Lothbury,

Is at preſent uſed as a Diſſenting place for worſhip. That it has long been ſuch is demonſtrated by the following extract from an advertiſement publiſhed 1706: "Whereas there is a weekly lecture every Thurſday morning at Founders' Hall, in Lothbury, wherein the following poſition has been laid down as a tenet of ſome particular perſons, and declaimed againſt as heterodox, *viz.* ſome ſay that God ſees no ſin in his people," &c. &c.

The hall is mentioned by Stowe as ſituated within this pariſh when he compiled his Hiſtory of London.

The Founders were incorporated by James I. in the year 1614.

Campbell ſays "All braſs-weights are to be marked by them; and they have a power to inſpect not only weights but all braſs and copper wares in and three miles round the city." And adds, in the third edition of his "London Tradeſman," 1757, "The founder is the man moſt employed in a braſier's ſhop: his buſineſs is, to caſt all works that are made of braſs. He has models generally of the work deſigned, to which he fits the mould to caſt his metal in; he ſeldom deſigns any thing himſelf, and his chief ſkill lies in melting the braſs and running it into the mould evenly. There are various ſorts of founders: founders who only caſt for the braziers; founders who caſt for the coach-makers; and thoſe who caſt buckles, ſtuds, and bars for the ſadlers; and ſeveral other ſorts of founders, who all work after the ſame manner and upon the ſame principles; but apply themſelves to particular branches, for no other reaſon, but that they are not furniſhed with moulds for other articles: thus the founder who caſts candleſticks and braſſes for ſtoves, &c. is furniſhed with moulds and inſtruments proper to theſe articles, and if he is deſired but to caſt a buckle in the coach-maker's way, he cannot do it; not

not that he is ignorant of the manner, but becauſe he muſt make a mould for that purpoſe, which is not worth his while, unleſs he had ſeveral cuſtomers in that branch. The founder requires a ſtrong conſtitution and a robuſt body to undergo the heat of the fire. He has but few principles to learn relating to his trade, which he may ſoon acquire if he has any acuteneſs."

ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER.

This pariſh includes a vaſt extent of ground at preſent, though greatly reduced by the ſeparation of St. John's. The recent enumeration mentions 2367 houſes, inhabited by 7131 males, and 10,377 females. The pariſh of St. John contained at the ſame period 1268 houſes, 3613 males, and 4762 females.

The total of the rent-charge to the uſe of the poor of both pariſhes, in 1761, amounted to 50,007l. and the ſcavengers' rate to 450l.

The following affidavit appeared in the London Evening Poſt of Feb. 13, 1733:

"Midd. & Weſt. ff. Thomas Wood, clerk of the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, maketh oath, that the account of the ſaid pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, to which his name is put, and printed in a book lately publiſhed, and intituled, "New Remarks of London, or a Survey of London and Weſtminſter," &c. collected by the company of Pariſh Clerks, printed in the year 1732, for E. Midwinter, at the Looking-glaſs and Three Crowns in St. Paul's church-yard, *was never ſhewn to him* before the publiſhing the ſaid book; and that his name was put to the account given of the ſaid pariſh without his knowledge or conſent; nor did he give leave to the author ſo to do: nor did he, this deponent, ever ſign any paper, giving any account of the limits or boundaries of the ſaid pariſh, in writing, nor was he ever empowered ſo to do by the veſtry of the ſaid pariſh, or any perſon or perſons of or belonging to the ſaid pariſh.

Thomas Wood.

"Jur. 7° die Feb. 1732-3, cor. nobis, Nath. Blackerby, Rich. Farwell.

"N. B. By the account publiſhed in the ſaid book, the Banqueting-houſe, Tilt-yard guard-room, Privy-garden, and Treaſury, though in the pariſh of St. Margaret, are ſaid to be in the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields; and Buckingham-houſe, which is in the pariſh of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, is ſaid to be in St. Margaret's pariſh."

After this ſolemn denial in the inſtance of St. Margaret's pariſh, what reliance can be placed on the book alluded to, and where ſhall an author ſearch for more accurate materials? Veſtry-clerks may know the boundaries of diſtricts; but, as many of them are attornies, their information cannot be obtained without a poſitive order of veſtry, *generally* under their abſolute influence. Let this explanation, therefore, ſerve as an excuſe for the apparent neglect of not duly tracing the outlines of pariſhes.

Thoſe of St. Margaret and St. Martin extended in 1723 beyond the town of Knightſbridge, where there was then a fine ſpring of water, highly uſeful to the inhabitants of each; and they accordingly helped themſelves to it indiſcriminately when the receptacle was full; but a drought, which had prevailed ſome time previous to and in June, hurt the ſource, and rendered the water very precious. The Margaret*ites* and the Martin*ites* frequently met at the Conduit; and at length diſputes occurred to which pariſh the ſpring belonged. Thoſe concluded in inveterate animoſity and actual hoſtility; and, a conſiderable number of women engaging, they were ſoon covered with blood and dirt, in which ſtate the conſtables conveyed ſeveral to a magiſtrate, who, inveſtigating the buſineſs, pronounced the ſpring to belong excluſively to St. Margaret's.

Stowe ſays, the inhabitants of St. Margaret's attended Divine Service originally in Weſtminſter Abbey, whence they were removed by Edward the Confeſſor to a church which he erected for them on the North ſide of the Abbey; but, as that was perhaps a frail ſtructure, the pariſhioners and the neighbouring merchants of the Staple were induced to rebuild it, except the great chancel raiſed by the abbot and convent, who inſtituted a curate, as the dean and chapter their ſucceſſors have ſince done the

RECTORS.

Nicholas Onely, D. D.; received his education at Weſtminſter-ſchool and Chriſtchurch college, Oxford, prebendary of Weſtminſter, maſter of the Savoy, and died Sept. 28, 1724, aged 84.

Edward Gee, D. D. ſenior prebendary of Weſtminſter, rector of Cheveling, Kent, died March 1730.

James Hargrave, of Clare-hall, Cambridge, M. A. 1715; rector of Eaſt Hoadley, Suſſex. He publiſhed two ſermons 1723 and 1724; D. D. 1728; reſigned, on obtaining a prebend of Weſtminſter, 1734; dean of Chicheſter 1739; died 1741.

Scawen Kendrick, of Chriſt's college, Cambridge; M. A. 1720; D. D. 1728; chaplain to the Houſe of Commons; prebendary of Weſtminſter 1729. He was

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alſo ſub-dean of Weſtminſter, and rector of Hambledon, Bucks; and died May 2, 1753.

Chriſtopher Wilſon *, D. D. 1753; prebendary of Weſtminſter.

It has more than once been obſerved, that repeated alterations have utterly deſtroyed the antient ſimplicity and grandeur of this church. Now, with all due deference to ſuperior judgment, I deny the aſſertion in part; on the contrary, I think there is not another fane within the ſcope of this work, with ſome few exceptions, that can be compared with it for genuine and correct imitation of antient ornaments. In the firſt place, the twelve beautiful cluſtered columns are perfect, with undiſturbed mouldings in the arches, as are the projecting angles over the pillars, and the trefoils and quatrefoils in the angles. Hence upwards are ſlender cluſters, with capitals of foliage. Of the clereſtory windows nothing more can be ſaid than that they are in the ſtyle uſed in ſome of the brick buildings erected in the reign of Henry VIII. and his immediate ſucceſſors; conſequently they are not ſufficiently enriched for the reſt of the church. Each column between the windows ſupports a rib imperfectly turned, and too much depreſſed; but the quatrefoils, roſes, and trefoils, in their angles, are neatly executed. The rows of cinquefoils, with roſes along the North and South walls, are correct, and the cinquefoil pannels croſſing the roof are good imitations. Of the cieling of the ailes and the windows I can ſay nothing in commendation; but much might be ſaid in condemnation.

The beautiful arch which commences the five-ſided ſacrarium is thus compoſed: two cluſters of pillars on each ſide contain four niches; thoſe below, bounded by buttreſſes, terminate in pinnacles and tracery; the double-pierced pediments are ſurrounded by foliage, and the tympan has the pointed arch, with eſcaloped edges, reſting on ſlender pillars; a roſe and trefoils pierced fill the intervals between the arch and pediment; the niche has two pillars in the depth, and ribs diverge from them; theſe are empty. The upper niches, crowned with foliaged pointed arches, contain finely-executed paintings of St. Peter and St. Paul. The great arch is of beautiful proportions, with pannels terminating at each end with cinquefoils; between every four are ſmall quatrefoils in the lozenges thus formed.

The baſement of the ſacrarium is very plain; brackets in each angle ſupport depreſſed pointed arches, between which and a ſtring ornamented with roſettes are eſcaloped circles and cinquefoil pannels. The upper part of the embattled

* Afterwards Canon Reſidentiary of St. Paul's, and Biſhop of Briſtol.

ſtring is ſurmounted by an elegant range of arcades, with a large lozenge in the centre of each ſide of the ſacrarium, except the Eaſt; theſe contain eſcaloped quatrefoils and blank ſhields; hence cluſtered pillars aſcend in every angle, from which ribs diverge to a dome or circle in the cieling ſet with maſks, foliage, roſes, and a wreath of flowers. The ribs are ornamented by the arms of Edward the Confeſſor, a mitre, portcullis, maſks, and foliage.

The North-eaſt window is moſt abſurdly divided, and filled by rich painted glaſs, the ground of which repreſents gold Moſaic work, interſperſed with I. H. S. the red and white roſes, the arms of Edward the Confeſſor, crowns, portcullis, &c. &c.; and in the centre a whole length of a ſaint, whoſe book by no means points out his name.

The South-eaſt window is exactly ſimilar, except that in this St. George ſlays the dragon; both are injured for want of light.

The altar-piece conſiſts of two ſeats for the officiating prieſts, over which are Gothic canopies, with pinnacles and cinquefoil arches. Between thoſe are three eſcaloped arches, with pinnacles and foliage on the mouldings, and pierced cinquefoil diviſions. The back of this receſs is divided into ſmall lozenges, with quatrefoils and roſes in them; and the centre contains a large carving in wood of the Laſt Supper, which has ſome merit and many defects. The countenance of the Saviour is extremely deficient; the two Apoſtles but tolerable. The right figure is a pilgrim, with modern ſhoes and hat ſtrapped on his ſhoulders. The waiter, ſervant, or innkeeper, is a Ruſſian. I ſhould imagine it to have been copied from ſome old Italian or Flemiſh picture.

The Eaſt window, full of brilliancy, captured from the Dutch, and preſented to this church, has been too often engraved and deſcribed to render another deſcription neceſſary.

The pulpit is without doubt the richeſt in London, though placed directly before the altar. Four iſolated buttreſſes, ornamented with pannels, quatrefoils, and terminating in pinnacles and foliage, ſupport the body by flying pierced buttreſſes. The ſexagon ſides commence with eſcaloped arches and Cherubim, and have radiated circles of cinquefoil pannels, over which are arches covered with foliage in the Pointed ſtyle. It has a very grand effect.

There are ſide-galleries to the church; and at the Weſt end three above each other. The ſecond contains the organ, richly but not elegantly ornamented in the Pointed ſtyle.

The font is perfectly plain; but the top is held by a flying infant, gilt.

MONUMENTS.

Monuments.

In the baptiſmal pew, John Churchill, Eſq. 1715, aged 49.

It will be neceſſary to give the material parts *only* of the very numerous and very long epitaphs in this church.

At the North entrance, two tablets on a pillar are inſcribed to

" Samuel Langford, Eſq. 1691;"

And " Peregrine Bertie, 1721, aged 67, and Nicholas and Maria Bertie, his father and mother."

On the oppoſite pillar Mr. Emery Hill, 1677, aged 68, whoſe charitable deeds have been tranſcribed in all the hiſtories of London ſince his deceaſe.

On the North wall a large and elegant tablet, " Within this church lie interred the remains of Sir Thomas Croſſe, Baronet, eldeſt ſon of Thomas Croſſe, of this pariſh, Eſq. He was educated under Dr. Buſby, and in five ſeveral parliaments had the honour of being choſen a repreſentative of the city and liberties of Weſtminſter. Public charities of every kind he chearfully promoted, and as liberally contributed to: but his heart was never more open than when he privately conveyed his aſſiſtance to a ſick and neceſſitous neighbour, preferring the ſilent teſtimony of his own conſcience to the thanks and good wiſhes of a multitude. He married Jane daughter of Patrick Lambe, of Stoke Pogis, in the county of Bucks, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue two ſons: Thomas, who died an infant; and John, who ſucceeds him in honour and eſtate, and who, in dutiful commemoration of his dear father, and of the mutual affection and happy friendſhip that ſubſiſted between them, hath cauſed this monument to be erected in the place which the veſtry of this pariſh unanimouſly deſired his acceptance of, as a mark of their eſteem, alſo for the memory of the deceaſed and the many good offices he had done them. He was born Nov. 29, 1664, and died May 27, 1738, in the 74th year of his age."

Another of variegated marble, is " To the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Corbett, who died March 1, 1724, daughter of Sir Uvedale Corbett and Lady Mildred Cecil. And Lady Mildred Hotham, daughter of James Cecil, Earl of Saliſbury, who died Jan. 18, 1726-7. Her firſt huſband was Sir Uvedale Corbett, Bart.; her ſecond Sir Charles Hotham, of York, Bart."

One of white marble to " Sir Richard Corbett, 1683, aged 43."

A fourth,

A fourth, extremely rich, is inſcribed, "Near this place lie interred the remains of Sir John Croſſe, Baronet, who ſerved in four parliaments for Wotton Baſſet, Leſtwithiel, and this important city of Weſtminſter. His benevolent diſpoſition and many exemplary virtues, his country, his afflicted friends, his diſconſolate widow, his many public and private charities, do abundantly demonſtrate. He died March 12, 1762, in the 62nd year of his age, in hopes of a glorious reſurrection."

A plain oval of marble againſt the gallery, "To the memory of John Perryn, Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Foot. A man as eminent for his private virtues as for his profeſſional abilities; who after ſerving his country for 36 years (a great part of which was ſpent in the active and hazardous duties of war in Germany, in Flanders, in Holland, and in the glorious defence of Gibraltar againſt the united efforts of France and Spain,) fell a victim to a malignant fever, contracted on an expedition to the coaſt of France, on Jan. 23, 1796, in the 57th year of his age; and was buried in a vault beneath this aile."

"Mary Jelfe, 1766, aged 45."

"Sarah Lady Young, 1791, aged 38, wife of Sir William Young, Bart. and daughter of Charles Lawrence, Eſq."

"In this church are interred the remains of John Pownall, Eſq. who died at his houſe in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, July 17, 1795, aged 70 years. He filled ſeveral high and important offices under government for near 50 years with the higheſt honour and integrity. In the private walks of life his character was that of a pious Chriſtian, an honeſt man, an affectionate huſband, and a tender parent. He has left behind him to lament his loſs a widow Mary Pownall, of Abingdon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, two ſons John Lillingſton Pownall, Eſq. and Sir George Pownall, Knt, and a daughter Mary Pownall."

William Richard Wilſon, 1708.

Thomas Cramer, 1705.

Garratt Fitzgerald, 1718, &c.

On a plain oval, "Near this place lieth the body of James Nares, Doctor of Muſic, many years organiſt and compoſer to their Majeſties King George II. and III. and 23 years Maſter of the children of the Royal Chapels, in which offices he acquitted himſelf with credit to his profeſſion, having alſo diſcharged the more important duties of huſband, father, brother, and friend, with the greateſt integrity. He died Feb. 10, 1783, aged 67 years."

From

From the MS Collections of Biſhop Kennett:

"Sir Philip Warwick, born at Warwick-houſe in Weſtminſter, Dec. 24, 1609. Died Feb. 17, 1682, aged 73 years."

The following account of this great man compiled from the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. LX. p. 781, differs as to the dates of his birth, deceaſe, and age, though not materially.

Sir Philip Warwick was born in this pariſh 1608; he commenced his education at Eton College, which was completed at Geneva under the auſpices of the learned Diodati. After his return from the Continent, the patronage of his friends procured him the offices of Secretary to Lord Treaſurer Juxon, and Clerk of the Signet. In 1638 he received the degree of B. C. L. from the Univerſity of Oxford, and in 1640 was elected a burgeſs for Radnor in Wales; he voted with the members who gave a negative to the bill for the attainder of the earl of Strafford, and afterwards vacated his ſeat in Parliament by attending the King at Oxford, where he reſided at Univerſity College, honoured by the particular confidence of his Majeſty; he was deputed in 1643 in order to prevail with the earl of Newcaſtle who was then in the North to march towards London, but without ſucceſs. In 1646 the King appointed him one of his Commiſſioners for treating for the ſurrender of Oxford; and in the enſuing year he attended the unfortunate Monarch to the Iſle of Wight as his Secretary, where ſoliciting for leave of abſence and obtaining it, he never again ſaw the King whoſe cauſe he had ſupported under arms.

Sir Philip was actively employed in promoting the Reſtoration. After this great event had been accompliſhed, his fellow-citizens of Weſtminſter returned him a Burgeſs in the firſt Parliament aſſembled by Charles II. who knighted him and reſtored him to his place of Clerk of the Signet, to which the Earl of Southampton added the Secretaryſhip of the Treaſury.

He was twice married; firſt, about 1638, to Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Hutton, of Maſh, Yorkſhire, Eſq. who brought him one ſon Philip; the ſecond was Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Fanſhaw, of Ware Park, widow of Sir William Botteler, Bart.

Sir Philip died Jan. 15, 1682, in the 74th year of his age; as we are informed by the epitaph on his monument at Chiſlehurſt church, Kent, in which pariſh he poſſeſſed the ſeat termed Froynel. Amongſt the legacies bequeathed by this great man was 100l. to St. Margaret's for apprenticing a boy to the ſea ſervice.

His

His writings were "A Diſcourſe of Government as examined by Reaſon, Scripture, and the Law of the Land;" and "Memoirs of the Reign of King Charles I." a work candid, liberal, and authentic.

"Sir George Carew dwelt in Caron houſe, Tuthill-ſtreet, and died there, buried at St. Margaret's in Nov. 1612.

"Sir Edward Stafford, Knt. educated at Oxford, and took the degree in arts 1566, and interred in St. Margaret's, Feb. 1604.

"Mr. Richard James, born at Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, died at Cotton-houſe, and was buried at St. Margaret's, December 8, 1639.

"Godfrey Goodman, Biſhop of Glouceſter, died inſane 1655, and buried Feb. 4.

"William How, M. D. Commoner of St. John's Oxford, ſettled as a phyſician in Lawrence-lane, London, and then in Milk-ſtreet, died at his houſe Aug. 31, 1656, and buried here.

"Henry Elſynge, Eſq. Clerk in Parliament, died at Hounſlow, and was buried by his wife in the middle chancel, Sept. 30, 1656.

"Mrs. Catharine Milton, wife to John Milton, Eſq. buried Feb. 10, 1657."

The following extraordinary article was extracted from the King's MSS.:

10 E. I. 6. 2. "Gratiani Decretorum Collectanea; ſive, Concordia diſcordantium Canonum, cum ſcholiis Bartholomei Brixiani. In hujus codicis fine ſcribitur: Apud Weſtmonaſterium, London, in parochiâ St. Margarete, A. D. 1300, quaſi mediâ nocte, vicinis pluribus vigilantibus, cum magno et ingenti lumine ſuper le Hers et alibi per circuitum, circa cadaver unius falſi Queſtoris, ſubitò fuerunt extincta luminaria et omnia ornamenta; et cadaver dicti falſi Queſtoris cum clamore terribili malignorum ſpirituum ablata et abducta."

Chantries.

"The king payeth yearly to the prieſt and churchwardens, to find a prieſt and a clerk who receive their wages from the Court of Augmentations, 8l.

"The lands, tenements, and hereditaments, belonging to the fraternity of our Lady founded in this church amounteth to 55l. 10s. 4d."

Sarah Engliſh, 1729, aged 55.

On a pillar at the South Weſt corner, Laurence Womack, Epiſcopus Menevenſis, 1685, aged 73.

A tablet

A tablet, with gilt ornaments, to Edward Reynoldes, Eſq. 1623.

Above it a very neat monument: "In the chancel vault of this church are depoſited the remains of Elizabeth Dinwiddie, who died Oct. 11, 1773, aged 35 years; ſhe was daughter of the late Robert Dinwiddie, Eſq. Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, by Rebecca his wife," &c. &c.

A large porphyry tablet and buſt to James Palmer, B. D. 1659.

Within the church, Thomas Flowerdew, 1637.

James Abbott, 1791, aged 43.

Thomas Bond, 1616.

Margaret Wolryche, 1710.

Two long inſcriptions to Rebecca Moncrieffe, 1742, aged 72; and Elizabeth Alford, 1728, aged 69, and families.

Norton Fitzgerald, Eſq. 1721, ſecond ſon of William Fitzgerald, Eſq. of Moy Caſtle, co. Clare, Ireland.

John Makenllo, 1622.

Maria Arnold, 1701, aged 21.

John Bull, Eſq. 1715, aged 85.

Owen Jones, 1634.

Elizabeth Taylor, 1680, aged 49.

Peter Newton, Eſq. 1660.

Beaupre Nowers, A. M. 1690.

A plain plate of tin or copper within a frame painted blue, with gilt letters is inſcribed, "Within the walls of this church was depoſited the body of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt. on the day he was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, Weſtminſter, Oct. 18, A. D. 1618. Reader, ſhould you reflect on his errors, remember his many virtues, and that he was a mortal."

"Near this place is interred the body of Sarah Bettridge, wife of Charles Bettridge, of his Majeſty's Exchequer, and youngeſt daughter of Thomas Brooke, of Mairc and Walton, in Cheſhire, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Peter Brooke, Bart, who was youngeſt brother to Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton Habey, Bart. in the ſame county, 1743, aged 53."

Mr. Charles Bettridge, died 1755, aged 63.

On the South wall a very large tablet and buſt to John Lekeux, Eſq. 1754, aged 75.

Judith Arnold, 1714-15, aged 23.

" Near this place is interred the body of William Arnold, Gent. ob. Aug. 23, 1734, aged 25. A proficient in poetry, painting, and muſick."

Margaret Graham, 1772, aged 73.

Charles Brett, Eſq.

John Menchin Walcot, Eſq. of Ireland, 1753, aged 52.

" H. S. E. Joannes Leng, Epiſcopus Norvicenſis, vitâ defunctus menſis Octobris die 26, A. D. 1727, ætatis ſuæ 62; qui cum à primâ ætate literis univerſis, tam divinis quam humanioribus, penitus fuerit imbutus; et doctrinam exquiſitam cum mirâ morum ſuavitate et facundiâ conjunctam habuerit. Apud doctiſſimos famam, apud indoctos gratiam, apud omnes ſummam ſibi exiſtimationem, facile conciliavit. Religionis Reformatæ vindex acerrimus, cum ſub finem vitæ ſuæ oblata fuit infula Epiſcopalis (quam mereri maluit quam ambire) nihil prius habuit, ſuam ut Spartam, quam nactus erat, ſtrenuè ornaret, probè memor Epiſcopatum eſſe operis, non honoris, quamvis ipſe minimè gloriæ erat cupidus, ſemper fuit paratus, dignis et bene merentibus præſtare officia ſua, non rogatus. Qualis Paterfamilias fuit, teſtantur etiamnum duæ filiæ pientiſſimæ, teſtatur uxor luctuoſiſſima, quæ eternæ mariti chariſſimi memoriæ hoc marmor ſacrum eſſe voluit."

A pedeſtal againſt the North ſide of the altar piece, but now within a little room, ſupports the praying, recumbent, and kneeling effigies, of Lord and Lady Howard, as large as the life, in alabaſter under a canopy: they have been coloured.

On the North wall the kneeling effigies of Thomas Seymour and Lady.

A very neat monument to Jane Muſgrave, wife of Joſeph Muſgrave, Eſq. and daughter of Sir Philip Muſgrave, Bart. 1762, aged 19.

Mr. Nichols has obligingly permitted me to extract the enſuing particulars from his " Illuſtrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times," 4to. 1797, which contains the accounts of the Churchwardens of St. Margaret from 1460 to 1692.

		£.	s.	d.
	Item, rec' die ſepultur' de la Ancreſe pro III tapr',	0	0	8
	Item, deliv'at Dño Cancellar' Dñi Regis, prædict' die Martii, per aſſen' totius ville, p guerris dict' Dñi Regis,	10	0	0
1466.	Item, rec' pro ſepult' ejuſdem Agnetis in Capellâ beatæ Mariæ Virginis infra Eccleſiam prædict', —	0	6	8

Item,

		£.	s.	d.
	Item, rec' die ſepult' Heremitæ apud Charyng.			
	Item, pro ſepult' ejuſdem in Capellâ Sancti Georgii infra Eccleſ' prædict'.			
	Item, rec' die ſepult' Dñi Johan' Germyn Anachorit' Weſtm'.			
	Item, rec' die ſepult' Clerici Stapulæ.			
1475.	Item, at the day of burying of my Lady Grace.			
	Item, for 11 great books, called Antiphoners, —	22	0	0
1478.	Item, the day of burying of William Caxton, for 11 torches and 1111 tapers at a low maſs — —	0	1	8
	Item, for a pulpytte in the church-yard, againſt the preaching of Dr. Penkey, — —	0	2	8
1483.	Item, the day of burying of Sir William Hopton, treaſurer of the King's houſe, for his pytte in the church,	0	6	8
1485.	Item, at the burying of Mr. John the Queen's foole.			
1489.	Item, at the burying of my Lady Ancreſſe, for the bell	0	0	6
	Item, alſo for Mr. Harry Sharp, dean of St. Stephyn's,	1	0	0
1491.	Item, at the burying of William Caxton, for 1111 torches,	0	6	8
	Item, received of the churchwardens of St. Sepulcre's for the Dragon, — — —	0	2	8
1494.	Item, at the burying of Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knight.			
1497.	Item, in books called Legend, of the bequeſt of William Caxton, — — —	0	13	0
1498.	Item, for the knelle of Elizabeth de Word with the great bell, — — — —	0	0	6
1499.	Item, for the knell of the Biſhop of St. Aſſe * with the bell.			
1500.	Item, for the knell of Julian de Worde with the great bell,	0	0	6
	Item, received of the gift of my Lord Edmund the King's ſon, to the behove of the church-works, —	0	6	8
	Item, paid for fetching of 11 tonne of ſtone over the water from Fauks Hall unto the King's Bridge, —	0	0	6
1502.	Item, to Michell Woſebyche for making of VIII dragons,	0	6	8
1503.	Item, received of the Southeſeyer for IV tapers,			

* Michael Dyacon, biſhop of St. Aſaph, 1495—1499.

		£.	s.	d.
1506.	Alſo for a certain quit-rent out of a little tenement in the Wolſtaple, to the Maire of the ſtaple, at xxd. by yere.			
	Item, IIII printed books, II of them the Lyfe of St. Kateryn, and other II of the Birth of our Lady, of the gift of the executors of Caxtons.			
1509.	Item, at the burying of my Lady Anne Clynton for VI torches, — — —	0	6	0
1510.	Item, at the burying of Robert the Hermyt IV tapers,	0	0	4
	Item, the ſaid wardens now accomptants received of Mrs. Elizabeth Morley, widow, towards the new making of a rood Mary and John in the roodeloft, at the time that the pariſh be of power and ſubſtance to build and make the ſame rood, left the ſum of, —	10	0	0
1511.	Item, the knyll of Dane John Rongwell, abbot of Buckfaſt',	0	0	6
	Item, of the gift of my Lady Clynton I tabilcloth, ſore worn, now hallowed for the high awter by the hands of Mr. Curate.			
	Item, of Sir William Vampage, Knight, a pax coper and gilt, a relict of St. Margaret finger, ſilver and gilt.			
	A piece of the head of St. George cloſid in ſilver and gilt.			
1515.	Firſt, paid to the King's collectors for the King's ſubſidy for our Lady lands, — — —	0	4	0
	Alſo paid to John Pomffret and his company, collectors of the King's ſilver for our Lady lands, XVS.; alſo paid to the ſame collectors for the XL marks in the treaſury-box XIIIS. for XII burden ruſhes for the White Hall, — — — —	0	2	3
1516.	Item, received of the ſame accomptants of the overpluſs of the box-money for my Lord Abbot's part IIS. VIId. and for the church and pariſhioners part IIS. VIId.			
	Some of all the box-money gadered this firſt yere	53	6	11½
1517.	Item, received the 6th day of September, of Elyſabeth Sneth, Robert Sydlyng, and John Knight, of the gift of the fraternity of our Lady of Rouncydevall,	0	11	0

Item,

		£.	s.	d.
1517,	Item, received the laſt day of February, of Mrs. Elizabeth Legh and Robert Flegg, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Mr. Anthony Legh, Eſq. of his bequeſt to the ſteeple, — — —	6	13	6
1518.	Item, received the 2d day of May, of Thomas Brightman and Johan his wife, and John Cooke, Taillor, executors to Mr. Robert Biſhop, late reſidentiary of St. Stephen's, of his bequeſt to the ſteeple, — —	10	0	0
	Some of all the box-money gaderyd this preſent yere,	48	2	0
1516,	Item, given to the broker that did help us to the bargain of the barneſton, — — —	0	0	4
	Item, paid in the Cuſtom-houſe of London for the cuſtom and ſubſide of the ſame ſtone, — —	1	3	0
	Item, paid the 27th day of May to John Branſtrette, for 24 ton of barneſtone, with the pylage, ankarage, ſtallage, cuſtom, and water carriage from St. Katryn Port to the King's Bridge, for all in grete, —	11	0	0
1519.	Item, to the keeper of Scala Celi in the Abby, —	0	0	4
1518.	Item, given by the children of the May-game, —	0	0	8
1519.	Item, hath to pledge of the goods and jewels of the ſaid church, a monſtre of ſilver and gilt to bear in the Sacrament on Corpus Chriſti Day, the pondre thereof 31 ounces and dimid.			
	Item, Mr. Hall, the curate, for IV torches, and for the beſt lights, at the buryal of Mr. Henry Vued, my Lord Cardinal's ſervant, — — —	0	6	6
1521.	Item, paid to Symond Symonds, for mending of the glaſs windows, and of the ymagery works, that were broken with the grete wynds before Chriſtmas, —	2	0	0
1523.	Whiche church was hallowed the 9th day of April, in the fourteenth yere of our Lord God MCCCCCXXIII, and in the fourteenth yere of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII.			

		£.	s.	d.
1525.	Memorandum, that the King's charter for the Condett at the Pales-Gate remaineth in the cuſtody of the church-wardens.			
1526.	Item, of Richard Smith, Ermytt, for his grave, —	0	6	4
	Firſt, received of the Baron of Burford, for the lone of a veſtment, a mas-book, a chales, and other neceſſaries,	0	1	4
1531.	Firſt, paid to Renaeever, payntour, for paynting and gyld-yng of the LX ſtorys of St. Margarett's tabernacle,	3	6	8
	Item, paid for guilding of XII ſmall images for the ſmall tabernacle, — — —	2	8	0
1532.	Item, received for the knyll and peals of the buryal of Abbot Iſlype, — — — —	0	1	6
1537.	Item, at the monyth mynde of Lady Elizabeth Counteſs of Oxford, for IV tapers, — —	0	0	8
1538.	Firſt, received of my Lord Dawbnei's chaplayns, for the hyer of a chalis by a whole year—ſum —	0	3	4
	Item, paid to my Lady Ancreſs, for waſhing of all the cor-poras clothes, — — —	0	0	8
1539.	Item, paid for the half-part of the Bybell, accordingly after the King's injunction, — —	0	9	9
	Item, paid to the glazier, in reward for the pariſh, towards the ſetting up of the King's arms, and of my Lord Prince's armes, and of my Lord Privy Seal's arms, in the Eaſt window in the Trinity Chapelle,—ſum	0	10	0
1540.	Item, paid to Symon Symons, glaſier, for making and ſetting up of divers arms in the Trinity Chapell, within the pariſh of St. Margaret in Weſtminſter aforeſaid, by the advice and commandment of Mr. Lancaſter Herrolt at Arms, — — —	0	10	0
	Firſt, paid to Alice Lewis, a goldſmith's wife of London, for a ferclett to marry maydens in, the 26th day of Sept.	3	0	0
1541.	Item, given by the conſent of the Worſhipfulls of the pariſh, of the church-money, towards the repairing of			

the

		£.	s.	d.
	the high-way towards the Eye Croſs, as by the gadering book of Mr. . . . . , &c. —	3	0	0
1541.	Item, paid to Roger Weſton, for taking down of our Ladies tabernacle at Rouncyval, and for ſetting up thereof in the Trinity iſle in St. Margaret of Weſtminſter,	0	13	4
	Item, paid for repairing the chapel wall at Rouncyvall, where the tabernacle ſtood, as by bill apperith,	0	3	3
	Firſt, received on Good Friday, for crepinge to the Croſs the ſame yere, — — —	0	0	5
1540.	Alſo received in offerynge-money to the Sacrament of the autar, — — — —	0	0	2
	Firſt, paid the laſt day of December to a prieſt and a clerk, for a low maſs and dyrge for the Earl of Pembroke and the Duke of Bedford, founders, —	0	1	1
	Firſt, paid to Mr. Dr. Kitchin, in reward for preaching on our Lady-day, a pyke price 2s. 4d. a galland of wine 8d. and his bote-hire 4d.—ſum in all, —	0	3	4
1544.	Alſo paid for ruſhes againſt the Dedicacion-day, which is always the firſt Sunday of October, —	0	1	5
1545.	Firſt, paid to Mr. Barnard, for the table of the Concepcion now ſtanding on the high altar, —	16	10	0
1547.	Alſo paid to the poor men that did bere the copis and other neceſſaries to Knightſbridge, when that King Henry the Eighth was brought to his burial to Wynſor, and to the man that did ryng the bells, —	0	3	0
	Alſo paid to the ringers at King Henry the Eighth his dirige in the pariſh church, — —	0	0	8
	Alſo paid in Chriſtmas quarter to Goodman Burton, for making of the ſtone in the body of the church, for the prieſt to declare the 'Piſtells and Goſpells, —	0	2	0
1548.	Alſo paid to Philip Lentall, for making clene of xi payer of harneſſis, ix daggers, and viii bylls, price every harnes 1s. 4d. — — —	0	14	0

Alſo

		£.	s.	d.
1548.	Alſo paid to the King's amner, when he would have ſealed up the church-doors, at the departure of the King's Majeſty, the 2d day of July, becauſe the bells were not rong, — — —	0	2	4
1550.	Alſo paid to a carpenter for a day's working, for to ſet up the ſkaffold for him that did write the VI chapter of St. John's Goſpell in the quire, —	0	0	8
	Alſo paid to him that did paint and write the VI chapter of St. John's Goſpell in the quire, — —	2	0	0
1553.	Alſo paid for bread and drink, on Aſh-wedneſday, to the ringers at the victory and overthrow of Wyat and his adherents, — — —	0	0	8
1554.	Alſo paid to a painter for waſhing out of the Scripture of the high altar table, — — —	0	1	0
	Alſo paid for III capons for the biſhop's dinner at the reconciliacion of the church, — —	0	7	0
	Alſo for half a veil, — — —	0	5	6
	Alſo for IIII green geeſe, — —	0	2	4
	Alſo for a dozen of rabetts, — —	0	2	8
	Alſo for a dozen of pigions, — —	0	2	6
	Alſo a ſurloyn of beef, — — —	0	6	8
	Alſo for II gallons of wine, — —	0	2	0
	Alſo paid for bread, wine, bear, and ale, for Mr. deane, the prebendaries, and the quire, when they came in proceſſion to our church, — —	0	3	8
1555.	Item, paid to Low, fletcher, for fetherying of IIII ſheffe of arrowſe, and new trimming of the heads, —	0	4	0
1556.	Item, paid to Nycholas Clarke, for making thymag of St. Margaret, — — —	0	11	0
	Item, paid for bread, wine, ale and beer, upon the Aſcencion-even and day, againſt my Lord Abbott and his covent cam in proceſſion, and for ſtrewing herbs the ſamme day, — — —	0	7	1

1558.

		£.	s.	d.
1558.	Item, for ſetting forth the five ſoldiers to Portiſmathe the laſt yere of Queen Mary, — —	1	13	4
1559.	Item, paid to John Rial, for his III days work to take down the roode Mary and John, — —	0	2	8
	Item to John Rial, for taking down the tabil on the high altar, and taking down the holy-water ſtock,	0	1	0
	Item, for cleaving and ſawing of the rood Mary and John,	0	1	0
1560.	Item, at the buryal of my Lady Jane Semer, —	0	10	0

1562. Hereafter enſueth an inventory made by the ſaid wardens accomptants, of all the goods, jewels, and ornaments to the ſaid church of St. Margarett appurtaining, anno Domini 1562.

Firſt, one veſtment of blew cloath of tiſſue with the tunicles for Deacon and Subdeacon.

Item, one cope of crymſon cloth of tiſſue, and II coorſe copes of blew tiſſue.

Item, one cope of purple cloth of tiſſue, one other cope of crymſon velvet with ſkallop ſhells of ſilver, and one other cope of crymſon velvet with flowrs of gold.

Item, one altar cloth of crymſon velvet and gold, and two other altar clothes of blew and ruſſet velvet with flowrs of gold.

Item, two cuſhons of cloth of gold and crymſon velvet, two cuſhons of green velvet with ſkochyns of needle work, two cuſhons of cloth of bawdkyn, and one little cuſſhon with a tree of green ſilk.

Item, VI herſe cloaths, and a cloth for the pulpit, of black and red bawdkyn with flowrs of gold.

Item, VIII old altar cloaths of diaper, one great new altar cloth of diaper fine, and five plain.

Item, XVII towels and II ſmall towells.

Item, one challis with the patent all gilt, and II great communion cupps all gylt.

		£.	s.	d.
1562.	Item, *a paſt for bird* *, ſet with pearl and ſtone.			
	Item, a ſtreamer of white ſarcenet with a whight croſs.			
	Item, ten pair of allmen riveletts, and one harnis for a horſeman, VI blak billes, VI armyngehoordis, VII ſhefe of arrowſe, and VI daggers.			
	Item, to John Royal, for his pains taken at ſundry times in the church, in ſetting forth the XII ſoldiers towards the muſters into the mantells, and taking of their harneſs at their return, — — —	0	5	0
1563.	Item, to John Welch, for the killing and carrying away of dogs during the plague, and for the putting of them into the ground, and covering of the ſame, —	0	3	2
	Item, to the painter of Totehil Street, for painting of certain blue croſſes, to be fixed upon ſundry houſes infected, — — — —	0	0	6
1565.	Item, paid to John Barrowell, for making of the turret in the church ſteeple, and for timber thereunto belonging, wherein the ſame bell now hangeth, as appeareth by his bill, — — —	3	6	8
1567.	Item, for mending and ſetting up the coate armour in Our Lady chapel, — — —	0	0	6
1568.	Item, paid for ſetting of two ſoldiers into the North parts, and for their coates, ſlops, and other things, as it appeareth by a bill thereof, — —	3	12	10
1569.	Item, paid towards the harneſs that came from the Tower of London, — — —	5	0	0
1576.	Item, paid to Mr. Bailey towards the making up of a conditt at the palace, — — —	2	0	0
	Item, paid for making, writing, and drawing out of a leaſe of St. Anne's chapell, to lay wood in for the poor,	0	5	8
1579.	Item, paid for ſcowering of the armor and ſhott againſt the muſters in Totehil Fields, — —	1	6	0

* So the tranſcript. But Q.?

Item,

		£.	s.	d.
	Item, paid for powder for the ſoldiers upon the muſtering day, — — — —	0	12	4
1579.	Item, paid to the ſoiers, the anſyant-bearer, and to him that played upon the drome, — —	1	7	4
1581.	Item, given to John Clarke, for taking up the poſt in the great gate for my Lady Suſſex, when ſhe came to the church to a ſermon, — —	0	0	6
	Money received towards the Conduitt, &c.			
1582.	Item, received of Sir Thomas Treſham, knight, —	0	6	8
	Item, received of Sir John Goodwin, knight, —	1	0	0
	Item, &c. paid, — — —	.....		
	Item, for ſtuff for the conduitt, and for the new building and making thereof, as doth and may appear by certain bills, — — —	43	7	1½
1585.	Received for the funeral of my Lord Windſor, —	0	10	0
1586.	Item, received for the funeral of Sir Edward Sutton, chief baron, and Lord Dudley, for the cloth and bells,	0	9	0
	Item, paid for ringing at the beheading of the Queen of Scotts, — — — —	0	1	0
	Item, paid for candles to burn in the church while the Lady Stafford's cloſet was making, — —	0	0	2
1587.	Item, paid to Mr. Fiſher, for making the butts in Totehil Fields, — — — —	1	3	0
	Item, received for the funeral of Sir Henry Gates, for the blacks about the church, — —	1	0	0
1588.	Item, received of Mr. Marmaduke Servante, for the uſe of the poor, to buy coals, being the gift of the Right Hon. the Lord Burleigh, lord high treaſurer of England, the ſum of — — —	10	0	0
1589.	And the church-wardens aforeſaid have delivered the ſum of forty pounds in money, which was the money given by Mr. Feckenam, late abbot of Weſtminſter, to the uſe of the poor of the ſame pariſh, to buy wood; which			

	£.	s.	d.
ſum the ſaid churchwardens have delivered into the hands of the new churchwardens now appointed, —	40	0	0
1592. Received of the Lord Cromwell and Mr. Freak, being carried into the countrey to be buryed, — —	2	1	8
1593. Item, paid Mr. Palmer for 11 years rent for the chapell in Totehill-ſtreet, — — —	1	0	0
Item, they alſo demand for buryal of 313 poor people, as a due accuſtomed, — — —	2	6	2
1594. Item, paid to Jhon Dore and George Jhonſon, by conſent of the veſtry, for caſting a ditch between my Lady Dacres and Mr. Lyne, thereby to content her Ladyſhip, ſhe being then determined to found an hoſpital in this pariſh,	1	8	0
1595. Item, paid for bread, drink, cheeſe, fiſh, cream, and other victuals, when the worſhipfull of the pariſh, and very many others of the poorer ſort, went the perambulacion to Kenſington, in this hard and dere time of all things, as may appear by a bill of particulars, — —	7	10	0
Item, given to Jhon Creveune, alias Sote, a poor ſcholar born in this pariſh, after a ſermon by him made in this church, by conſent of ſuch of the veſtry as were preſent at that ſermon — — —	1	0	0
1597. Item, paid by us Samuell Haſilwood and Roger Darley, church-wardens of the pariſh church of St. Margaret in Weſtminſter, for the uſe of the poor of Weſtminſter aforeſaid, unto John Griffyn, collector to the Dean and Chapter, for one whole year's rent due unto the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter at the feaſt of the Annunciacion of Our Lady laſt paſt, for two tenements in Tuthil-ſtreet, 11. 6s. 8d.: and for one other tenement in the Sanctuary 20s. All this given to the uſe of the poor by John Varnam, late deceaſed, as by an acquittance under the ſaid collector's hand appeareth,	2	6	8
Item, the ſaid accomptants do charge themſelves with the ſum of ten pounds, which was paid unto them by Mr.			

Marmaduke,

	£.	s.	d.
Marmaduke, as the gift of the Right honourable the Lady Burghley, deceaſed, to be given to the church-wardens, to be by them employed to the uſe of the poor,	10	0	0
Item, the ſaid accomptants do charge themſelves with the ſum of twenty-ſix pounds, of the gift of William Bagnall, deceaſed, which was received of divers tenements which he left to the uſe of the poor, and by us to be diſtributed to XII old poor men, — — —	26	0	0
Item, imprimis, paid to John Dore, the 16th of May 1597, for making of the butts in Tuthill, and for caſting of a ditch about the butts, — — —	1	1	4
1597. Item, paid the 4th of March to Goodman Chambers, for mending of the alms-houſes in Petty France, that was blown down by the laſt great wind, — —	0	5	6
1600. Item, for making a pair of butts and brigs, and for the carpenter's work, — — —	1	5	2
The charge for the organs, in all, — —	17	2	7
Item, paid to two ſurgions, to ſearch a coarſe ſuſpected to be of the plague, — —	0	6	8
1603. Item, paid to Robert Wells, the 19th of June 1603, for killing of four-ſcore dogs, — — —	0	6	8
[N. B. This Wells was paid for the killing of 422 more at diverſe times the ſame ſummer, at the price of one penny each dog.]			
Item, paid for the graves of 451 poor folks, — —	1	17	7
1605. Item, paid the ringers for ringing at the time when the parliament-houſe ſhould have been blown up, —	0	10	0
1606. Item, paid for ringing when the King of Denmark came to the Abby the 4th of Auguſt, — —	0	2	6
1608. Item, bought a cloth of gold and a cuſhion for the communion table, and a cuſhion for the pulpit, —	20	0	0
1609. Item, paid for making the new wall, containing twenty-nine rodds, at 10s. the rodd, — — —	14	10	0
Item, paid for making a new pair of butts in Tuthil fields,	0	14	0

	£.	s.	d.
1610. Received for the token money for the whole year, ended the 11th day of May, 1611, — —	6	5	0
Item, paid to Goodwyfe Wells, for ſalt to deſtroy the fleas in churchwardens pew, — — —	0	0	6
1611. Item, paid on Monday the 8th day of April, A. D. 1611, for oyl, and for ringing at the dedicating and conſecrating of the new ground encloſed within the church-yard wall of St. Margaret's, in Weſtminſter, for the buryal of the dead, — — — —	0	2	2
Item, paid to John Gurland, for keeping the boys from the church-yard walls at the funeral of the Earl of Dunbar,	.....		
Item, paid to John Moulten, for two days work done about the two North gates in the church-yard, and about the coffin-houſe, being uncovered with the great wind, as by his bill appeareth, — — —	0	3	0
1612. Item, paid to Michael Stockdale, for ringing when the Queen of Scots was buried in St. Peter's church, —	0	2	6
Item, paid for the making of a pair of new butts in Tothil fields, — — — —	1	16	4
1613. Item, paid to William Turping, for making a new pair of butts in Tothil fields for this pariſh, as appeareth by his bill, — — — —	1	1	0
1616. Item, paid to ſeaven men for fower daies workes apeice in making and digging a large pitt of twelve foot deepe, thirty foot long, and about ten foot broad, to bury the bones in the church-yard, at 1s. 6d. a day apiece,	2	2	0
1617. Item, paid for making a new pew for the midwives, —	2	5	0
Item, paid for making another new pew for the midwives adjoining to the former, — — —	.....		
Item, paid to Leonard Tenant, for a new clock and chimes, and twoe dyals, and for a barrel, and pricking thereof, and for wyers to the chimes, and for all the iron-work and workmanſhip in the ſetting up and finiſhing of the			

ſame,

	£.	s.	d.
same, according to an agreement made with him in that behalf, being for the use of this church and parish,	37	0	0
1622. Item, paid to Walter Hall, bricklayer, for bricks, tiles, &c. for and about the building and erecting of the correction-house in Tuttle fields for this city, &c. being also for a house to set the poor of the parish on work there,	156	4	1
Item, paid to Thomas Hammond, carpenter, for timber, &c. for and about the said correction-house, and for the mills and other necessarys, — —	83	13	0
House of Correction. Item, paid to ———, locksmith, for iron work of all sorts needfull in the new building of the said house, &c.	12	8	9
Item, paid to the joyner for wainscotting, and a table and formes in and about the said house — —	4	12	2
Item, paid to the painter, for colouring in oil the great gate, and all the windows, doors, and door-cases, in the said house, &c. — — — —	1	12	0
Item, paid to the glazier for 89 foot of new glass for the said houses, and repairing the old windows, which were much decayed, — — —	1	3	10
Item, paid to the mason, for putting hooks into the gate, and to a labourer to carry the chimney-stones thither, —	0	2	0
Item, paid the labourers to fill up the ditches, and for ramming the foundations of the brick wall, and for drains to pass the water away, and for cleansing and enlarging the sewers, — — — —	3	6	0
Item, paid for twenty blocks to beat hemp on, 3 plain blocks, and 28 beetles, for the said house of correction, —	7	7	6
Item, for a green broad cloth carpet, and six cushions of the same, a pair of large creepers, fire shovel, and tongs, for the court-house in the said house of correction,	2	5	1
Item, paid for precedents and orders taken and transcribed out of other houses of correction, in Middlesex and Surry, and out of Ould Bridewell in London, and Sessions-house,	1	0	0

Item,

		£.	s.	d.
House of Correction. 1624.	Item, paid for two pieces of broad cloth for children's coats,	1	2	0
	Item, paid for two pieces of cotton, — —	9	14	0
	Item, paid for twenty flock beds and bolſters, and for twenty ruggs, and twenty blankets, — —	26	0	0
	Item, paid for one hundred of muckenders at 2d. a-piece, and for tape, — — —	0	17	8
	Item, paid for one hundred and ſix ells and a quarter of canvas, at 15d. the ell, to make ſhirts for the children — — — —	6	12	10
	Item, paid for making of an hundred ſhirts at 2d. the piece,	0	6	8
	Item, paid for an hundred and fifteen ells and half of canvas to make ſheets at 15d. the ell, — —	13	4	2
	Item, to making forty-eight pair of ſheets, at 6d. a pair,	1	4	0
	Item, paid for ſeven dozen and four double bands, at 3d. a band, — — — —	1	2	0
	Item, paid for two dozen of ſingle bands, at 3d. a band,	0	6	0
	Item, paid for twenty-four pair of ſhoes for the children,	1	4	0
	Item, paid for forty coyfes, at 4d. a-peice, — —	0	10	6
	Item, paid for gartering for the children, — —	0	3	9
	Item, paid for making of four and forty coats for children,	1	2	0
	Item, paid for making of forty petticoats, — —	0	10	0
	Item, paid to Mr. Hollowaie, for 18 pounds of braſs, at 14d. the pound, — — —	1	1	7
Work about Green Coat Hoſpital.	Item, paid to Robert Biſhop, bricklayer, more at ſeveral times for workmanſhip by him, and his men, in building and finiſhing the ſaid hoſpital with bricklayer's work, plaiſterer's work, and tiler's work, as appeareth by his bills, and the particular book, — —	14	18	0
	Item, paid to John Middleton, carpenter, more for workmanſhip by him and his men, about the hoſpital, as appeareth, &c. — — —	24	3	10
	Item, paid to the ſmith, for iron works, caſements, locks, keys, iron bars, and other work, about the hoſpital, as appeareth, &c. — — —	7	10	0

Item,

		£.	s.	d.
Green Coat Hoſpital.	Item, paid to the painter, for work done about the hoſpital, as appeareth, &c. — — —	5	14	8
	Item, paid to the plumber, for his work in the hoſpital,	1	3	6
	Item, paid for a plank for a table, being 37 foot long, at 16d. the foot, — — —	2	9	0
	Item, paid for the ſawing and carriage thereof, —	0	5	0
1625.	Received of the Right Honourable the Commons Houſe of Parliament, when they took the communion in the pariſh church, on the 3d day of July, 1628, &c.	47	5	8
	Item, received of the Right Reverend Father in God George Lord Biſhop of London, by the direction and appointment of the Right Honourable the Upper Houſe of Parliament, being part of the moneys collected by virtue of his Majeſty's letters patents, and allotted by their Lordſhips for the relief of the poor viſited of this city of Weſtminſter, the ſum of — —	300	0	0
	Item, paid to the dog-killer for killing of dogs, —	0	9	8
	Item, paid to the dog-killer, for killing of 24 dozen of dogs,	1	8	0
	Item, paid for copying out of letters and directions which came from the Lords of the Council in the time of viſitacion, — — —	0	4	6
	Item, paid for 272 loads of gravel for the church-yard,	13	12	0
1626.	Item, to the graves of 1447 poor people this year, —	1	0	0
	Item, paid to Mr. John Seals, for keeping and dieting the hoſpital children, being ſometimes in number thirty-two every month, and ſometimes leſs, for 20 months now ended, as appeareth by particulars, and the ſeveral acquittances of the ſaid John Seals in that behalf made, — — —	84	12	4
	Item, paid to the bricklayer, for ſtuff and workmanſhip at the vault in Tuthill, — —	1	10	8
	Item, they do alſo charge themſelves with the ſum of two hundred and ſeven pounds, ſeven ſhilling, and ten pence, which they received out of the veſtry, towards			

		£.	s.	d.
	the building of the new church-yard wall, and other buildings which they have made; one hundred pounds whereof was the gift of Thomas Hays, knight; and the reſt were remainders of overſeers accompts and of rents, — — —	211	7	10
1626.	Item, received alſo of the Right Honourable the Commons Houſe of Parliament, at ſeveral times, when they received the communion in the pariſh church, anno 1 et 2 Reg. Caroli, — — —	52	12	0½
1627.	Item, paid for bread and wine, when the Right Honourable the Commons Houſe of Parliament (being 468 perſons) received the communion in the pariſh church 1626,	5	17	0
	Item, paid to Walter Hall, bricklayer, for making and building the new church-yard wall near Tutle-fields, containing in the whole compaſs thereof threeſcore and two roods, at 2l. 13s. 4d. the rodde, viz. for brick, lime, ſand, and workmanſhip, — —	165	6	8
	Item, paid to George Butt, for making a ditch about the new church-yard wall, containing 52 rods ½, at 1s. the rodd, — — —	2	12	6
	Item, paid for twelve bundles of ruſhes, to fit the church-yard for conſecration, — —	0	1	0
	Item, paid for carrying and re-carrying the tent and other things, — — — —	0	1	8
	Item, paid to Dr. Pope for his fee at the ſaid conſecration,	2	10	0
	Item, paid to Mr. Walſall, the regiſter, for his fee and pains for drawing and ingroſſing an inſtrument to conſecrate the new church-yard, — —	3	10	0
	Item, ſpent in a dinner, at the ſaid conſecration, for the ſaid officers, and other worſhipful company that attended the ſolemnity, — — —	1	19	2
	Item, paid to Mr. John Scales, for keeping and dieting the hoſpital children in the firſt yere of this accompt, being in number ſometimes 20 a month, ſometimes more,			

ſometimes

	£.	s.	d.
ſometimes leſs, as by the particulars, and the ſeveral acquittances of the ſaid John Scales, in that behalf made, appeareth, — — —	33	17	0
Item, received of Mr. Samuel Clarke and William Goodacres, churchwardens of the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, for admitting them and the pariſhoners there to joyn and make uſe with us in the houſe of correction in Tothil fields, the ſum of forty pounds, —	40	0	0
1628. Item, received of the Right Honourable William the now Earl of Saliſbury, as an annuity of eight pounds *per annum*, which is paid yearly by his Lordſhip, in lewe and conſideration of the ſum of one hundred pounds yet remaining in his hands, which was given by the Right Honourable Robert late Earl of Saliſbury his father, deceaſed, for two years, — —	16	0	0
Item, To Mr. Hennam, the huſband of William Bowyer's widow, for carrying ſnow and ice out of King ſtreet after a great froſt, by conſent of the veſtry, —	6	0	0
Memorandum, that there alſo remaineth in the veſtry, which was given by the Right Honourable the Commons Houſe of Parliament, at their communicating and faſt, in April, 1628, the ſum of forty pounds, whereof their Honours have directed and appointed twenty pounds to be laid out for the poor children of the hoſpitals; and the other twenty pounds they have left to the direction of the church-wardens and overſeers for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh, — —	40	0	0
Item, of the Right Honourable the Commons Houſe of Parliament, collected at their faſt, 18th of Feb. 1628,	47	19	7½
Item, of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Upper Houſe of Parliament, for the hoſpital children and the poor, — — —	10	0	0
[16 April, 1628, Sir W. Bulſtrode reporteth the ſum collected at the faſt and communion 80l. and odd			

£. s. d.

money under 40s. Upon queſtion, 20 nobles a-piece in plate to be preſented to Dr. Burgeſſe and Mr. Dyke; 10l. to be given the miniſter of the church of St. Margaret, beſides the payment for the wine; the reſt to be diſtributed to the poor by the committee.

Journals.]

1628. Item, of the Right honourable the Lords of the Higher Houſe of Parliament, to the hoſpitall children, — 4 0 0

Item, of divers perſons the pariſhioners of this pariſh, for their fines for ſwearing and being drunk, and for breach of the Sabaoth, and being otherwiſe preſented according to the penal laws, as by a particular of their names and ſeveral fines appeareth, which hath been employed to the uſe of the hoſpitall children, the ſome of — 3 9 4

Item, diſburſed for the hoſpital this year — — 106 14 4

1630. Item, to Walter Hall, bricklayer, for his work in building the peſthouſe, as appeareth by his bill, and for materials, 48 4 0

1631. Item, paid towards the repaire of Brentford bridge and of Knightſbridge, and for the charge of the ſute to defend ourſelves from the ſame, and other expences touching the ſame, as by the particulars appeareth, — 24 7 10

N. B. The whole ſum diſburſed this laſt year for the hoſpitall was — — — — 60 13 1½

1633. Item, of the Right honourable Henry earl of Mancheſter, lord privie ſeale, the pardon of his lordſhip's fees for paſſing our licence in mortmaine for King Charles's hoſpitall in Weſtminſter, which his lordſhip, as the prime benefactor to that good worke, hath moſt freelie and nobly remitted unto us; in like manner hath ſir Sidney Montague, knight, his lordſhip's brother, one of the maſters of the Requeſts, remitted to us his fees; and ſo likewiſe did Mr. William Noye, attorney general to his Majeſtie, not only reſtore to us twenty pounds,

which

		£.	s.	d.
	which we gave him for his pains therein, but of his owne bounty gave us more ten pounds.			
	Item, diſburſed and paid for fees to divers officers at the greate ſeale, privie ſeale, and ſignett, and for drawing the books, and to Mr. Attorney Generall his ſervants, and other neceſſary charges, in paſſing his Majeſty's grant of licence in mortmain for King Charles his hoſpitall in Weſtminſter, as by ſeveral billes thereof appeareth, — — —	35	1	5
1634.	Item, to the fower poor women to carry the almes baſkett for the poore of our pariſh in the correction howſe, from the 18th of Januarie laſt to this time, being XVII weeks, at VI s. the weeke; in toto, — —	5	2	0
1635.	Item, to Thomas Gaſſaway, carpenter, for a new building added to the houſe of correction, as by his bill appeareth,	27	12	0
	Item, to Allen Gilbert, bricklaier, for his work about the ſame building, as by his bill appeareth, —	37	15	0
	Item, for bread for the houſe of correction for the whole year,	11	9	6
	Item, for beere for them, as appeares by ſeveral bills, —	24	2	0
	Item, for ſalt fiſh for them in Lent, and for the carriage,	2	17	6
1636.	Item, to Philip Johns, for ſalte fiſh for the poore in the correction howſe this year, as by his three ſeveral bills appeareth — — — —	6	13	4
	Diſburſements for the ſetting of the towne-poore to worke: Summa Pagine, — —	242	10	6
	Diſburſements for the hoſpitall: Summa, — —	117	16	$10\frac{1}{2}$
1637.	Item, receaved as a legacy given to the poor of this pariſh by the laſt will of Mr. Thomas Knevitt, late clark of the parliament, deceaſed — — —	20	0	0
	Memorandum, that theſe accomptants (out of this remaine) have diſburſed, for the reliefe of the poore viſited with the plague in their two years, the ſum of three hundred			

fourſcore

		£.	s.	d.
	fourſcore and one pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and eleaven pence farthing, as by their particular accompt thereof appeareth.			
1638.	Item, to Mr. Thomas Falconbridge, by order of the veſtry, at four ſeveral payments, twoe hundred pounds towards the building of the new chapell in Tuttle-fields; which ſum of two hundred pounds was diſburſed by the ſaid Mr. Thomas Falconbridge as followeth, *viz.*			
1639.	Item, of the Right honourable the Lord Pollett, Sir Robert Pye, and others, the ſum of one hundred pounds, given by the laſt will and teſtament of the Right honourable the Dutcheſs of Richmond her grace, to be diſtributed to the poore of this pariſh, — —	100	0	0
	Item, to Bummer the beadle, for watching a houſe all night in Gardiner's lane, which was ſhut up, and ſuppoſed to be viſited, — — — —	0	0	8
1641.	Item, paid for eight books of the act made for the pole-money, with the proclamations to the ſame, at ten-pence apeece, which were bought and provided for the veſtrie, — — — —	0	6	8
	Item, paid to Joane Parkinſon and Mary Clarkſon, for making cleane the church and pews againſt the 7th day of September, 1641, when there was a Thankſgiving for our unity with the Scotts, — — —	0	1	6
	Item, paid to the ſinging men of the Abbie towards their feaſt at St. James's tide, according to auncient cuſtome,	1	0	0
1642.	Item, collected at the pariſh church, and at the new chappell, to carrie children to New England, — —	26	12	6
	Item, receipts of moneys collected towards the payment for the building of the courts of guard, making poſts and chains, and other works for the ſafety of this town, ſumma — — — —	50	0	0
	Item, received out of the black cheſt at ſeveral tymes for the building of the new peſt howſes, — —	200	0	0

Money

	£.	s.	d.
Money received of the collectors for the viſited, totall,	10	19	0
1642. Item, paid to Richard Veſey, Oct. 15, for the carpenters worke of the floore over the ſtairs, where the powder and bullets, and match lyeth, — —	1	15	0
Item, November 3, given to the officers of the Tower of London and labourers that delivered the powder, bullett, and matche, — — —	0	14	0
Diſburſements to the ſinging men of the Abbey, *viz.*			
Item, for an yearly allowance given unto them for ſinging anthems in the pariſh church at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſontide, and is towards their feaſt at St. James tyde,	1	0	0
Item, the total of the charge for building of the peſt howſes amounteth to twoe hundred fiftie-ſeaven pounds, ſeaven ſhillings and nine pence, *viz.* — —	257	7	9
Item, Diſburſements for the building and making of courts of guard and ſluces for the ſafetye of this towne, and for poſts and chains in St. James Street and King Streete,	.....		
Item, paid to the labourers for ſeveral days worke about digging, trenching, and making breaſt workes and ſluces, as by the particular bill appeareth, — —	17	6	4
Item, paid to George Hare, for writing of an aſſeſſment for the viſited; for another aſſeſſment for maimed ſouldiers, which was twice written; for drawing out the names of all ſuch perſons in this pariſh as have taken the covenant, and putting them into an alphabetical way; alſoe for the drawing up of the names as well of all ſuch as had taken the covenant here, as thoſe that had not, and putting them together in an alphabetical way, &c.	3	11	4
1643. Item, paid for the releife of a child of Anne Beard's, that died of the plague in the Still Yard; and a poore woman that was ſhutt up in her houſe there at ſeveral tymes,	0	10	0
Item, diſburſements for the poore viſited with the plague, this yeare's totall, — — —	24	2	2

		£.	s.	d.
1644.	Item, of Edward Taſker, by the hands of his daughter Aylett, for the ſtuff and materialls of the court of guard erected upon his ground at the Horſe-ferrie, — —	5	0	0
	Item, for 29 pound of fine braſſe, at 4d. a pound, and 96 pound of coarſe braſſe, at 3d. a pound, taken off from ſundrie toombe-ſtones in the church, — —	1	13	6
	Item, of Arthur Condall, in part of £.5 for the ſcreene and organ-loft, — — — —	50	0	0
	Item, of Edward Stanthwaite, for having companie in his howſe on a faſt-day, 10s. and for ſwearing, 1s. —	0	11	0
	Item, to Mr. John Redwood, for charges upon ſundry indictments touching the bridge at the water-mill, as by bill appears, — — — —	2	16	11
	Diſburſements for the poore viſited with the plague this year: Sum total, —	59	4	4
1645.	Received of Captain White, for the organ-pipes, —	4	0	0
	Item, to the Lady Spotſwood, in great want, —	0	2	6
	Item, a petition to Mr. Recorder, for the rent of the Horſe-ferrie, for the uſe of the poore, 2s.—a petition for the markett, 1s. 6d. — — —	0	3	6
	Item, three petitions to the committee for priſoners, for ſhrowds, &c. burying 32 priſoners which died in Tuttle-fields, — — —	0	3	0
	Item, to Mr. Prynne, for repairing the new ſluce to drain the Levell, as by bill appeareth, — —	0	7	0
	Item, for ſeaven lanthorns to hang in the ſtreets, —	0	18	0
	Item, to the beadles to drink while they watched the chaines,	0	1	0
	Diſburſement for the poore people viſited with the plague this year: ſum total — — —	81	1	5
1646.	Item, received more for the reliefe of the poore viſited with the plague, by another collection at the pariſh church upon the 9th of September, 1646, being a day ſett apart for publique thankſgiving, — —	9	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
Item, September 14, received of Mr. Richard Shering, by virtue of an ordinance of parliament touching the viſited, the ſum of one hundred pounds, —	100	0	0
Item, paid for ſweeping and cleanſing of the broad ſanctuary againſt the funeral of the earl of Eſſex, and for broomes,	0	4	10
Diſburſements for the uſe of the poore viſited with the plague in this pariſh; ſumma, — —	154	13	9
1647. Item, of William Holliday, for the timber and ſtuff of the boarded howſe that was made and built in the paſſage to the neat-howſe for a court of gard in Tuthill-feilds,	6	0	0
Item, paid in fees unto Mr. Freind and Mr. Denham, twoe of the meſſengers unto the ſergeant att armes attending the Commons Houſe of Parliament, when theis accomptants were committed for permitting miniſters to preach upon Chriſtmas-day, and for adorning the church, — — — —	3	0	0
1648. Item, laid out in expences, when (by order) wee ſent forth ſcouts to bring intelligence of the armies' approach towards the cittie, — — —	0	12	6
1647. Item, Diſburſements for the uſe of the poore viſited with the plague in this pariſh, — —	165	10	0
1648. Item, to Thomas Bowker, coroner, for attending with a jury, touching the death of John Kirby and John Butterfeild, who were both ſlain in this pariſh when the Surrey-men came down with a petition to the Parliament, as by his receipt appeareth, — — —	0	6	8
Item, paid to Nicholas Edlyn, for half a chaldron of coles and half an hundred of faggets, that by command were ſent to a regiment of ſouldiers at Goring howſe,	0	17	6
Item, paid to William Newington, tallow-chandler, for one dozen of candles ſent to the ſame regiment at the ſame time, — — —	0	6	6

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to the Lady Spotſworth, that loſt all in Ireland, upon every faſt-day 5s. for tenne faſt-daies together, out of the moneys collected at church, in all, —	2	10	0
1649. Item, paid to George Hare, for going over the whole towne, and taking the names of all the inhabitants in order,	0	12	0
Item, paid to Maſſey, the ſheriff's bailiffe, for delaying to ſerve the execution upon us touching the 24l. fine ſet upon this pariſh for not repairing the highway between the gates near Whitehall, — —	0	5	0
Diſburſements for the uſe of the poore viſited with the plague; ſumma paginæ, — — —	1	16	0
1650. Item, there was given by the Honourable Houſe of Parliament, for to repaire St. Margarett's church, the ſumme of two hundred pounds, payable out of Mr. Brett's compounding fyne att Goldſmiths' Hall; but the ſame being after transferred to Gurney houſe, and made payable there out of deans and chapters lands, theſe accomptants, by order of veſtry, ſould the ſame to Mr. Nicholas Love, at 11s. in the pound, —	110	0	0
Item, received out of the veſtrie, to purchaſe the inheritance of the rents belonging to the poore of this pariſh, held of the late dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, of and from the contractors for ſale of deans and chapters lands, — — —	400	0	0
Item, paid for herbs that were ſtrewed in the windows of the church, and about the ſame, att two ſeverall daies of humiliation, — — —	0	3	10
Item, paid for herbs that were ſtrewed in the church upon a daie of thankſgiving, — —	0	2	6
Item, the purchaſe of the inheritance of the tenements held of the late dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, belonging to the poor of this pariſh, was made ſome of them at three, and ſome at four years purchaſe, in manner as followeth;			

		£.	s.	d.
	followeth; *viz.* the whole purchaſe money, which theſe accomptants agreed with the contractors for the purchaſe aforeſaid, amounted to five hundred three ſcore and eight pounds, three ſhillings, and tenne pence; which theſe accomptants paid and ſatisfied in this manner: they bought as many bills as amounted to five hundred thirty-nyne pounds, three ſhillings, and two-pence, at the rate of 60l. *per centum*; for which they paid in ready money 333l. 9s. 11d.; by the buying of which bills they ſaved the pariſh 215l. 13s. 3d. Paid more in ready money unto the ſaid contractors, towards ſatisfaction of the purchaſe money aforeſaid, as for their ſix-pences in the pound, 14l. 4s.; and alſo in ready money to the treaſurers for their three-pences in the pound, 7l. 6s. 6d. abated for intereſt according to act of parliament, in regard they made preſent payment of their whole money. So that 223l. 3s. 5d. of the whole purchaſe money was ſatisfied by the profitt made of the bills before mentioned, and by the intereſt ſo allowed as aforeſaid; and the remainder thereof being 345s. os. 5d. theſe accomptants paid in ready money, in manner as is before expreſſed, *viz.*	345	0	5
Item,	paid to Mr. Gabriell Clinkard, bailiffe of the liberty of the late dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, in diſcharge of certain fynes and amercements, amounting to the ſum of nineteen pounds and tenne ſhillings, yſſuing out of the Crowne-office, for want of repairs in pavements of the ſtreets, and between the two gates at Whitehall, and other defaults, as by receipt appeareth,	8	0	9
1651. Item,	of colonell Barkſtead, being money by him received of one that ſold unlicenced books, —	1	0	0
Item,	of colonell Barkſtead, as money by him received of two perſons that entertained company to tipple on the Sabbath-day, — — —	0	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
Item, of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, according to an order of the committee for the navie of the 16th of December, 1651, grounded on an act of Parliament of the 28th of March, 1651, the ſumme of one hundred pounds, given to the uſe of the poore within the city and limitts of Weſtminſter, *viz.* —	100	0	0
Item, of the ſaid commiſſioners of the cuſtomes, upon another order of the committee of the navie of the 16th of February, 1651, as given alſo by the Parliament to the uſe of the poore within the ſaid cittie and limitts of Weſtminſter, — — —	300	0	0
Item, received more of the commiſſioners of the cuſtomes, by virtue of an order of the committee of the navie of the 2d of April, 1652, according to act of Parliament, the ſumme of two hundred pounds, for the uſe of the poore within this cittie and limitts of Weſtminſter,	200	0	0
Item, of the Right Honourable the Counſell of State, toward reparation and cleanſing of the new church and the new church-yard, after the Scottiſh priſoners had much annoyed and ſpoiled the ſame, — —	30	0	0
Item, rents received of Mr. Lawrence Blomley, for the fee farmes purchaſed of the Truſtees of Worceſter houſe, to the uſe of the poore almes-people of the Long Wool-ſtaple and Lady Alley, Weſtminſter :—for halfe yeare of the ſaid fee farme rents, — —	30	0	0
Item, paid to John Gomerſall, for painting and guilding of the States armes in ſeveral places of the church and veſtry, as by his receipt appeareth, —	50	0	0
Item, paid unto ſeveral labourers (whoſe names are inſerted in theſe accomptants rough booke) for ſweeping and cleanſing the Sanctuary high-way, when the Parliament accompanied the corpſe of general Ireton to the grave, and for filling the holes of the ſame high-way with rubbiſh to levell it, — — —	1	13	6

Item,

	£.	s.	d.
Item, paid for the certificate of Auditor Powell, whereby it appeared that the almes-houſes were conſtantly repaired out of the late King's treaſury, — —	0	2	6
Committee for removing obſtructions in the ſale of the fee farme rents. Item, paid for two orders of the ſaid committee, graunted upon the auditor's certificate; by which the truſtees of Worceſter howſe were enjoined to convey the fee farme rents (now purchaſed) to the uſe of the ſaid almes-people, —	0	5	0
Item, paid unto Dr. Wimberley, for all his right, title, and intereſt in and to the Anchoriſt houſe near the veſtry, according to order and agreement, and as in the deed may appear, — — —	62	0	0
Item, to Nicholas Edlyn, woodmonger, for ſeaventeene chaldron and a halfe of ſea coales (which were given and diſtributed unto many very poore people of this pariſhe againſt Chriſtmas laſt, 1651, when there were great froſts) at the rate of 11. 3s. the chaldron, as by his bill and receipt appeareth, — —	21	0	0
1652. Item, of Mr. Clendall and Mr. Webſter, churchwardens of Martyn's in the Fields, as one third part of three quarters wages due to the governor of the houſe of correction at Chriſtmas, 1652, — —	5	0	0
Item, of the Honourable the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtomes, by virtue of an order from the honourable the committee of the navie of the 18th of January, 1652, the ſumme of two hundred and fiftie pounds (out of the moneys which aroſe by the new impoſt on coles) for the uſe of the poore within the ſeveral pariſhes of Margaret's, Weſtminſter, Martyn's in the Fields, Paul's Covent Garden, and Clement Danes, *viz.* —	250	0	0
Item, of the Honourable Commiſſioners of the Cuſtomes, according to an order of the honourable committee for the navie of the 19th of Aprill, 1653, for the uſe of the poore within the ſeveral pariſhes of Margaret's,			

Weſtminſter,

	£.	s.	d.
Weſtminſter, Martyn in the Fields, Paul's Covent Garden, and Clement Danes, — —	250	0	0
Item, paid to Mr. Hernden, for a white marble font ſett up in the church for baptizing of infants, as by his bill and receipt appeareth, — — —	5	0	0
Item, paid to Mrs. White, for fifteene tickets of pewter, for fifteen poore people to aſke almes, according to the order of the juſtices of peace, — —	1	0	0
Item, paid to Mr. Morris, ironmonger, for fifteene yards of braſſe chaine for the ſaid poore peoples tickets, as by his bill appeareth, — — —	0	9	6
Item, paid to Mr. Hatton, gardiner, for making the paire of ſhooting butts in Tuttle-fields, as by his bill and receipt appears, — — —	2	10	0
Item, paid to Thomas Wright, for 67 load of ſoyle laid on the graves in Tuthill-fields, wherein 1200 Scotch priſoners (taken at the fight at Worceſter) were buried, and for other pains taken with his teeme of horſe about mending the Sanctuary highway, when general Ireton was buried, as, &c. — — — —	1	10	0
Item, paid for the committee of obſtructions order towards ſettlement of the late King's ſlaughter-houſe near the Mill Bank, for the uſe of the poore, —	0	2	6
Item, paid for an order of the counſell of ſtate, whereby the late King's ſlaughter-houſe and yard neere the Mill Bank is graunted to ſtore upp coales for the uſe of the poore, — — — —	0	10	0

Memorandum, that one hundred pounds of the ſaid remainder is (according to order of veſtrie) to be from time to time laid out and returned perpetually by the ſucceſſive churchwardens in coles, for the advantage of the poore of this pariſh, who are to have them at the ſame price the coles ſhall be laid in for, which are to be bought at the moſt advantage.

1653.

	£.	s.	d.
1653. Item, paid to the ringers, for ringing on that day when the Lord Protector was inſtalled, — —	0	3	0
Item, paid more to the ſaid Edward Huckwell, for laying and ſquaring 194 foot of old paving ſtone in the ſlaughter-houſe, at two-pence the foot, and for other work done by him there, as by bill appears, — —	1	14	4
Item, paid to the porters for ſweeping and cleanſing the Sanctuary high-way for the funeral of general Deane,	0	3	0
Moneys diſtributed about the building of four new almes houſes in Lady Alley, Weſtminſter:			
Bricklayer's work, 32l. 10s.—Carpenter's work, 39l. 7s.—Smith's work, 2l. 11s.—Painter's worke, 15s.—Pavier's worke in the alley, 9s. 8d.—Glaſier's worke, 14s. 6d.			
Item, paid more to him * for a year's rent of the Anchoriſt-houſe, (late Dr. Wimberley's) due at Lady day, 1654, as by, &c. — — —	8	0	0
1654. Item, of his Highneſs the Lord Protector his gift,	20	0	0
Item, paid to Francis Day, carpenter, for building the turrett upon the ſteeple, as by his bill and receipt, —	7	15	0
Item, paid to Richard Parrock, ſmith, for making the vane and other irone worke upon the church ſteeple, as by bill,	4	14	0
1655. Item, to Douglaſs, the bearer, for cleanſing the wayes in the church-yard for the Primate of Ireland's funerall,	0	3	0
1656. Item, ſpent at ſeveral times and places when the inhabitants of this pariſh and thoſe of Paddington mett to reconcile the differences concerning the bounds, —	1	10	0
1658. Item, of Thomas Hamond, Francis Daye, Thomas Chandler, and Stephen Harebottle, for 240 foot of ground in the old church-yard, lett unto them to build ſcaffolds at the Lord Protector's funerall, at the rate of 1s. the foot,	12	0	0
Item, paid back to Mr. Hammond, Mr. Day, Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Harebottell, of the money that we received of			

* Receiver of the College rents.

them

	£.	s.	d.
them for the ground to build ſcaffolds on, by order of veſtry, — — — —	8	0	0
Item, to ſeverall men, to ſhovell up the dirt, and to ſweepe at the Protector's funerall, and to ſpread gravell,	0	12	6
1659. Item, to Henry Richards, joyner, for taking down the States arms, — — — —	0	0	6
1660. Item, to the ringers, for ringing on the day that the King landed, and on the day that his Majeſty came to Whitehall, — — — —	0	11	0
Item, of his Majeſtie King Charles the Second, as his royal gift to the poore of this pariſh, att the interring of his brother the Duke of Gloceſter, and his ſiſter the Princeſſe Royal, the ſumme of fiftie pounds, *viz.* —	50	0	0
Item, of Edward Rogers, ſexton, for thirty foot of ground to build ſcaffolding on, at the coronation of the King's Majeſtie Charles the Second, at the rate of 1s. 8d. the foote, — — — —	2	10	0
Item, of Francis Daye and Thomas Chandler, for eighty foot of ground in the old church yard, to build ſcaffolds on againſt the King's coronation, at 1s. 8d. the foot,	6	13	0
Item, of Edward Rogers, ſexton, for thirtie foot of ground in the church yard, to build ſcaffolds on when the King's Majeſtie went to Parliament, at the rate of 1s. 8d. the foote, — — —	2	10	0
Item, ſpent upon the inhabitants, in ſetting out the ground in the old church yard, and in gaining of it, for the uſe of the poore, — — —	0	10	10
Item, paid for ringing, on the coronation of King Charles the Second, — — — —	1	0	0
Item, to the town waits, for playing on the day of the King's coronation, — — —	2	10	0
Item, delivered to them in bread and wine, —	0	5	2

1661.

		£.	s.	d.
1661.	Item, to ſeverall porters which brought in the blew cloths into the veſtrie, that the King walked upon at his coronation, — — — —	0	17	6
	Item, to Henry Richards, for making of a ſcaffold in the engine-houſe, to ſett the hoggſhead of wine uppon which rann at the King's coronation, as by his receipt appeareth, — — —	0	5	0
	Item, paid for a hoggſhead of French wine which rann at the coronation of King Charles the Second, —	8	0	0
	Item, ſpent upon a dinner on the biſhop's almner's gentlemen that brought in the blew cloth which his Majeſtie trode upon at the day of his coronation, —	0	16	0
	Item, paid for bringing back the engines from Whitehall, when the fire was there, — —	0	6	0
1662.	Item, for building a new paire of butts in Tuttle-fields,	5	0	0
1665.	Item, of the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſtie, as his benevolence, — — —	100	0	0
	Item, of her Royall Highneſs the Dutcheſs of Yorke, as her benevolence, — — —	22	10	0
	Item, of the lord biſhop of London *, as his benevolence towards the releife of poore houſekeepers, —	35	0	0
	Item, ſpent in going three times by water for the archbiſhop of Canterbury's † benevolence, — —	0	2	0
	Item, ſpent ſeveral times at Hampton Court in obtaining the privy ſeale for 100l. for the poore, — —	0	10	0
	Item, to . . . . . the Lord Ruthen, 10s.—Lord Ruthen, 2s. 6d.—Lord Ruthen, 5s.—Lord Ruthen being ſicke, 5s.			
	Item, allowed to ourſelves, for the graves of 275 poore people buryed in this pariſh this yeare, called Nills, at a penny apeece, — — —	1	2	11
	Item, to the 118 poore houſekeepets, being the benevolence of the Right Honourable the lord biſhop of London,	35	0	0

* Dr. Humphry Henchman. † Dr. Gilbert Sheldon was then archbiſhop.

		£.	s.	d.
	Item, laid out at ſeveral times towards the releife of the viſited, and for neceſſaries for them, which is not in the viſited accompt, — — —	80	0	0
1666.	Item, received of the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſtie, as his benevolence, — — —	100	0	0
	Item, to his Grace the Duke of Albemarle (by order of the juſtices) for the poores coles, — —	45	14	9
	Item, Auguſt ..... to Lord Ruthen, 1s.—September, to Lord Ruthen, 1s.			
	Item, to the Lady Hurleſton, to carry her into the country,	0	10	0
	Item, to the ..... Lady Mordent, — —	0	5	0
1667.	Item, of the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſtie, as his benevolence to the poore of this pariſh, — —	100	0	0
	Item, of Mr. Lamply, for Mr. Coleman, the preſent tenant of the ſhooting houſe in Tuttle-fields, for this quarter rent, — — — —	11	0	0
	Item, to Mr. Bennett, the head baylyffe, for the leaſe of a certain tenement in Tuttle-fields, commonly called the Shooting houſe, — — —	25	0	0
	Item, to William Halhorne and others, for removing the ſheets and other bedding that belonged to the ſouldiers of the Generall's regiment in the time of the late viſitation,	0	3	6

In the pariſh of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter.

The churchwardens are choſen according to the antient cuſtome of the ſayde pariſh (tyme out of mind) the Thurſday immediately before Whitſunday, after this manner following:

There is a bell appointed to be tolled, by which the pariſhioners have notice, and thereupon do repair unto the church, to ſee the churchwardens which be going out of their office deliver up their accompts and ballance moneys; and alſo to underſtand who be choſen churchwardens for the yeare enſueing. Then they have a table ſett in the chancell, at which the doctor or miniſter of the pariſh, and the reſt of the veſtry-men do ſit, and thither the churchwardens in being bring their accompts fairly engroſſed, and bound up in vellam, together with the ballance moneys;

moneys; the antient veſtry-menn at the upper end of the table receiving the ſame. and inſpecting at leaſt the totall ſummes of what hath been received, what paid, and what remains to adjuſt the ſayd churchwardens accoumpts. Then they order and appoint ſome that have already executed the ſame office of churchwardens to audit the ſayd accoumpt, and within one moneth to make report thereof unto them. This being done, the veſtrey men adjourne from thence into the veſtrey roome, and there take out of the records of the names of former overſeeres of the poore, the names of eight or tenne perſons, and ſett them downe after this manner:

A. B.
C. D.

always ſetting down the younger of the preſent churchwardens firſt: then they debate the fitteſt man for that office; and ſoe every one croſſing thoſe whom they judge the moſt meet, they that have the moſt croſſes carry it. As ſoon as this is done, they give the paper into the hands of the miniſter, who immediately goeth therewith into the reading-pew, and there in the open church, and in the audience of the pariſhioners preſent, publiſheth and declareth the names of the perſons elected churchwardens, to the end they may have notice of the ſame. After this the churchwardens expired doe uſe to invite the doctor or miniſter, together with the veſtrey men, and other antient inhabitants of the pariſh, to a ſupper at the charge of the ſaid churchwardens.

N. B. The churchwardens choſen after this form were adjudged to be the right churchwardens, by a decree of the commiſſary Dr. Exton, and afterwards by a court of delegates, againſt Baker and Edwards, who were choſen by ſome of the inhabitants in the church-porch.

		£.	s.	d.
1668.	Item, of Sir William Doyly, being the benevolence of his Majeſtie, — — —	50	0	0
	Item, of Mr. Humphry Grinſell, being the charitable benevolence of Mr. Hanwell, for a ſermon at the new-chapel, on Good Fryday, for ever, —	25	0	0
	Item, of Sir William Doyly, one of the tellers of the Exchequer, being the remaining moiety of 100l. yearly, given by his Majeſtie to the poor of this pariſh, —	50	0	0

		£.	s.	d.
	Item, allowed to Edmond Coleman, by order of veſtry of the 20th of May, 1668, towards the making of a new payr of butts, at the ſhooting-houſe in Tuttle-fields,	2	0	0
	Item, expended at a perambulation this yeare at Knightſbridge,	26	13	4
	Item, expended at a perambulation in viſiting the in-bounds,	8	1	3
1669.	Item, to Mr. John Goodchild, for a purchaſe bought of him, lying in St. Martyn's, Lawrence Poultney, London, being a ground rent of 95l. *per annum*, as by his receipt appeareth, the ſumme of five hundred pounds; two hundred and fifty pounds whereof was the benevolence of Mrs. Hambden; twenty-five pounds more thereof was the benevolence of Mr. Thomas Hanwell; and the other two hundred and twenty-five pounds was part of the pariſh ſtocke, — —	500	0	0
	Item, for redeeming of two pieces of plate, diſtreyned by the ſheriffe's officers for a robbery done at Elyn, in the hundred of Oſulſton, there being ſo much charged on the pariſh of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, for that robbery, — — —	7	8	0
	Item, to Mr. Godfrey Lee, proctor to the officiall of the ſpiritual court in Weſtminſter, 14l. for proceeding *ex officio* againſt 9 perſons for incontinency, by which means the pariſh was freed from the charge of keeping 4 baſtard children, — — —	14	0	0
1670.	Item, of the King's Majeſty, as his benevolence, *pro annis* 1669 & 1670, — — —	100	0	0
	Item, of the executors of Mr. Nicholas Butler, late of this pariſh, deceaſed, the ſumme of 150l. being his charitable benevolence; 100l. thereof to be imployed towards repairing the almeſhouſes in this pariſh; and the other 50l. towards the rayſeing of a ſtock to ſett the poore at worke, as by his laſt will at large appeareth,	150	0	0
	Item, of the churchwardens of St. Martin's in the Fields, 15l. of St. Clement's, 8l. of St. Marie le Savoy, 2l.			

towards

		£.	s.	d.
	towards defraying the charge of mainteyning the ſuite at lawe againſt the high-ſheriffe of the county of Middleſex, to try whether the city of Weſtminſter ought to be taxed as part of the hundred of Oſeſtry, towards robberies, &c. — — —	25	0	0
	Item, for making a new payer of butts in Tuttle-fields,	3	1	0
1671.	Item, to four aged men of this pariſh, for their attendance at his Majeſtie's court of Green cloth, to give their teſtimony touching the pariſh bounds, — —	0	4	0
1672.	Item, to Mr. William Brewer, for *making a maze* in Tuttle fields — — — —	2	0	0
1674.	Item, to John Ruſſell, for making good the leather bucketts that were ſpoiled and loſt, when the earle of Arlington's houſe was burned, — — —	4	17	0
	Item, to John Tuffnell, maſon, for ſtone, with other materialls and workmanſhip, in repayring the Weſt end of the pariſh church and tower, being part of the money ariſing by fees for burialls in the ſaid church and church-yard, — — —	164	0	0
1675.	Item, of Mr. Robert White, by order of the court in Weſtminſter, being moneys ariſing by fynes in the ſaid court, and is in lieu of moneys paid by theſe accomptants towards the charge of obtaining an act of parliament for a court of conſcience in Weſtminſter, —	20	0	0
	Item, of Dr. Buſby, as his guift yearly towards maintenance of the pariſh ſchool, — — —	6	0	0
	Item, of ſeveral perſons of honour and others (whoſe names are contained in a particular liſt) towards erecting an organ in the pariſh church, as their benevolence thereunto, — — —	174	13	0
	Item, to Mr. Bernard Smith, for the charge of the organ newly erected in the pariſh church, — —	200	0	0
1676.	Item, for reading the bill for a court of conſcience the ſecond time, — — — —	25	0	0

Item,

	£.	s.	d.
Item, for the copie of an order of parliament, for hearing the bill for a court of conſcience before a committee,	0	11	8
Item, for the fees of two counſellors to attend at the hearing of the bill for a court of conſcience, —	3	0	0
Item, for papers printed touching the court of conſcience, and given to Mr. Sell about the ſame, — —	1	9	0
1677. Item, for a petition to the Houſe of Commons, touching a bill for a court of conſcience 2s. 6d.; for an order upon the ſame, and for poſtage about the ſame 1s. 4d.	0	10	6
1678. Item, expended at a meeting with the burgeſſes of parliament for Weſtminſter, to conſider of carrying on the bill for a court of conſcience, — —	0	9	0
1679. Item, for a bound-ſtone, and placing the ſame at Pimlico, to diſtinguiſh between this pariſh and St. Martin's in the Fields, — — — —	0	7	0
1680. Item, expended in going to Windſor with a petition to his Majeſtie, to pray leave for the pariſh to make perambulation through his Majeſty's park at St. James's, to viſit their pariſh bounds, which was granted, —	1	10	11
1684, or 1685. Item, of Henry Roberts and John Thompſon, for the uſe of part of the church-yard, *viz.* from the little gate next the Feathers Tavern, to the Weſt end of the engine-houſe, to build ſcaffolds for the coronation day, which ground was allotted by the deane of Weſtminſter to the pariſh for that purpoſe, — —	30	0	0
Item, to Emery Arguis, carpenter, for building a gallery over the Weſt gate of the church yard, for the wine and muſick on the Coronation-day, and other work, —	4	2	6
Item, expended on the Lord of Exeter's gentleman, who was lord almoner for the Coronation-day, at receiving the cloth the King trode upon, and for porters, waterage, and cartage, &c. — — —	1	16	5
Memorandum, theſe accomptants had of the Earl of Exeter, as his guift to the poore of this pariſh, 200 yards of			

the

		£.	s.	d.
	the cloth which his Majeſtie walked upon on his Coronation-day, which theſe accomptants did diſpoſe of to the poore.			
1685.	Item, of Mr. Tench, one of Sir Philip Warwick's executors, as a legacy for the putting out ſome poore boy to ſea-ſervice; which money was, by order of veſtry, made uſe of by this pariſh, and intereſt therefore to be allowed from the receipt thereof, being the 9th of March, 1685, — — —	100	0	0
1686.	Item, to Mary Booth, for keeping 8 children 8 weeks at Clerkenwell, at 3s. *per* week, — —	9	12	0
	Item, to Sir Thomas Rowe, for keeping 8 children in the Colledge of Infants 17 weekes, at 3s. *per* weeke each,	20	8	0
	Item, to the Right Rev. Father in God Thomas lord biſhop of Rocheſter, being the moneys collected on the breife for French Proteſtants, as *per* receipt, —	868	12	1
1688.	Item, collected by virtue of a brief in this pariſh, for releife of French Proteſtants, — — —	663	14	11¼

The pariſh received a grant of the Clock-houſe and the bell in Old Palace Yard (the ground excepted) for the benefit of the poor in 1698.

ST.

ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER.

The rapid increaſe of population within the pariſh of St. Margaret ſuggeſted the neceſſity of erecting one of the fifty new churches there, and the ſeparation of the diſtrict. Sir John Vanbrugh in conſequence produced an odd ſtructure of the Dorick order, ſurmounted by Corinthian turrets at the four angles, which Mr. Walpole juſtly calls "a wonderful piece of abſurdity." The roof, however, appears to have been ingeniouſly contrived, if the following *puff direct* may be relied on: "There is to be ſeen the moſt maſterly piece of Carpenters work that ever has been done, it being for the roof of that magnificent and beautiful church at Weſtminſter. This is inſerted by a lover of art, and to the praiſe of that moſt ingenious young man Mr. John Grove, maſter carpenter of that church. All judicious perſons that have ſeen his performance will agree that he has ſhewn himſelf a great maſter in that art, and for his age the world cannot parallel what he deſerves from all lovers of art." *St. James's Evening Poſt, Feb.* 7, 1717.

The inſide is a parallelogram without pillars, but the walls are decorated with Ionic pilaſters, which ſupport an entablature, and that a nearly flat cieling moſt clumſily and inelegantly divided into heavy ſquares, and an immenſe circle with a huge flower in the centre. The Sacrarium is extremely plain; and the altar not worth deſcribing. The organ is unadorned, and the pulpit extremely ugly.

In the front of the Weſtern gallery is the following odd inſcription, "In commemoration of their Majeſties King George III. and his conſort Queen Charlotte having on the 22d day of March, 1800, conferred on the noble family of Groſvenor the high honour of being ſponſors in this church by their proxies, the Earl Fauconberg and the Counteſs of Harcourt, together with Lord Grey de Wilton in perſon, to Thomas the ſecond ſon of Lord Viſcount Belgrave. The ceremony was performed by his Grace John Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury."

In the veſtry is a painting done by the order of S. Croſſe, Eſq. repreſenting the church in ruins after it had been accidentally burnt, when there were twelve iſolated Corinthian pillars which ſupported the roof.

MONUMENTS.

Monuments.

An exceeding neat tablet on the South wall of the Sacrarium is inſcribed "To the memory of Richard Farwell, Eſq. a native of this city, a ſincere Chriſtian, a worthy magiſtrate, a true friend, eſpecially to our happy conſtitution in Church and State. His remains are depoſited in St. Margaret's church; to which pariſh, and this alſo, he was, both living and dying, very beneficent. In reſpect to his memory this monument is put up, but his good works will more certainly perpetuate the name of ſo pious a man. Obiit 25 Feb. 1747, æt. 70."

On the North-eaſt corner a plain tablet, "To the memory of Mr. John Bacchus and his family, late of this pariſh; who hath given and left in truſt with the churchwardens undernamed 400l. Three *per Cent. Conſols.* The intereſt ariſing therefrom is to keep this inſcription and the tomb of the family which is in the burying-ground of this church in repair when needful; and when repairs are not wanting, the whole intereſt ariſing from the ſame is to be given to ten poor houſekeepers of this pariſh of St. John the Evangeliſt, by the churchwardens for the time being, and at their diſcretion, upon every Chriſtmas day. William Barret, Eſq. John Williams, Churchwardens, 1777."

The burial-ground at the Horſe-ferry road contains the aſhes of one of the Indian Chiefs brought to England 1734, by James Oglethorpe, Eſq. who died of the Small-pox, and was buried in preſence of the emperor Tomo, his domeſticks, the upper churchwarden of the pariſh, and the grave-digger, according to the cuſtom of the Karakee Creeks. The body of this Chief was ſewed up in two blankets, with a deal board under and another over him tied tight down by a cord, and thus depoſited in the grave, with his cloaths, ſome pieces of ſilver, and glaſs beads.

Two thouſand five hundred pounds were appropriated, by the act of parliament which conſtituted this diſtrict a pariſh, for the purchaſe of lands and houſes in fee ſimple; the produce, with 125l. *per annum* raiſed by a pound-rate on the inhabitants, to be applied as a ſalary for the rectors, who were bound by the ſame act to pay a compenſation of 17l. 8s. 11d. to the rector of the mother-church, and 52l. 10s. to the chaplain of Tothill-fields chapel for ever.

The king had the firſt preſentation; but the right is veſted in the dean and chapter of St. Peter, Weſtminſter.

RECTORS.

1724, ... Wilkinſon, chaplain to the Duke of Mancheſter.
—— . . . . Villiers, D. D. circa 1732.
1736, Edward Willes *, D. D.
1743, Joſeph Sims, M. A.
1758, Joſhua Kyte †, M. A.
1804, William Vincent, D. D. Dean of Weſtminſter ‡.

In reviewing theſe pariſhes I ſhall conſider them as ſtill united, in order to preſerve the connection of places and ſtreets.

The Commiſſioners for building Weſtminſter Bridge pulled down 131 inhabited houſes, warehouſes, and ſhops, beſides many uninhabited houſes, for making the avenues to the Bridge. "By an account taken of the loſſes ſuſtained on this occaſion, from Lady-day 1739 to Lady-day 1748, the ſame amount to the ſum of 2852l. 15s. 6d. over and above the rates in charge on the new erections, whereof 859l. 4s. 4d. aroſe in the three years to Lady-day 1742, before any new erections were in charge, and 1993l. 11s. 2d. in the ſix following years, beſides the aid of 1020l. 3s. 8d. ariſing on new erections within that time towards the ſum of 3013l. 14s. 10d. the amount of the deficiencies of thoſe ſix years which would otherwiſe have happened." Such were the inconveniences ſuffered on this occaſion by the pariſhes of St. Margaret and St. John.

In 1752 they were ſubject to others from the unclean ſtate of the ſtreets: their ſcavenger's rate was fourpence in the pound, which if collected amounted to near 600l.; but, as they never received half the aſſeſſments, the ways were overwhelmed with filth.

The expences of their poor in 1742 was 2102l. 7s. 4d. and the number 344; in 1750 the charges for maintaining 350 poor perſons was 2726l. 7s. 3d.; an increaſe of ſix paupers and an additional expence of 624l. 19s. 10d. in eight years.

In 1753 application was made to the Legiſlature, for a bill to enable James Mallors to widen Delahaye ſtreet between Duke ſtreet and Longditch, and to build a

* Dr. Willes was then Dean of Lincoln; reſigned in 1742, on obtaining the biſhoprick of St. David's; and was tranſlated to Bath and Wells in 1744.

† Of Chriſt Church, Oxford; Uſher of Weſtminſter ſchool 1751—1764; B. and D. D. 1765; and afterwards rector of Windlebury, Oxon. He publiſhed a Faſt Sermon in 1758.

‡ Sub-almoner to his Majeſty, and Maſter of Weſtminſter School; author of two ſermons, 1784, and 1792; and a third, on the Thankſgiving, before the Houſe of Commons, 1802, 4to. "A Defence of Public Education, addreſſed to the Biſhop of Meath, 1802," 8vo. "The Voyage of Nearchus, 1791," 4to. "The Periplus of the Erythrean ſea, 1800, Part I." 4to. Part II. was publiſhed 1804.

ſpacious

ſpacious ſtreet in a line from that part of the Weſt ſide of King ſtreet which is oppoſite to Bridge ſtreet as far as the back of the houſes, gardens, and yards, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Delahaye ſtreet; and to enable the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter to grant him leaſes for longer terms than they were then permitted to do.

There were water-works near the Horſe-ferry, now the ſite of Weſtminſter-bridge, for the ſupply of that part of Weſtminſter, which were ſold for fifteen years in 1726 to the Company of the Chelſea water-works at 400l. *per annum.*

James II. granted the inhabitants a Hay market in the Broadway Weſtminſter, for a certain number of years, which had expired long before 1733, when another was obtained from George II.

Westminster Hospital, James Street, Westminster.

This hoſpital, the firſt of the kind in England, was inſtituted 1719, for the general reception of diſeaſed poor, who are cloathed when admitted; their number amounted to 45,609 from 1719 to 1756.

Some alterations were made at Stafford-houſe in James-ſtreet in 1737, when the gate was taken down through which the Earl paſſed on his way to Tower-hill, and which had never been opened from that period of his execution.

Court House, Westminster.

The ſeſſions previous to 1752 were held at the Town Court-houſe near Weſtminſter Hall at a rent upon ſufferance: this place was ſo ſmall, dark, cloſe, and inconvenient, and the ſtench from a common ſewer paſſing under it ſo intolerable, added to the effluvia ariſing from the number of priſoners brought from the Gatehouſe and Bridewell, that the jurors, witneſſes, counſel, and juſtices, were in continual apprehenſion of ſome dreadful peſtilential diſorder. To complete the catalogue of *comforts* attending this place, the ſpring-tides flowed into it, and rendered the floor and walls conſtantly damp. After ſuffering theſe inconveniences till the patience *even of Judges* was exhauſted, leave was obtained for purchaſing or hiring a ſite for a new one; that is now old and inconvenient; and preparations are making for the erection of a third on the ſite of the late Market, erected on the ruins or rather *rocks* of an appendage to the Abbey facing the North ſide.

There is not, perhaps, another inſtance throughout London and Weſtminſter where there is ſo complete a mixture of opulence and poverty, wretchedneſs and ſplendour, as in the two pariſhes of St. Margaret and St. John.

Lord Belgrave has a neat brick manſion within a pretty garden on the banks of the Thames at Millbank. Hence Northward a row of reſpectable houſes front the river, lined with rubbiſh, boats, and old veſſels; whence to the Houſe of Commons are many timber and coal-yards.

Nathaniel Blackerby, Eſq. one of the Juſtices of the Peace for Middleſex and the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, reſided in 1735 at Parliament-ſtairs, where he employed Batty Langley the architect to erect "a curious groteſque temple *in a taſte entirely new*, finely decorated within with buſts of King William III. George I. and five gentlemen of the club of liberty; and without, with an eagle on the vertex of its dome, with ſphynxes on its entablature, and with wolves at the extremes of its baſe, which is univerſally agreed on to be the moſt magnificent, the moſt delightful, and ſeemingly the moſt antique ſtructure of the rural kind that has been yet invented, and which without prejudice doth very greatly exceed every artificial hermitage, grotto, and cave, that has been yet made or begun in this kingdom." *St. James's Evening Poſt.*

A narrow ſtreet (ſtill proceeding) grants a glimpſe of the irregular ſquare which contains the church of St. John. After paſſing that, the way expands, and introduces the ſpectator to a ſpacious ſtreet, well built, and ornamented not only with reſpectable houſes but the Eaſt end of Henry VIIth's Chapel, the portico of the Houſe of Lords, the unfiniſhed handſome ſtone building for various offices of Government, and the Ordnance office, erected circa 1767 under the direction of Mr. Kenton Couſe, clerk of the King's works at Weſtminſter. The ſite of this ſtructure occupies thoſe of Sir Henry Cheere, a houſe called Purgatory, Alice's Coffee houſe, and ſome others, the rents of which were eſtimated at 157l. *per annum*, and contained 116 feet in front to Old Palace-yard.

Such in the middle of the year 1806 were Old and New Palace-yards, excluſive of the very neat range of houſes facing Weſtminſter-hall, and the remarkable old ones near the river. The alterations now making (in September) are likely to be of much greater magnitude.

Parliament Street.

It is not uncuſtomary, when a leaſe is granted in this excellent ſtreet, for the landlord to inſert a clauſe reſerving the Coronation-day, when he diſpoſes the houſe in the moſt profitable way for ſeats to view the proceſſion, and converts the profits to his own uſe.

Great

Great George-ſtreet proceeds Weſtward from Parliament-ſtreet, and terminates with gates to St. James's Park. This and ſeveral others, with Queen ſquare near the South ſide of the Park, deſerve the higheſt praiſe; but I am afraid I muſt ſuffer the reader to *imagine* the remainder, where poverty and dirt prevail to a diſtreſſing degree; but the proſpect is in ſome degree improved by the neat fronts and gardens of numerous alms-houſes, particularly that founded by Lady Dacre.

The Antient Palace,

Of which very little now remains, was bounded on the Weſt by the Abbey of St. Peter, on the Eaſt by the Thames, and on the North and South by the extremes of Old and New Palace-yards.

When Aggas made his map in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an interval between the houſes in New Palace-yard led to a bridge or platform ſupported on piles, whence ſtairs, though not repreſented, muſt have conducted to the water. South of thoſe was the Star-chamber, ſo termed from the roof painted in imitation of the firmament, and remarkable in the reigns of the Stuarts for unconſtitutional and arbitrary proceedings. Within it two towers, one ſexagon, the other circular, appear to join the South end of Weſtminſter-hall, whence a wall terminated by a gate proceeded to the ſite of the preſent Ordnance office: ſeveral common houſes and an octagon tower ſeem to occupy the ſite of St. Stephen's Chapel, which is unaccountably omitted; then the Queen's-bridge occurs, and finally the South gate of Old Palace-yard.

Hence to the gate by the Ordnance office are houſes and Henry VIIth's chapel; beyond it other houſes ſeparate St. Margaret's church from a paſſage between them and the Hall; a gate appended to the brick buildings erected by Richard II. on a line with the North end of the Hall, made a communication with New Palace-yard, which had a turreted gate to King's-ſtreet, and a wall with houſes and the great clock-tower intervening to the Thames: Canon-row, which will be mentioned ſhortly, lay to the South of New Palace-yard, and a fountain ſtood in the midſt of the latter.

An old view from the Thames, taken before the towers of the Abbey were erected, repreſents the ſhore as bounded by a wall from Canon-row beyond St. Stephen's chapel with trees interſperſed, and the latter with pinnacled buttreſſes on the ſides and angles, and double ranges of windows faintly marked with ramified mullions, which were ſubſequently, on the Eaſt end, converted into a baſement

baſement row of plain pointed, with a ſecond ſquare, a third large and arched with one of the ſame deſcription incloſed by a vaſt trefoil moulding under the pitched battlements, bounded by two octagon turrets, then ſurmounted with a ſort of cupola, but now adorned by the moſt minute ornaments and tracery in the pointed ſtyle of Henry VII. under the direction of Mr. Wyat, in a new lime which is moulded and congeals inſtantly.

Many rich and beautiful antient embelliſhments were recently diſcovered within this once Royal Chapel, both in painting and ſculpture, which a concurrence of unfortunate circumſtances conſigned to almoſt immediate ruin. Some of the fragments I have ſeen; but, as the publick are or will be in poſſeſſion of engravings from them, I ſhall refer the reader to thoſe, in preference to reviving the animoſity the diſcovery occaſioned. For the ſame reaſon I ſhall not deſcribe the preſent ſtate of the interiors of the two Houſes of Parliament.

WESTMINSTER-HALL is by no means in its original ſtate. The floor, certainly a fine level, has been raiſed, the interior walls lined to the ſtring under the timber ribs, ſtrange Courts of Juſtice erected, and the roof covered with ſlate inſtead of lead *.

The front is parſimoniouſly concealed by projecting ſheds †, and the niches, tracery, canopies, quatrefoils, ſhields, and in ſhort every decoration round the great porch, have ſuffered repeated marks of contempt and wanton injury. But, thanks to the height of the great window divided and ſubdivided in rich ramifications, and the flanking towers embattled and ornamented with niches and windows, they have eſcaped dilapidation, except in the loſs of the ſtatues.

The wonderful roof cannot be altered without deſtruction; hence perhaps its preſervation. Numbers of ribs of oak from the Eaſt and Weſt walls form pointed arches, and horizontal beams from them, terminating in angles, ſupport others which compoſe trefoils, and the angles thus occaſioned between the arches are filled with hundreds of little trefoil arches. Such is this grand ſpecimen of antient ſkill, now perfect, and as it were ſuſpended on the walls, its only dependence.

A dark paſſage from the South-eaſt corner of the hall leads to St. Stephen's Chapel-yard and Old Palace-yard. From this, parts of the beautiful antient cloiſters may be obſerved, with the richeſt groined arches and ſculptured key-ſtones. But there I ceaſe; deſcription beyond this point can only excite regret, and anſwer

* Whilſt this ſheet is printing, the inſide of the Hall is about to receive conſiderable improvement; as the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench are to be removed, and the ſtatues of the antient kings laid open to view.

† Soon to be removed.

no

no other purpoſe than to expoſe again the reprobated ſacrilege of our anceſtors, and their abhorrence of the arts.

Edward the Confeſſor reſided on this *ſite*, and probably *inherited* his palace, which may then have been an humble ſtructure compared to thoſe on the Continent. William of Normandy erected or rebuilt part of the palace, and the great hall, in which he celebrated the feſtive rites of Chriſtmas; but, as this monarch obtained the throne in 1066, and Thomas Becket chancellor to Henry II. rêpaired it circa 1163, when it was *near falling*, we may ſuppoſe his *Conquerorſhip* conceived he had a frail tenure in the crown, and built as our modern architects have ſince done, who always have an eye to the *reverting* of their tenements to the *ground landlords*.

An act of ſuperſtitious policy afterwards induced Henry III to aſſemble 6000 perſons afflicted by the torments of poverty; part of whom he entertained in his own and the Queen's apartments, and the weak and aged in the greater and leſſer halls: this event occured on the anniverſary of the Circumciſion 1236. He alſo celebrated his Chriſtmas in the great hall at different periods, where every luxury appeared in profuſion: and the marriage-feaſt of his brother Richard earl of Cornwall in 1243 conſiſted of 30,000 diſhes.

Stowe and other authors have particulariſed many ſucceeding events as occurring in Weſtminſter-hall, which was finally rebuilt as at preſent by Richard II. in 1397, with the produce of exactions for licences of reſidence from all *rich* aliens. The gluttony, waſte, expenditure, and ſplendour of his entertainments after the completion of the building excite pity for the increaſe of prices of articles of neceſſity they muſt have occaſioned, rather than admiration and approbation. The throne ſhould be ſurrounded by ſplendour; but that ſplendour ought to be conducted with a due regard to the general intereſts of the community. Richard II. found how little impreſſion his hoſpitality made on the publick; and, I muſt inſiſt, we moderns manage our ſtate-affairs better.

Succeeding monarchs followed the example of their predeceſſors, and ſome introduced juſts and tournaments to amuſe their gueſts; and parliaments have been holden in the Hall frequently, beſides the Court of King's Bench, and others. One of the former depoſed Richard II.

The uſe of the Hall is confined at preſent to coronation-feaſts, ſtate-trials, and the holding of the various courts of law.

The methods of proceeding in the latter are too well known to require particular notice; but the two former demand illuſtration. The following extracts are from original Heraldic MSS. preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum.

"May

"May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

"According to your Lordſhips' minutes of the 13th inſtant, we have ſpoken with Mr. Surveyor general and the Heralds relating to the dinner to be ſerved for the Coronation at Weſtminſter; and humbly report to your Lordſhips that we think it neceſſary that there be provided a magnificent table for their Majeſties in the nature of an ambigue, but with two courſes, in regard of the ceremonies that are to be performed at the ſerving of the ſecond courſe; and we likewiſe conceive it will be neceſſary to provide ſix tables more; a table 26 feet long for the Lords Spiritual, two tables 80 feet long each for the Ladies and Lords together, a table for the Judges, Barons of the Cinque Ports, and the King's Council, 64 feet long, a table for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen 48 feet long, a table for the Heralds in the Court of Common Pleas 12 feet long, with 18 ſide-boards, according to a draft which we herewith ſend your Lordſhips. Submitting the whole to ſuch further directions as we ſhall receive from your Lordſhips; humbly remaining your Lordſhips' moſt humble ſervants, T. Bulkeley, Ste. Fox. &c. &c.

"Board of Green Cloth, March 18, 1684-5."

Such were the arrangements within the Hall for the then Coronation Dinner. The ſucceeding letter was written immediately afterwards.

"Mr. King, becauſe I ſuppoſe you are now preparing to draw up the whole ceremonial of the King's Coronation and feaſt in Weſtminſter Hall, I think it proper to inform you what paſſed within my knowledge. When the King returned from the church, and had repoſed himſelf in the Inner Court of Wards, he came forth with the Queen, who ſat back of it under their ſtairs at table, which was half covered, and then the reſt of the dinner was brought up by the band of Gentlemen Penſioners preceded by the High Steward, &c.; which being ſet on the table, and the Great Chamberlain, Cupbearer, and his aſſiſtants, having firſt waſhed at the cupboard, the Great Chamberlain, preceded by the Black Rod aſſiſted by the Cupbearer, the Earl of Kent going by, and followed by the aſſiſtants to the Cupbearer, brought up the great baſon to waſh, the Cupbearer poured out the water upon the King's hands, and the Earl of Kent in right of Mr. Soams gave the King the towell; the like after dinner, the Cupbearer with his aſſiſtants next to the cupboard to bring the King's cup, and accompanied my Lord Alington, the Mayor of Oxford, and laſtly the Mayor of London; and when the King drank to the Champion, the Cupbearer carried the cup full of wine to him followed by his

his aſſiſtants; and when the King went the laſt time to offer at the altar he gave the ſceptre with the dove to myſelf, and that with the croſs to the Lord Thomas Howard, which we held till the offering was over. Theſe obſervations you may inſert as you think proper. I am your faithful friend, HUNTINGDON.

"*May* 1, 1685."

To the above particulars may be added certain anonymous notes of another Coronation-feaſt, by a perſon preſent, and with blanks for the names of perſons whoſe actions he mentions; they are preſerved with many other original papers in the Harl. MSS. N° 6815.

"Weſtminſter Hall was furniſhed in all reſpects as at the Coronation of King James II. except as to the eſtates (throne and canopy); for, whereas there was then a large ſtate for the King, and a leſſer for the Queen, there was now but one large ſtate for their Majeſties. Being come to the Hall about half-paſt ſix in the evening, the drums and fifes fell off on both ſides without the Hall door; the trumpets went into the Hall, and repaired to their gallery over the door; thoſe who followed paſſed to the upper end of the hall, between the cupboards and the tables, almoſt to the lower end of them, where they repaired to their reſpective tables appointed for them on the left ſide of the Hall as followeth:

"On the outſide of the tables on the left ſide of the Hall, except the lowermoſt, which was for the Officers at Arms, ſat at the lower end thereof the 12 Citizens; above them the Sheriffs and Aldermen and the Lord Mayor of London, and the Barons of the Cinque Ports uppermoſt. At the inſide of the table, almoſt at the lower end, ſat the Six Clerks in Chancery, Maſters in Chancery, the King's youngeſt Serjeants, the Solicitor and Attorney Generals, the King's two Antient Serjeants, the Barons of the Exchequer, and Juſtices of both Benches, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, the Maſter of the Rolls, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, Privy Counſellors not Peers, the Biſhops, and the Archbiſhop of York.

"On the Weſt ſide of the Hall the Baroneſſes paſſed to the upper end of the tables, then returned between the cupboard and the tables to the lower end thereof, where they repaired to their ſeats; and over againſt them the Barons ſeated themſelves: the Viſcounteſſes and Viſcounts in like manner placed themſelves above the Barons and Baroneſſes: the Counteſſes and Earls did the like above the Viſcounteſſes and Viſcounts; the Marchioneſſes and Marquiſſes did the ſame above the Counteſſes and Earls, as did the Dutcheſſes and Dukes above them;

them; and at the upper end on both ſides the ſaid table ſat the great officers, and the two perſons who repreſented the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy.

"Their Majeſties and thoſe who carried the Regalia having paſſed up the great ſtone ſteps and aſcended their throne, the Nobility and others all ſat down: then the Officers of Arms repaired to their gallery; their Majeſties, having aſcended the throne, retired into the Court of Wards while their table was ſerved, and then returned again, where the Lord Great Chamberlain, preceded by the Chief Gentleman Uſher, was followed by the Cupbearer the Earl of Bridgewater, and his two aſſiſtants the Viſcount Weymouth and Lord La Warr, and went to the cupboard, and from thence the Lord Chamberlain brought the baſon and ewer to their Majeſties; the Earl of Bridgewater poured out the water while their Majeſties waſhed their hands, and his two aſſiſtants held the towels inſtead of Mr. Lonmes, whoſe claim was allowed to perform that office by virtue of his tenure of the manor of Heydon in Eſſex.

"The Earl of Briſtol was appointed Cupbearer to the Queen; his aſſiſtants were the Viſcount Hatton and the Lord Berkeley. The Earl of Suffolk was appointed to hold the towel for the King, and the Lord Bolingbroke for the Queen. The Earl of Suſſex was appointed Sewer for the King, and the Earl of Radnor for the Queen; the Earl of Stamford Carver to the King, and the Earl of Kingſton Carver to the Queen. Their Majeſties having waſhed, and grace being ſaid by a Biſhop, they ſat down, and the King having delivered his ſceptre to . . . . . and the Queen her ſceptre to the Marquis of Wincheſter her Majeſty's Chamberlain, they bore them on their Majeſties' right and left hands during dinner. The ſword of ſtate was alſo borne on the King and Queen's right hands; and at the end of the table on the King's ſide the Lords who bore three other ſwords ſtood alſo. The Lord Great Chamberlain attended near his Majeſty during dinner; and the great officers who were appointed to ſerve at their Majeſties table were all in their robes and coronets. At the King's feet ſat . . . . . one of the Eſquires of the body: at the Queen's feet ſat Mrs. . . . . one of her Majeſty's women.

"Their Majeſties' Sewers went to the kitchen, where Henry Seigneur Auverkerk Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty, who by virtue of his office claimed to be Serjeant of the ſilver ſcullery for that day, took up the firſt diſh of meat, wiped the bottom of the diſh, and took aſſay thereof, and delivered it to one of the Gentlemen Penſioners, who ſerved up the hot meat to their Majeſties in lieu of the Knights of the Bath, there being none made at this Coronation; from whence the proceeding

proceeding to their Majeſties' table was as follows: the two Clerks Comptrollers, the two Clerks of the Green Cloth, the Maſter and Cofferer of their Majeſties' Houſehold, Serjeants at Arms with their Maces; the Earl Marſhal of England, the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord High Steward of England, the Earl of Devonſhire, the Lord High Conſtable of England, the Duke of Ormond, all on horſeback; the Treaſurer and Comptroller of their Majeſties' Houſehold, the meat carried up by the Gentlemen Penſioners, and laſtly the Clerks of the Kitchen.

Then a meſs of dill-grout or gruel was preſented to his Majeſty by John Leigh, Eſq. in right of his claim of Lord of the Manor of Addington in Surrey, which his Majeſty accepted, and ſoon after conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. The firſt cup of drink, being a ſilver cup gilt, was brought by Sir John Jacob, Knight and Baronet, whom his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint to perform that ſervice in right and behalf of Giles Lord Allington, an infant, his near kinſman, and Lord of the Manor of Wymondley in Hertfordſhire, which the ſaid Sir John Jacob preſented to his Majeſty; and the King having drank thereof returned him the ſaid cup, which he took away with him, as the fee belonging to the ſaid Giles Lord Allington. Towards the latter end of the firſt courſe, Charles Dymock, Eſq. their Majeſties' Champion, came into the Hall on horſeback, as follows: firſt, the Knight Marſhal, with his man, who cleared the middle part of the Hall from the entrance to the ſteps leading to the throne; their Majeſties' Trumpets, the Serjeant Trumpeter, with his Mace; the Champion's two Pages carrying his target, with the Champion's arms painted thereon, and the other his lance, which he carried upright; York Herald in his rich coat of their Majeſties' Arms embroidered, wearing his collar of S. S. of ſilver; the Champion in a complete ſuit of armour, between the Earl Marſhal on the left hand, and the Lord High Conſtable on the right hand, all on horſeback, in their robes, who conducted him between them.

At the entrance into the Hall, the trumpets having ſounded thrice, they made a halt, and the Herald having proclaimed the Champion's challenge with a loud voice, in manner following: "If any perſon, of what degree ſoever, high or low, ſhall deny or gainſay our Sovereign Lord and Lady William the Third and Mary the Second, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defenders of the Faith, to be the rightful and undoubted King and Queen of this realm of England, or that of right they ought not to enjoy the Imperial Crown of the ſame, here is

their Champion, who ſayeth that he lyeth, and is a falſe traitor, being ready in perſon to combat with him; and in this quarrel will adventure his life againſt him on what day ſoever he ſhall appoint."

"Which being ended, the Champion threw down his gauntlet, and having lain a little while upon the ground, the ſaid Herald took it up, and delivered it again to the Champion; in the ſame manner the ceremony was performed about the middle of the Hall. Laſtly they advanced to the ſteps leading up to the throne, where the ſaid Herald, aſcending to the middle of the ſteps, proclaimed the challenge in like manner, and the Champion threw down his gauntlet, and received it again from York Herald, as before; he made a low obeiſance to their Majeſties, and then a ſilver cup and cover gilt being filled with wine, and preſented to the King by his Majeſty's Cupbearer, his Majeſty drank to the Champion; afterwards the cup having been again filled, the Cupbearer delivered it to the Champion, who made his obeiſance, and having drank off the wine made another obeiſance, and took the ſaid cup with him as his fee; and being conducted in the ſame manner to the Hall door, he departed.

"The Hall being again cleared by the Knight Marſhal's men, Garter Principal King of Arms, with his coronet on his head, followed by all the other Officers of Arms in order to the lower end of the Hall, there made their obeiſances to their Majeſties, and then advancing to the foot of the ſteps leading to the throne, where they made their reverence again; then they aſcended the ſaid ſteps leading to the throne, where Garter repairing to the middle of the table, the other Officers of Arms being behind him, made their reverences to their Majeſties; and there Garter having thrice cried *Largeſſe*, proclaimed their Majeſties' ſtyle in the words following, 'Sereniſſimorum, potentiſſimorum, et excellentiſſimorum Monarchorum Gulielmi Tertii et Mariæ, Dei gratiâ Regis et Reginæ Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Fidei Defenſorum.

"Du tres-haut, tres-puiſſant, et tres-excellent Monarques Guillaume le Troiſieme et Marie, par la Grace de Dieu, Roy et Reine d'Angleterre, France, et Irelande, Defenſeurs de la Foy.'

"Of the moſt high, moſt mighty, and moſt excellent Monarchs, William the Third and Mary, by the Grace of God, King and Queen, &c. &c.

"Then the other Officers of Arms cried *Largeſſe* thrice, and making their obeiſances, retired with their faces towards the Throne. In the middle of the Hall

Garter

Garter proclaimed their Majeſties' ſtyle again as before; and ſo a third time at the lower end of the Hall; and then went to dinner at the table provided for them.

"Their Majeſties' ſtyle being proclaimed as aforeſaid, the ſecond courſe was carried up to their Majeſties' table; and the ſame ſolemnity ſhould have been obſerved as was at the firſt courſe, but was omitted, growing late.

"Then William Ryder, Eſq. in purſuance of his claim as lord of the Manor of Belſington in Kent, preſented their Majeſties with three maple cups. Laſtly the Lord Mayor of London, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the twelve principal Citizens, who, in purſuance of their claim, were allowed to be aſſiſtant to the Duke of Norfolk, who by virtue of his claim officiated as Chief Butler of England for that day, preſented to their Majeſties a gold cup and cover of wine; who having drank a little thereof, gave the ſaid cup and cover to the Lord Mayor, who carried it away as his fee.

"The King and Queen having dined, the baſon and ewer with water was brought to their Majeſties by the Lord Great Chamberlain; who having waſhed as before dinner, they received their ſceptres from the Lords who bore them during dinner, and the Regalia and ſwords being carried before them, they retired into the Court of Wards, where part of the Regalia were delivered to the Dean of Weſtminſter to be preſerved in that Cathedral, and the reſt were committed to the cuſtody of the Maſter of the Jewel-houſe; and from thence their Majeſties departed privately to their Palace of Whitehall, and afterwards to St. James's, extremely well pleaſed with the grandeur, order, and magnificence, that appeared in every part of this glorious ceremony."

As the ceremonial of the Coronation-dinner cannot be varied eſſentially, I ſhall paſs over the ſubſequent feaſts on thoſe occaſions, and introduce the order of proceſſion which occurred at the trial of the Earl of Winton, by the Houſe of Peers, on charges brought by the Houſe of Commons in Weſtminſter Hall, 1716. The Lords met in their own houſe March 15, whence they adjourned to Weſtminſter Hall about one o'clock.

The Lord High Steward's gentlemen and attendants, two and two.

The Clerks Aſſiſtant to the Houſe of Lords, and the Clerk of the Parliament, with the Clerk of the Crown in the court of Chancery; the Clerk of the Parliament bearing the King's Commiſſion to the Lord High Steward.

The Maſters in Chancery, two and two.

Then the Judges.

The

The Peers' eldeſt ſons, and Peers Minors, two and two.

Four Serjeants at Arms with their maces, two and two.

The Yeomen Uſhers of the Houſe.

Then the Peers in pairs, beginning with the youngeſt Barons.

Then four Serjeants at Arms with their maces.

The Serjeant at Arms attending the Great Seal, and Purſe-bearer.

Then Garter King at Arms, and the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod carrying the white ſtaff before the Lord High Steward.

The Lord High Steward alone, his train borne.

When the Lords were placed in their proper ſeats, and the Lord High Steward upon the woolpack, his Majeſty's commiſſion, with the uſual ceremonies preceding it, being preſented to the Lord High Steward, was carried down to the table; and, proclamation being made, the Lord High Steward deſired the Peers to attend the reading of his Majeſty's commiſſion; which they did, uncovered. After reading the Commiſſion, the Lord High Steward removed from the woolpack to an armed chair placed upon the uppermoſt ſtep but one of the throne. The Serjeant at Arms made proclamation for ſilence, on pain of impriſonment; then called the Earl of Winton, who was brought forth by the Deputy Governor of the Tower, having the axe carried before him by the gentleman jailor, with the edge from him. The Earl, after kneeling, bowed to the Lord High Steward and the Houſe of Peers; which compliment was returned by their Lordſhips; the trial then proceeded.

A ſubſequent trial continued *ſeven years*, on a charge preferred by the Commons againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq. for high crimes and miſdemeanours, of which he was acquitted.

The laſt trial within this Hall was that of Lord Viſcount Melville, on an impeachment by the Houſe of Commons, in the preſent year 1806; on which his Lordſhip was acquitted.

St. Stephen's Chapel.

This chapel was founded by King Stephen, and dedicated to the Saint his nameſake. Edward III. rebuilt it in the moſt magnificent ſtyle, and employed the beſt artiſts of his time, in preparing the ſculptures, paintings, painted windows, and gilding; part of whoſe works were, as has been already mentioned, lately diſcovered.

The

The foundation, by the appointment of Edward in 1347, conſiſted of a dean, 12 ſecular canons, 13 vicars, 4 clerks, 6 choriſters, and two ſervitors, who were liberally endowed with lands producing 500l. *per annum*, and provided with lodgings, termed Canon's-row, and the Chapel, with a *clochard* or bell-tower in the little Sanctuary, for the reception of three great bells to be rung at Coronations and other rejoicings, funerals of Princes, and their obits.

Dr. John Chambers, the laſt dean of St. Stephen's, erected the cloiſter alluded to in deſcribing the hall, at the expence of 11,000 marks. Another chapel, termed Our Lady of the Pew, ſtood near St. Stephen's.

The former was ſurrendered to Edward VI. and valûed at 1085l. 10s. 5d. *per annum*.

Such is the information derived from Stowe; to which I am fortunately enabled to add other facts.

The following clauſe is from an act of reſumption, 34 Henry VI. 1455:

Provided that this act extend not, nor be prejudicial, to any grant or grants made by us, by any our letters patent to the Dean and Canons, or Dean and College of our Chapel of St. Stephen, within our Palace of Weſtminſter, and to their ſucceſſors, of the priory alien of Frampton, otherwiſe called the manor or priory of Frampton, in the ſhire of Dorſet, with all the members and appurtenances to the ſaid priory or manor, in any wiſe pertaining or belonging, nor of a carue of land in the ſame manor; nor to any grant made to them in or of ſix houſes beſide our ſaid palace, and nigh to the habitations of the ſaid canons there, as well for the augmenting and increaſing of the divine ſervice, and ſupportation of divers and great charges to be borne and done in the ſaid chapel perpetually, as for the ſuſtaining of the miniſters of the ſame; nor to the grant made by us to John Prenteys, late dean of the ſaid chapel, and to his ſucceſſors, of a manſion for the dean there, ſituated between the Tower called the Clock-houſe and the wall of our ſaid palace towards Thamyſe beſide the Woolbrygge, which manſion the deans of the ſaid chapel have had always for their habitation from the time of the foundation of the ſaid chapel hitherto; nor to any grant by us made in or of the ſaid manſion unto the foreſaid now dean and canons, and to their ſucceſſors, nor in or of the tower called the Clock-houſe, wherein the bells of the ſaid chapel be newly hanged, with two old logges thereto joining and pertaining, nor of the keeping of the clock and the Orilage within or of the ſame tower.

At the above period the canons celebrated anniverſaries for thirty-four eminent perſons, whoſe names, the dates, and the ſums paid to the brotherhood follow, and were extracted from a MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum.

Oct.

		To the Dean,		Canons, Vicars, Clerks, Choriſters, and others.							
Oct.		s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.
21 day.	Lynwode, biſhop --	20		16	8	6	2	6	4		
26	Orgrave, canon ---	2	0	18	12	8	4	12	0		
30	Dyxon, canon ----	20		12	6	4	2	6	0		
Nov.											
4	Preſtwyke, canon --	2	0	16	8	6	4	8	4	50	0
18	Blockeley, canon --	12		12	6	3	2	0	0		
22	William, Boteler --	12		12	8	6	2	2	4	0	8
25	Cheſtrefeld, canon -	8		8	6	4	2	0	0		
Dec.											
9	Ware, canon -----	3	4	2	0	12	6	4	8	0	12 4
31	Richard Duke of York	12		12	6	4	2	6	0		
31	John Wylle, canon	20		12	6	4	2	4	0		
Jan.											
3	Queen Katharine --	12		12	6	4	2	6	0		
5	Cromewel, knight --	20		12	6	4	2	6	0		
22	Breeche, canon ----	20		16	8	6	4	8	0		
Feb.											
21	Margaret Swyfte ---	20		12	6	4	2	6	0		
Laſt	King Richard -----	12		12	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	2	4	0	ex gratiâ.	
March.											
8	Elmeham, canon --	12		12	6	4	2	4	0		
20	King Henry IV. ---	12		12	6	4	2	4	0		
April.											
6	Sleford, dean ----	3	4	2	0	12	6	3	6	0	
23	Kirkeham, dean --	3	4	2	0	12	6	3	8	0	and Ed. V. 9 Ap.
24	Merſton, canon ---	20		16	8	6	4	8	0		
May.											
17	Rowſe, dean -----	3	4	20	12	6	3	6	0		
June.											
7	Prince Edward ----	12		12	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	2	4	0	ex gratiâ.	
9	Baynes, dean ------	18		18	12	6	2	6	0		
21	King Edward and the founder -------	12		12	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	2	4	4		
28	Ayſkew, biſhop ---	20	0	12	6	4	2	6	0		

July.

		To the Dean,	Canons,	Vicars, Clerks, Choriſters, and others.					
July.		s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.
13	Brogh, canon -----	20	16	6	4	2	0	0	
24	John Grey, canon -	20	12	6	4	2	0	0	
24	John ----------	20	12	8	6	2	0	0	
Aug.									
9	Hungreford, knight	20	12	6	4	2	6	0	
15	Queen Philippe ----	13	12	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	2	4	0	
29	Henry V. ---------	12	12	6	4	2	3	0	
Sep.									
6	Edyngton, biſhop --	12	12	5	7	0	0	0	
8	---------								

Ultimo. William Cowton, canon

The Vicars Choral were thus fined by order of Henry VIII. through the agency of Biſhop Tonſtall:

Sir Robert Skelton, ſerving ------	10	0	0	goods	20	0	0	fined	2 10 0
Sir Roger Truman, ſtipend -----	12	15	4		10	0	0		3 3 4
Sir John Whyghte, ſerving ------	10	0	0		4	0	0		2 10 0
Sir Thomas Pratt, ----------	10	2	0		6	0	0		2 10 0
Sir Robert Bert, ſtipend --------	12	0	0		2	0	0		2 10 0
Sir John Daye, ſerving ----------	10	0	0		0	6	8		2 10 0
Sir Roger Preſton, ſtipend-------	12	0	0		3	0	0		3 0 0
Sir Thomas Blake, ſerving -------	10	2	0		2	0	0		2 10 0
Sir Chriſtopher Browne, ſtipend --	10	0	0		6	0	0		2 10 0
Sir Thomas Goodynge, ſtipend ---	10	0	0		2	0	0		2 10 0
Sir Edmond Pyke, ſtipend -------	10	0	0		goods nulla				2 10 0
Sir John Gyles, benefice and ſtipend	13	2	0		4	0	0		3 5 0
Sir Robert Wattis, ſtipend -------	10	2	0		6	0	0		2 10 0
Sir John Bird, chanter ----------	6	13	4		18	4	0		2 0 0

The official book of chantries declares the "Sum total of all the poſſeſſions belonging to the College (the deductions not repriſed) 1080l. 19s. *ultra* the ſite of the ſaid college, and the lodgings in Canon-row, valued altogether at 60l. 6s. 8d."

A patent granted per bill. Dom. Regis to Sir John Gates, Vice-Chamberlain of the King's Majeſtie's Houſehold, of the ſite of the college or free chapel of St. Stephen's in Weſtminſter, with all the chapels and houſes in the precincts of the ſaid

ſite, except the upper buildings, now called the Parliament Houſe, over the vault of the college chapel, in the county of Middleſex; and alſo the advowſon, and of the parſonage and church of Rothinge Abbatiſſe, the which Abbatiſſe of Rothinge is in the county of Eſſex, to have to him and his heirs, to hold all the premiſes of the King as of his manor of Eaſt Greenwich, in the county of Kent, in free ſocage, and to have the iſſues and profits thereof from the time of the attainder of Sir Ralph Fane; the which premiſes are eſteemed to the value of 13l. 6s. 8d. Dated April 29, 1552. Harl. MS. 169.

Edward VI. Sept. 1552, granted by patent to Edward Earl of Derby two houſes in Canon-row for 160l. 6s. 8d. which had belonged to the college of St. Stephen, valued at 6l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*, to hold in ſocage.

The above extract from the Council-book fixes the date when St. Stephen's chapel was firſt converted into the ſeat of the legiſlative bodies. The enſuing particulars are introduced from their Journals, to evince the aſtoniſhing improvement we have made in humanity, manners, and the mode of legiſlation.

Nov. 15, 9 Elizabeth, Edward Jones complained of John Gray, eſq. knight for Stafford, that he had ſo miſuſed and threatened him in *Powles* (St. Paul's), *caſting away his cap*, whereby he was in great fear of his life. Mr. Gray anſwered at the bar, that he had claimed a debt due by his father, and promiſed to keep the peace.

1ſt James I. "Whereas the members of the Commons Houſe of Parliament, by reaſon of more charters granted by his Majeſty, as alſo by their attendance in greater multitudes than heretofore hath been uſual, do want convenient room to ſit in the place accuſtomed for their meeting, and many are thereby forced to ſtand in the entrance and midſt of the Houſe, contrary to order; it is required, on the behalf of the ſaid Houſe, that the officers of his Majeſty's works do immediately give order for the erecting and fitting ſuch and ſo many rooms and ſeats as the whole houſe *may ſit*, and attend the ſervice with more eaſe and conveniency; and this ſhall be your warrant." Iſſued by Sir Edward Phelips, Speaker, to the Surveyor of the King's Works.

1604. Mr. Hext moveth *againſt hiſſing*, to the interruption and hindrance of the ſpeech of any man in the Houſe; taking occaſion from an abuſe in that kind offered on Saturday before: a thing (he ſaid) derogating from the dignity, not beſeeming the gravity, as much croſſing and abaſing the honour and privilege of the Houſe, as any other abuſe whatſoever. A motion well approved.

21 Jan.

21 Jan. 1605. Sir George Moore maketh a motion, out of a ſenſe of the late Conſpiracy (Guy Vaux's attempt to blow the Houſe up), the like whereof never came upon the ſtage of the world. No hour too ſoon for ſuch a motion; encouragement to Papiſts, impunity and delay. *Homines, qui ex fraude, fallaciâ, mendaciis conſiſtere videbantur. Tantumne Religio potuit moviſſe malorum?* To enter into conſideration, what courſe may be fitteſt to ſettle the ſafety of the King, and prevent the danger of Papiſtical practices.

Sir Francis Haſtings.—Three duties: To God, to the King, to God and ourſelves.—Offered to conſideration four: The plot, the carriage of the plot, the diſcovery, and the deliverance.—Plot, Popiſh, dangerous, and deſperate.

Mr. Solicitor. A word in time, *like apples of gold, furniſhed with pictures of ſilver.* New divinity of ſtate monks—lawful to equivocate, to lie, to diſſemble before a magiſtrate, to kill an heretick. A committèe then named to prevent plots.

31 May, 1610. The Speaker drummed out of the Houſe of Commons by the Lord Mayor.

This day the Lord Mayor, with the Citizens in the liveries of their ſeveral Companies, went to Putney in their way to Richmond, and waited upon Prince Henry coming down to Whitehall; the Duke of Brunſwick, Earl of Shrewſbury, Earl of Pembroke, and Earl of Marre, in the barge with him. At 9 o'clock in the morning they went. The drums and fifes were ſo loud, and the company ſo ſmall, as Mr. Speaker thought not fit, after 9 o'clock, to proceed in any buſineſs, but to ariſe and depart.

May 1, 1621. Floyde, or Edward Lloyde of Clannemayne, co. of Salop, eſq. was impeached before the Houſe of Commons for ſaying "I have heard that Prague is taken, and Goodman Palſgrave and Goodwife Palſgrave have taken their heels and run away; and as I have heard, Goodwife Palſgrave is taken priſoner." His ſentence was to ſtand in the pillory two hours before Weſtminſter Hall, with a paper on his hat, inſcribed "For falſe, malicious and deſpiteful ſpeeches againſt the King's daughter and her huſband;" to ride thence on an unſaddled horſe with the tail for a bridle to the Exchange, there to be pilloried two hours; and from there to the Fleet priſon. To ſtand and ride the next day, and pay 1000l. fine.—The converſation which enſued on the above day deſerves recording. It was ſaid that beads were found in his pocket, and the girdles of monks in his trunks.

Robert Phillipes propoſed for his puniſhment, "To have him carried from Weſtmynſter gate, with his face to an horſe-tail, a paper upon him in great letters, "A Popiſh wretch, for diſhonouring the King's children," to the Tower, and there to lie in little eaſe.

Sir Thomas Row. Becauſe a priſoner committed from the Lords of the Council, to go to the Lords to let them know we deſire to have him whipped through London.

Sir D. Digges, as Sir Thomas Row.

Sir Francis Kinaſton, That Floyde be put in the commiſſion of the peace.

Sir George Moore. No puniſhment too great for this offence—precedents have a beginning, to whip him back to the Fleet.

Mr. Whitſon voucheth a precedent of the ..... in Spain. (Quære *Inquiſition?*)

Mr. Raynſcrofte. 1000 l. fine, to be employed in the wars of the Palatinate; to ſpare his whipping.

Mr. Neale. To carry him in a diſgraceful manner to the Tower; and he there to remain till further directed by the Lords.

Sir Francis Seymour. To go from Weſtminſter at a cart's tail, with his doublet off, to the Tower, the beads about his neck, and as many laſhes by the way as beads.

Mr. Salter. To puniſh firſt here, then he may be puniſhed by the Lords; to ſend him to the Tower—whipping—beads—Tower—little eaſe.

Sir Edward Gyles. Sorry ſo unworthy a wretch ſhould bear the name of an Engliſhman; yet might evade, and ſay he were a Welſhman. Pillory here, with a paper on his head, containing his vile words—whipped, his beads and crucifixes, and eſpecially his frier's girdle about him; if theſe can defend him from good whipping, well. So many more at the Court gate, and ſo at the Temple, and Cheapſide; then to return him to the Fleet; *for cannot put him into a worſe priſon.*

Sir Ralph Hopton. To ſuſpend our judgment till his papers examined; for may aggravate his offence.

Sir Francis Darcy addeth, *Boring through his tongue.*

Sir J. Horſey. *To have his tongue cut out, or ſlit at leaſt*—doubteth he an intelligencer, which may be diſcovered by his papers.

Sir Edward Cecil. To bore him through the tongue, and a B on his forehead.

Sir George Goring. To have him ſet upon an aſs. 12 ſtages, as 12 beads; at every one to ſwallow a bead, and 12 jerks to make him."

14 June,

14 June, 1648. Ordered, that the Commander in chief, and the guard that do guard the Houſe from time to time, *do keep the clamorous women from coming up the ſtairs leading* to the Houſe of Commons' door, and *from coming into and clamouring in Weſtminſter-hall on the Speaker and Members of the Houſe.*

1718. The Speaker repreſented to the Houſe, that the paſſage leading from the Houſe to the Painted Chamber was extremely dangerous, owing to the overhanging and decayed parapets of the Court of Requeſts, and a contiguous brick building, which was ſo deranged that the walls cracked, and the rafters ſeparated from them, throwing down large flakes of ſtone; and that the roof of his chambers were preciſely in the ſame ſtate. A Committee afterwards reported, that the Cotton Library was ſo very ruinous, that nothing ſhort of rebuilding it would avail.

The Newſpapers of Jan. 1719, ſay, that the King had made the uſual preparations for going to the Houſe of Peers, when he received an intimation that it was unſafe; upon which they were countermanded. It was aſſerted, about the ſame time, that the Houſe of Lords aſſembled at Weſtminſter-hall while their houſe was under repair, and that the workmen in taking down the roof diſcovered a gold box, containing Pope Leo's bull, declaring Henry VIII. the defender of the Faith, and ſeveral antient records; thoſe were ſuppoſed to have been ſecreted by ſome perſon who loſt his life during the Interregnum.

House of Lords.

I ſhall now preſent the reader with a mental view of the moſt impreſſive ſcene England produces—the Legiſlative Body, with its auguſt Head, in the act of conveying and receiving important national information. The Monarch, it is well known, never viſits the Parliament unleſs to open a ſeſſion, cloſe it, or to give his aſſent to bills ready for his approval. In this particular he acts with the utmoſt caution; as his preſence on any debate might influence the members, and prevent that freedom of diſcuſſion which is the moſt valuable part of the privileges of Parliament; but this delicacy is of modern date, for our Kings have very frequently, ſince the Revolution, attended debates, and Queen Anne very commonly did.

The King is ſeated at the upper end of the room, on a throne beneath a canopy; neither of thoſe partake of the gaudy decorations peculiar to many foreign courts, but are ſuch as ſerve to point out the Monarch's ſuperior ſtation, and at the ſame time to preſerve the importance of the other orders of the ſtate, by ſhewing only the

due

due contraſt. Under the canopy none muſt preſume to ſtand, except the immediate branches of the Royal family; on the right is the Prince of Wales, on the left the Duke of York; on the former ſide, the ſeats of the Archbiſhops, below them thoſe for the biſhops of London, Durham, and Wincheſter; the remaining prelates are ſeated according to their ſeniority.

On the left hand of the King are ſeated the Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, Preſident of the Council, and the Privy Seal; the Dukes, Marquiſes, and Earls, ſit on the ſame ſide, according to the dates of their creation; the Viſcounts and Barons are arranged in the ſame manner.

By the Act of 3 Hen. VIII. all the great Officers, ſuch as the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord High Admiral (an office now diſpenſed with), &c. &c. were authoriſed to ſit above thoſe of the ſame degrees of nobility, in virtue of their offices. The Sages of the Law ſit upon wool-ſacks; an antient cuſtom, perhaps intended to point out how neceſſary it was to the preſervation of England that the higheſt legal powers ſhould always remember that wool, the ſtaple commodity of Britain, was *under* their protection. The Clerks are accommodated with ſeats and tables in convenient places; and the Serjeant at Mace, Yeoman, and Gentleman Uſher, wait for the commands of the Houſe, which they promptly execute.

Such is the diſpoſition of the Houſe of Lords. When the Monarch attends, he is arrayed in full regal ſplendour, and crowned, the Lords are robed, and the Commons headed by their Speaker attend at the Bar; he then with due ſolemnity addreſſes the whole Legiſlative Body; immediately after which he retires, and the deliberations on the addreſs or anſwer commence, but not before a copy of the ſpeech is procured by the Speaker of the Commons, who departs with the members to conſider in their chamber the terms of their addreſs.

The Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod performs the office of ſummoning the Commons to hear the King's ſpeech, which he does by knocking at the door; when opened by the Serjeant at Arms, he advances ſlowly and with three profound reverences pronounces, "Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, the King commands this Honourable Houſe to attend him immediately in the Houſe of Peers *:" he then retires backward, and bowing departs. At the firſt Seſſion of a new Parliament the King commands the Lord Chancellor to inform the Com-

* This is addreſſed to the Speaker, when one is choſen.

mons

mons it is his pleaſure they ſhall chuſe a Speaker; they return to execute this important object, which is accompanied by no other ceremonies than merely moving and ſeconding, by the principal leading members, and the modeſt refuſals of the Speaker-elect; and on the day appointed he is approved either in perſon or by proxy by the Sovereign. This great officer is addreſſed by the term "Mr. Speaker" in all debates and by every member; he is ſeated in black robes at a table, and the Clerks of Parliament record the votes and reſolves. The great army of members, dreſs, ſit, ſtand, or loll at their eaſe, without any other diſtinction than that no member of the oppoſition muſt place himſelf on the *ſame ſide* of the Houſe with the *Miniſterialiſts*, and *vice verſâ*; an accidental error of this kind in either party would be unpardonable.

The Painted Chamber is uſed for conferences between the two Houſes; and the bodies of the Royal Family and ſome valued individuals lay in ſtate within it previous to their interment. Two of the latter were the firſt Lord Chatham and his ſon the late Right-honourable William Pitt.

ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS.

However proper the addition "*in the fields*" may have been when this pariſh really ſtood detached from London, it is now utterly falſe and abſurd; I would therefore recommend it ſhould be termed in future St. Martin's *Middleſex*, or *Weſtminſter*.

As this diſtrict was originally of vaſt extent, and ſubſequently divided into four pariſhes, I ſhall deviate from the order of the alphabet, and detail the hiſtory of St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. James Weſtminſter, and St. George Hanover Square, immediately after that of St. Martin, in order to bring the ſtreets and ſquares into a continuity of deſcription. St. Anne's has been already noticed.

Before the Duke of Bedford cauſed the firſt diviſion of St. Martin's, the pariſh extended from that of St. Mary le Strand oppoſite Somerſet-houſe to Hyde-park, and

and from St. James's-park to St. Giles's in the Fields; but it ſhould be remembered, the population of that period was far leſs than that of the preſent St. Martin's.

The Commiſſioners for building 50 new churches received the following return in 1711, which may have been erroneous with reſpect to the number of families.

Seven Chapels, two Preſbyterian Meetings, one Anabaptiſt, one Quaker, three French Chapels, 4000 families, 40,000 perſons.

Stephen Brown, Deputy Clerk, aſſerts the pariſh contained 5000 houſes in 1732.

The late enumeration mentions 2791 houſes, inhabited by 12,053 males, and 13,699 females.

The firſt traces of the hiſtory of St. Martin's church appear to have been conveyed to poſterity by the unpleaſant means of a diſpute between Euſtace Biſhop of London, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Abbot and Convent of Weſtminſter, concerning the exemption claimed for the Abbey from the juriſdiction of the former, which occurred in 1222.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Biſhops of Wincheſter and Saliſbury, and the Priors of Merton and Dunſtable, were appointed arbitrators on this occaſion; who decreed that the Abbey and the pariſh of St. Margaret were exempted, which pariſh probably then included the church, chapel, or oratory, of St. Martin's, built, perhaps, by the Abbot and Convent for particular religious ſervice, when they viſited their garden, now corruptly called Covent garden.

The preciſe time of the foundation of the preſent pariſh is totally buried in oblivion; but the living was undoubtedly a vicarage previous to 1363, and in the patronage of the Abbot and Convent, from whom Queen Mary conveyed it in 1553 to the Biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors.

"1 Dec. 1642, Ordered that the profits of the vicarage of St. Martin in the fields be ſequeſtered into the hands of Sir John Hippiſley, S. H. Vane, Mr. Trenchard, and Mr. Oldſworth, who have power to nominate collectors thereof, ſuch as they ſhall think fit; and that they cauſe the ſame to be paid unto Dr. J. Wincop, who is appointed lecturer, to preach there every Lord's day in the forenoon." *Journal of the Houſe of Commons.*

VICARS.

VICARS.

There are half-lengths of the Vicars on the walls of the veſtry-room, commencing with,

Thomas Lamplugh, S. T. P. Archiep. Ebor. S. Mart. Vicar. 1670; indifferent.

Gul. Lloyd, S. T. P. Epis. Wigorn. S. M. Vicar. 1676; the face well painted.

Thomas Tenniſon, S. T. P. Archiep. Cant. S. M. Vicar. 1680; poor.

Gul. Lancaſter *, S. T. P. S. M. Vicar. 1694; very bad.

Thomas Green, S. T. P. Epis. Eliens. S. M. Vicar. 1717; but poor.

Zach. Pearce †, S. T. P. Epis. Bangor. S. M. Vicar. 1723; bad.

Eraſmus Saunders ‡, S. T. P. S. M. Vicar. 1756; a very good picture, and a very handſome man.

Ant. Hamilton, S. T. P. Archdeacon Colceſt. S. M. Vicar. 1776; an excellent picture and very good likeneſs, by Kettle, 1779.

The funds and contributions to the erection of this church were ſo abundant, that the newspapers of 1724 mention the refuſal of 500l. from a lady who would have given that ſum towards enriching the altar-piece. The Prince of Wales, they obſerve, intended to give a peal of ten bells. The laſt ſtone of the ſteeple was placed in December 1724. The organ was by Schrider.

It is ſaid that the church of St. Martin was in a ſtate of dilapidation and ruin in the reign of Henry VIII. which ſeems to confirm the ſuppoſition that the Monaſtery of St. Peter had erected and kept it in repair rather than the inhabitants of the pariſh, who ſuffered it to remain ſo till that of James I. when he rebuilt St. Martin's, to which Prince Henry and the nobility added a chancel in 1607; but the building and tower, according to Vertue's print, were wretched and ruinous.

Divine ſervice was performed for the laſt time in the old church June 11, 1721, when two ſermons were preached for the benefit of the Charity Children of the pariſh; that in the morning by [Gibſon] Biſhop of Lincoln, and in the afternoon by

* Dr. Lancaſter was Provoſt of Queen's College Oxford, (of which Univerſity he had been Vice-Chancellor), Archdeacon of Middleſex, and died in 1717, when he left a conſiderable ſum by will towards completing his College previouſly benefited by his munificence.

† When Dr. Pearce held the living it was valued at 600l. *per annum*. A large vicarage-houſe faces the North ſide of the church.

‡ Canon of Windſor, and Rector of Mapſcombe and Kingſdown, Kent.

Dr. Watſon. The temporary building or tabernacle for the reception of the congregation is ſaid to have been particularly neat and commodious. The firſt ſtone of the new church *under ground* was laid March 19, 1722, by [Willis], Biſhop Saliſbury, Lord Almoner, on his Majeſty's behalf; and ſome time after the firſt ſtone above ground on the ſame ſide, and 12 feet above the other, with much ceremony, by the Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons.

The following inſcription engraved on copper was depoſited with the former ſtone:

"D. S.

"Sereniſſimus Reg. Georgius, per Deputatum ſuum, Reverendum admodum in Chriſto Patrem, Richardum Epiſcopum Sariſburienſem ſummum ſuum elemoſynarium, adſiſtente (Regis juſſu) Domino Thomâ Hewyt, equite aurato, Ædificiorum Regiorum Curatore principali, primum hujus Eccleſiæ lapidem poſuit, Martis XIX. An. Dom. MDCCXXII. Anno Regni ſui VIII."

The expence attending the re-building amounted to 36,891l. 10s. 4d. of which ſum 33,450l. was raiſed under an Act of Parliament, by rates on landlords of four fifths, and one fifth on tenants.

The King gave 100 guineas for diſtribution amongſt the workmen, and 1500l. for the purchaſe of an organ. The remainder of the 36,891l. was contributed by ſubſcriptions, and raiſed by the ſale of ſeats within the church.

The portico is thus inſcribed:

"D. Sacram Ædem S. Martini Parochiani extrui fec. MDCCXXVI.

"Jacobo Gibbs Architecto."

And the church was conſecrated Oct. 20th that year; when the Lords of the Admiralty preſented to the pariſh a grand Standard of England, 30 feet long and 14 broad, to be diſplayed on the ſteeple during public rejoicings; but it was blown to rags on the firſt day it was hoiſted, Auguſt 1, 1726, the anniverſary of the acceſſion of George I.

Soon after the completion of the ſteeple, an adventurous Italian named Violante deſcended from the arches, head foremoſt, on a rope ſtretched thence acroſs St. Martin's-lane to the Royal Mews; the Princeſſes were preſent, and many eminent perſons.

Between this period and 1737, the timbers which ſupport the pediment of the portico ſhrunk ſo conſiderably, that the ſtucco cracked, and the whole ſeemed to threaten an immediate fall. In this unpleaſant ſituation it remained till James

King,

King, carpenter, propoſed to reſtore the cieling by machinery within the angle of the pediment, which he effected to the ſatisfaction of his employers. The ſame perſon erected the timber obeliſk near York buildings, and made a model of a wooden arched bridge for Weſtminſter, which, though not uſed, was highly approved of for its ingenuity.

The railing of the portico was erected ſoon after.

The interior contains eight Compoſite pillars and four pilaſters and entablatures, which ſupport beautiful cielings over the ſide ailes. The enriched bands ſpring from brackets and Cherubim; between are ſlight domes marked with plain circles. The vault of the nave is too elaborately ornamented for deſcription; but the decorations are certainly very grand, and not too much crowded, yet ſufficiently profuſe to ſatisfy the man of taſte.

The Sacrarium commences with a ſemicircle, and terminates in a Compoſite receſs; but the arch to this is too much depreſſed. A Glory covers the cieling; there are windows in the ſide walls, and an Eaſtern Venetian window is filled with painted glaſs, diſpoſed in antique ornaments, which are elegant without glare; and a nimbus in the arch contains the ſacred word DEUS. The King's arms ſurmount the whole.

The ſecond gallery at the Weſt end is for the charity children; and was, with the organ it contained, the gift of George I. 1726. The inſtrument has however been worn out, and replaced.

The pulpit is graceful, and well proportioned; and ſtands on the North-eaſt corner of the church.

The font, of white marble, is plain and large.

The veſtry-room, detached from the South-eaſt corner of the church, contains a fine model of St. Martin's admirably executed.

In a pretty receſs is a poor half-length of George I.

Over the door a buſt of Richard Miller, eſq. who gave 500l. to the charity ſchools; to the library and free ſchool, 300l.; and for building the veſtry-houſe 300l. The veſtry, impreſſed with gratitude, had the buſt made in 1726–7.

Over the chimney are the Arms of England.

In a South window a pretty little painting on glaſs of St. Martin dividing his mantle with the beggar.

In the waiting-room James Gibbs, eſq. architect of the church, the gift of John Gregory, eſq.; full, mean features, in a white wig, purple coat, flowered waiſtcoat, reſting his right arm on a book and table, and holding a plan; a very good picture.

Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, knt. A. D. 1678; the gift of Alexander Geekie ſenior; a very dark picture, not badly painted, but diſcontented, wretched features. The ſame Mr. Geekie gave the pariſh two frames divided into four glazed compartments, each of which contains repreſentations of cruelties inflicted on the Proteſtants by Roman Catholicks, neatly painted and original.

"There now happened a very great turn of affairs in England, by the diſcovery of the Popiſh Plot, firſt made by Titus Oates, who had been educated and admitted into orders in the Church of England, and employed upon a cure in Kent; but afterwards, ſeemingly at leaſt, was reconciled to the Church of Rome, and, going over to St. Omer's, was entered into the Engliſh College there; and from thence going into Spain, he ingratiated himſelf with the Jeſuits and Prieſts in thoſe parts; and ſo by degrees came to the knowledge of what he now informed the King and Council, a plot carried on by the Jeſuits and other Roman Catholicks againſt his Majeſty's Life, the Proteſtant Religion, and the Government of this Kingdom. It ſeemed to make no great impreſſion on the King; but the Privy-council ſat twice a day, from the 28th of September, for above a week; and ſeveral perſons were examined and committed by them, viz. Sir George Wakeman, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Langhorn, Thomas Whitebread, John Gauan, Anthony Turner. William Ireland, William Marſhal, William Rumſey, James Corker, Thomas Pickering; of which number the laſt eight were Jeſuits and prieſts; with divers others. Mr. Oates, for a confirmation of his teſtimony, referred himſelf to letters and papers, which he ſaid were in the cuſtody of Mr. Coleman, then Secretary to the Duke of York; who, before his houſe was ſearched, had time enough to carry away all the papers of the two laſt years, with his book of entries of them. However, thoſe letters, which were found and afterwards publiſhed, did enough convince the world of the dangerous and deſperate intrigues of the Popiſh Party. Dr. Welwood remarks here very properly 'That there was at that time a Popiſh plot, and that there always has been one ſince the Reformation to ſupport if not reſtore the Romiſh religion in England, ſcarce any body calls in queſtion. How far the near proſpect of a Popiſh ſucceſſor ripened the hopes, and gave new vigour to the deſigns of that party, and what methods they were then upon to bring thoſe deſigns about, Coleman's letters alone, without any other concurring evidence, are more than ſufficient to put the matter out of doubt. But what ſuperſtructures might have been afterwards built upon an unqueſtionable foundation, and how far ſome of the witneſſes of that plot might come to darken truth by ſubſequent additions

of

of their own, muſt be deferred till the great account to be made before a higher Tribunal: and till then a great part of the Popiſh plot, as it was then ſworn to, will in all human probability lie among the darkeſt ſcenes of our Engliſh Hiſtory.' He goes on thus: 'However, this is certain, the diſcovery of the Popiſh plot had great and various effects upon the Nation; and it is from this remarkable period of time we may juſtly reckon a new æra in the Engliſh account. In the firſt place, it awakened the Nation out of a deep lethargy they had been in for nineteen years together, and alarmed them with fears and jealouſies, that have been found, to our ſad experience, but too well grounded. In the next, it gave the riſe to, at leaſt ſettled, that unhappy diſtinction of Whig and Tory among the people of England, that has ſince occaſioned ſo many miſchiefs. And laſtly, the diſcovery of the Popiſh plot began that open ſtruggle between King Charles and his people, that occaſioned him not only to diſſolve his firſt favourite Parliament, and the three others that ſucceeded, but likewiſe to call no more during the reſt of his reign. All which made way for bringing in queſtion the Charters of London and other corporations, with a great many diſmal effects which followed. It was likewiſe about this time that a certain ſet of men began a ſecond time to adopt into our religion a Mahometan principle under the names of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, which, ſince the time of that Impoſtor who firſt broached it, has been the means to enſlave a great part of the world.'

"The moſt unhappy demonſtration of the truth of this Popiſh conſpiracy was the violent death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, a juſtice of the peace for Middleſex, before whom the depoſitions of Mr. Oates had been taken, and who had appeared very zealous for the diſcovery and proſecution of the plot. For which reaſon he was extremely hated by the Papiſts, and ſo much threatened with their revenge upon him, that he himſelf was apprehenſive of his own danger, according to the informations of Mr. Mulys and Mr. Robinſon before the Houſe of Commons. According to theſe preſages, he was found miſſing from his houſe on October 14; and ſome days after his dead body was found in the fields, caſt into a ditch by Primroſe-hill. It appeared by concurring evidence, that, as he was walking by Somerſet-houſe, he was thruſt in at the water-gate, thence hurried to a private chamber, there barbarouſly aſſaſſinated, and his body afterwards carried to the foreſaid place, and expoſed in ſuch a manner as that the world might imagine he had killed himſelf. The diſcovery of this murder was firſt made by William Bedloe,

and

and afterwards confirmed by the confeſſion of Mr. Miles Prance, and the execution of the actors in it, Green, Berry, and Hill, who yet at their death denied it.

"His Majeſty, coming to the Houſe on October 21, could not forbear mentioning what had raiſed ſuch an univerſal amazement and abhorrence in the Nation; and therefore, in his Speech to both Houſes, he had theſe words: 'I now intend to acquaint you (as I ſhall always do with any thing that concerns me), that I have been informed of a deſign againſt my perſon by the Jeſuits, of which I ſhall forbear any opinion, leſt I may ſeem to ſay too much or too little; but I will leave the matter to the Law, and in the mean time will take as much care as I can to prevent all manner of practices by that ſort of men, and of others too, who have been tampering in a high degree with Foreigners, and contriving how to introduce Popery amongſt us.'

"Firſt the two Houſes agreed in an addreſs to his Majeſty. 'That information had been given of an horrible deſign againſt his ſacred life; and, being very ſenſible of the fatal conſequence of ſuch an attempt, and of the dangers of the ſubverſion of the Proteſtant religion and government of this realm, they humbly beſeech his Majeſty that a day of faſting and humiliation may be appointed, to implore the mercy and protection of Almighty God to his Majeſty's perſon, and to all his loyal ſubjects; and to pray that God will bring to light more and more all ſecret machinations againſt his Majeſty and the whole Kingdom.'

"And becauſe ſome artfully endeavoured to ſtifle the belief of this plot, and others inſolently ridiculed it; on October 31, the Commons reſolved, *Nem. Con.* 'That, upon the evidence that has already appeared to this Houſe, this Houſe is of opinion, that there is, and hath been, a damnable and helliſh plot contrived and carried on by Popiſh recuſants, for aſſaſſinating and murdering the King, for ſubverting the government, and deſtroying the Proteſtant religion.' And to this vote the Lords alſo ſoon agreed."

"A true and perfect Narrative of the late terrible and bloody Murther of Sir Edmondberry Godfrey; who was found murthered on Thurſday the 17th of this inſtant October, in a field near Primroſe-hill. With a full Accompt of the manner of his being murthered, and in what manner he was found. Alſo, the full Proceedings of the Coroner, who ſat upon the Inqueſt, &c. With allowance. Printed by N. T. 1678.

Sir

" Sir Edmondberry Godfrey's death being the ſad occaſion of this narrative, and the ſubject of moſt people's diſcourſe; I ſhall (to prevent any falſe or ſurreptitious ſtories that are uſually carried abroad about things of this nature) give the reader this true and impartial account thereof.

" On the 12th of this inſtant October, being Saturday, about nine of the clock in the morning, Sir Edmondberry Godfrey went out of his own houſe in Green's-lane in the Strand, about his occaſions, and was ſeen not long after near Mary-bone, but then ſuppoſed to be going home; and was at one of the churchwarden's of the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields about ſome buſineſs at twelve of the clock the ſame day; but ſo it was, that he came not to his own houſe that night, according to his uſual cuſtom, nor gave any notice to his ſervants of any buſineſs that he had to hinder his returning that night. And from that time till Thurſday the 17th of the ſame month, about ſix a clock at night, no tidings could be heard of him (although all earneſt and diligent inquiries and ſearches were made for him); at which time his dead body was found dead in a ditch upon the South ſide of Primroſe hill, near Hampſtead. The occaſion of his being found was this: One Bromley a baker, and Waters a farrier, both of the pariſh of St Giles's in the Fields, having an occaſion to go to the houſe commonly called The White Houſe *, near Primroſe hill, and going over the field where the body of Sir Edmondberry lay, ſaw, as they thought, a ſword and belt, and a ſtick and a pair of gloves, lying together hard by the hedge ſide; but they went not near to meddle with them, ſuppoſing they had belonged to ſome perſon that was gone into the ditch to eaſe himſelf. And when they came to the White-houſe, they told John Rawſon (the man of the ſaid houſe) that they had ſeen a ſword and belt, and a pair of gloves and ſtick, lie in that place: whereupon John Rawſon aſked them, why they did not bring them thither? They told him they did not know but there might be ſomebody hard by to own them; Rawſon told them again, that there had been ſeveral ſoldiers thereabout this week a hedgehog-hunting, and it may be (ſaid he) ſome of them may have left them behind them.

" After ſome further diſcourſe, Rawſon agreed to go with the men to the place; and if they found the things there then, Rawſon was to give them a ſhilling to drink, and was to take the things to his own houſe, till ſomebody came thither to own them; and thereupon they went together to the place. When they came there, they found only a belt and a ſcabbard, and a ſtick, and a pair of gloves;

* Now called *Chalk* Farm.

but

but no ſword: which as Rawſon was ſtooping to take up, he thought he ſaw ſomething like a man in the ditch hard by; and ſo going to the ditch, there they ſaw a man lying as they ſuppoſed upon his belly, with a ſword run thorow him, and the point appearing about ſeven or eight inches above his back: upon this they went immediately to the church-warden of the pariſh, to give him an account of it; but he, being ſick, ſent them to Mr. Brown's the conſtable, who preſently taking with him ſeveral neighbours and houſe-keepers, went to the place where the body lay: which was in a dry ditch upon the South ſide of Primroſe-hill, about two fields diſtant from the White-houſe. The poſture in which he lay was this: he had a ſword run into him juſt under his left pap, which came out upon the right ſide of his back, about ſeven or eight inches; one of his hands being doubled under, on which he ſeemed to lean, the other hand lying upon the bank, his hair chamlet coat being turned up over his head; his hat and perriwig being among the buſhes over his head, but no band nor cravat could be found about him; although, when he went from home, he had a large laced band on.

"The conſtable and the reſt that were with him, being about a dozen, having taken good notice of the manner of his lying, cauſed him to be removed, the ſword drawn out of his body; concerning which ſword it is obſervable, that the point of it which came out at his back was covered all over with blood, and that part which was in his body was black, without any blood upon it.

"The conſtable having cauſed the body to be removed to the White houſe, and knowing it to be the body of Sir Edmondberry Godfrey, he cauſed his pockets to be ſearched, and found in one of them in one paper ſix guineas, and in another paper four broad pieces of gold, and a half-crown; and in the other pocket two rings, whereof one was a diamond, one guinea, and four pound in ſilver, and two ſmall pieces of gold, and one ring he had upon one of his fingers; his pocket book (in which he uſed to take notes of examinations) being only miſſing.

"On Friday the 18th of this inſtant, Mr. Cooper the coroner of Middleſex impanneled a jury at the White houſe, to inquire about the occaſion of the death of the ſaid Sir Edmondberry Godfrey: and two chyrurgeons (having been firſt ſworn) viewed the body in the preſence of the coroner and the jury; and found two wounds about it, which one of the chyrurgeons ſearched with his probe, and found one of them not above an inch deep, the probe going againſt one of his ribs; but the other, being a little below the left pap, went quite thorow the body: his face was of a freſh colour, though in his life-time very pale, ſomewhat ſwelled

and

and a green circle about his neck, as if he had been ſtrangled, his blood being ſettled about his neck, throat, and the upper part of his breaſt. The chyrurgions, having viewed the body, delivered their judgments, that the wounds they found about him were not the cauſe of his death; but that he was ſuffocated before the wounds were made; and that which may fully perſuade any perſon of the truth thereof is, that there was not one drop of blood to be found in the place where he lay, nor the leaſt appearance of any ſuch thing; though the ditch was dry, and it might have been eaſily ſeen, if there had been any. Another thing was, that the very bottom of the ſoles of his ſhoes were as clean as if he had but juſt come out of his own chamber; which was an evident ſign that he was carried thither.

"A third thing very remarkable is, that one of the jury affirmed, that a ſervant of his mother's (who is owner of the ground where the body lay), with a butcher and two boys, made a very ſtrict and narrow ſearch in all parts of that ground for a calf that was miſſing, upon Monday and Tueſday laſt; and at that time there lay no dead body, belt, gloves, ſtick, or other things there.

"Now becauſe ſeveral falſe reports have gone abroad, tending to the diſhonour of this worthy deceaſed Knight, as though he had been diſcontented about ſome moneys owing by him to the pariſh, and upon that account ſhould make himſelf away; the relater thinks good to teſtify to the world, that to his own knowledge Sir Edmondberry lent the pariſh above 300l. without intereſt, a good part of which is yet unpaid; ſo palpable an untruth it is, that ſome wicked perſons have ſpread abroad about him. But it is no wonder that thoſe inhumane wretches that have taken away his life ſhould go alſo about to blaſt his reputation.

"One thing more I cannot omit to mention, having received it from the mouth of one of the late churchwardens of the pariſh where he lived, which is, that Sir Edmondberry not long ago gave him an hundred pounds to beſtow upon ſuch poor people in the pariſh as he knew were in want; neither was that the firſt time that Sir Edmondberry had employed him in works of that nature, having often made him the diſtributor of his charity, becauſe he did not deſire the applauſe of men for it. This, without all doubt, proceeded from ſo remarkable and ſo ſincere a piety, that, though it may be commended, I am afraid it will ſcarce be imitated."

The exterior of St Martin's is extremely ſuperb, and, without doubt, the moſt perfect Grecian church in England, except St. Paul's. Vaſt vaults extend from

the portico to the Eaſt end of the ſtructure, which are light and dry, and contain great numbers of bodies, depoſited within ſeparate apartments, and on the floor of the open ſpace.

The flight of ſteps to the magnificent Corinthian portico, the pillars which compoſe it, the entablature, and pediment, are in excellent proportion, and would have a grand effect if the execrable watchouſe and ſheds before it were removed, and an area thus opened from St. Martin's-lane to the King's Mews, whence only the ſteeple, the pediment, and part of the pillars, can be ſeen without diſtortion of the ſpine.

The ſides, compoſed of a double range of windows between Corinthian pilaſters with an entablature and baluſtrade, are infinitely improved by the introduction of iſolated columns near the angles; but theſe are loſt in courts, where houſes approach them almoſt to contact.

The ſteeple equals the beſt ſpecimen of ſkill in that ſpecies of ſtructure left by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and has the merit of originality, in not reſembling one of the numerous ſteeples erected by that great architect.

The bells of St. Martin's are the firſt to announce naval victories; therefore the ſoft, yet loud tones are wafted to the diſtant ear with three-fold gratification.

A ſingular event occurred in this church. Wedneſday evening, Sept. 10, 1729, during evening prayers, M. Roger Campagnoll, a gentleman of reſpectable connections in France, abruptly entered, and immediately diſcharged two piſtols at the Rev. Mr. Taylor, who was in the deſk repeating the ſervice: one of the bullets grazed his ſurplice, but another unhappily took place in the body of Mr. Williams, farrier, of Bedfordbury, who ſat in a pew near the prieſt, and dangerouſly wounded him. The congregation, greatly alarmed, fled from the church; but a ſturdy carman reſolutely proceeded to ſecure the maniac which he could not effect without a ſevere encounter, and greatly bruiſing the unhappy man, particularly on the head. At a ſubſequent examination of M. Campagnoll by Juſtice Bourk, he was found to be the ſon of M. C. governor of Breſt, that he had then been about ſeven months in England, was previouſly rather diſordered in his intellects, and that having been cheated of 1381. by his landlord, a Hugonot, reſident near the Seven Dials, his mind became a chaos, where revenge predominating, he had not ſufficient diſcrimination to diſtinguiſh his victim, and conſequently fired his piſtols within a church at a clergyman whom he had never ſeen before.

After his commitment to Newgate, M. Campagnoll endeavoured to hang himſelf with his garters in the Chapel; but, being prevented, he faſtened himſelf within his room, and when the door was forced open he was found eating part of a bottle pounded into fragments, with bread. I am not acquainted with the ſubſequent fate of this lunatick.

Letters patent iſſued by James I. and Charles I. conveyed an acre of land, with the buildings on it, ſituated near the King's Mews, to the pariſh of St. Martin; the vacant ground to be converted into a burial-place, and the rents of the houſes to be applied to the relief of the poor. Thoſe habitations had decayed by 1701, and it was judged neceſſary to take them down. At the ſame period Hemming-row, adjoining this church-yard, was ſo extremely narrow, that carriages could not paſs each other. Thus circumſtanced, the vicar and churchwardens applied to the Legiſlature, for leave to take part of the land for widening the paſſage, and for the confirmation of the ſettlement of a free-ſchool and library, erected and endowed by the then Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Thomas Teniſon, when Biſhop of Lincoln, erected a chapel (the materials of which were given by a perſon of quality), a ſchool, and houſe for the maſter, who was to teach poor boys of the pariſh reading, writing, &c. on ground held by leaſe from Charles II.

Letters patent, iſſued Jan. 27, 4th William and Mary, conveyed the inheritance of a ſmall piece of land, containing 42 perches, for a term of 99 years, and another of 29 perches, at 20s. *per annum*, to the Biſhop, who afterwards transferred them to nine truſtees for the maintenance of the chapel, ſchool, &c. which adjoins the large and convenient workhouſe in Caſtle-ſtreet.

The following is the Report of a Committee appointed by the Houſe of Commons, 1715, to inſpect the poor-rates, &c. of the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

"The Committee, finding it a work of inſuperable difficulty to peruſe within any competent time all the books and accounts of the ſaid pariſhes, in ſuch manner as is neceſſary for the thorough information of this Houſe, have thought it more for the public ſervice to apply their endeavours principally to thoſe that relate to the maintenance of the poor; and becauſe the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields has been repreſented to the Committee as the moſt free from frauds and abuſes, and averred to be under the beſt regulation of any pariſh in London in reſpect to the government of the poor; the Committee, rather willing to propoſe

a good example for the imitation of others than deſirous of finding faults, have choſen to begin with that pariſh; and that they might be able to ſet ſuch matters as relate to the poor in as true a light as the ſhortneſs of the time would permit, they have peruſed ſeveral volumes of accounts, and have likewiſe endeavoured to get the beſt informations, *vivâ voce*, from perſons underſtanding and well acquainted with that pariſh, which hereafter may be of ſome uſe for proceedings in other pariſhes, when it ſhall be thought proper and ſeaſonable to go through with a work of this nature. But, becauſe the immediate interpoſition of this Houſe ſeems neceſſary to redreſs ſuch inveterate evils as have been complained of even in this pariſh, though repreſented to be under the beſt regulation, the Committee, in purſuance of the order of Thurſday laſt, have prepared a Report, as far as they have proceeded, which they have directed to be made as followeth:

"That the Committee finds that the maintenance appointed for the poor in the aforeſaid pariſh ariſes from the ſeveral funds following (part whereof are under the management of the churchwardens, and the reſt under that of the overſeers of the poor): *viz.* rates on houſes, commonly called the poor's rates, the royal bounty, and contributions on extraordinary occaſions, the fines, the collections at the church and chapel doors, the compoſition for illegitimate children, the annuities and legacies, the pariſh eſtate, the altar or offertory money at the church and chapels, the conviction money of ſwearers, the rents of the pews, the burying money, moneys ariſing from petitions to perſons of quality at Chriſtmas, the ſales of goods of poor people deceaſed, and ſeveral other ſmall receipts.

"It is not denied that part of the moneys ariſing from ſome of the aforeſaid heads is applicable to the uſe of the church, as to repairs when neceſſary, and ſeveral incidental charges; but the principal and original intention of theſe charities and funds being the maintenance of the poor, it may juſtly be expected that far the greater part ſhould be applied to ſo neceſſary and pious a uſe: but the Committee find the accounts of the diſtribution of theſe ſums in the books as to the charities and expences ſo mixed and confuſed between the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor, that it is a work of ſome time and pains to diſtinguiſh them. However, to enable the Committee to make a better computation of the whole yearly produce of the before-mentioned funds within the pariſh of St. Martin's, as alſo of the diſtribution of them, they ordered the accounts of the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor for the three years 1712, 1713, 1714, to be laid before them, thoſe for this current year 1715 not being made up till Eaſter, which, taking

taking for granted the truth of the books and reckonings delivered in, they find to ſtand thus: [Then follow the accounts of the three years; that of 1714 will be ſufficient for my purpoſe.]

"1714, Collected 3,414l. 13s.; arrears 351l. 3s.

	£.	s.	d.
The rates on houſes, commonly called the poor's rates —	3765	16	0
The royal bounty — — —	100	0	0
The fines — — — —	128	1	0
The collections at the church and chapel doors —	23	19	2
The compoſition for baſtards — —	154	7	0
The annuities — — — —	33	4	0
The pariſh eſtate — — —	481	14	0
The altar or offertory money at the church and chapels	416	19	8¾
The conviction money of ſwearers, &c. — —	30	18	0
The rent of pews and ſeats — — —	211	9	3
Burying money — — —	413	5	6
Monies ariſing from petitions to perſons of quality at Chriſtmas	43	10	6
The ſales of goods of poor people deceaſed — —	9	9	10
By more in ſeveral ſmall receipts — —	9	3	8
	5831	16	9¾

"There is, beſides the abovementioned, an extraordinary collection of voluntary charities from door to door, uſually once every year, which, according to the beſt information the Committee can get, may amount, one year with another, in this pariſh, to near 100l. *per annum*; the extraordinary collection for this laſt Chriſtmas being about 130l.; but of theſe no manner of account is given in, the moneys being both collected and diſtributed by the collectors without controul; however, this ought to be added to the ſums above particularized, as part of the poor's maintenance yearly.

"It is farther to be obſerved, that the money raiſed by collections for the charity ſchools, whether at ſermons preached for that purpoſe, or otherwiſe, is not comprehended in the articles for orphans; neither are the receipts or diſburſements upon that ſcore taken notice of in any of theſe accounts; but ſuch charities are likewiſe

likewiſe over and above all thoſe before mentioned. The diſtribution of the aforeſaid ſum in groſs for 1714, was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Churchwardens' accounts — —	1834	8	2½
Overſeers accounts under the three heads following	£.	s.	d.
To orphans — — —	820	0	0
To penſioners — — —	1218	16	10
To caſual poor and other extraordinary diſburſements	1876	16	4
	3915	13	2

"The obſervations which the Committee made on theſe accounts were theſe:

"That there are very great ſums of money rated and collected yearly in this pariſh for the uſe of the poor: that, the books being filled with great multitudes of names, and of ſums diſtributed at ſeveral times to perſons carrying thoſe names, it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh which were fictitious, and which were real; but the moſt part muſt be taken upon truſt.

"Several material objections were made to the largeneſs of the ſums in the articles of the orphans and penſionary poor: and it is in this article principally that the Committee is of opinion, the publick may be more than ordinarily impoſed on; ſeveral ſmall articles being blended into this under the name of Extraordinaries, to make it appear the greater.

"That the purchaſes of houſes or land called part of the pariſh eſtate, which is thought to belong more immediately to the repairs of the church, are made with the poor's money; and moſt of the extraordinary expences of the pariſh are deducted out of the ſaid money.

"That the arrears of the poor's rates amounting yearly to a great ſum, and in theſe before mentioned three years to 1187l. 14s. 6d. are given in as deſperate, and totally loſt to the pariſh; whereas, upon peruſal of the books of arrears by the Committee, it appeared that many perſons named therein were very ſufficient, and of quality and reputation; and that from ſome of them the arrears had been demanded; ſo that the Committee has grounds to believe ſeveral of them may have been collected, though never brought to account afterwards. What confirmed the Committee in this opinion is, that they having ſummoned Peter Hill, formerly an overſeer of the poor in the ſaid pariſh, he being examined by the Committee, teſtified that in the year 1698 there was a ſurplus of 300l. in the Overſeers' hands for that year, above what maintained the poor; and which, as the law

law directs, ought to have been paid into the hands of the ſubſequent Overſeers, but was by a majority of St. Martin's Veſtry voted to be paid into their hands: and that in the year 1699 the ſaid Hill being then one of the Overſeers, there did likewiſe remain in his and his partner's hands an overplus of about 220l. which he the ſaid Hill would have paid over to the ſucceeding Overſeers; but his partner oppoſing the ſame, and the Veſtry taking cognizance of their diſpute, did, notwithſtanding all the oppoſition he could make to ſo illegal a practice, by majority of voices, oblige him to pay the ſaid 220l. to them, and not to the ſucceeding Overſeers, as he hath been ſince informed he might by law have done without their conſent or approbation. And the ſaid Hill farther ſaid, that he being afterwards in the year 1705 required to pay his proportion of the arrears of an additional aſſeſſment made in the ſaid pariſh for the maintenance of the poor for four or five years before, and refuſing to pay the ſame becauſe that additional charge was unneceſſarily laid; he knowing of the aforeſaid great ſurpluſages, which would have ſaved the additional aſſeſſment, if thoſe ſums had been applied as the law directs, Mr. Price, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. Thell, the then Churchwardens and Veſtrymen of St. Martin's pariſh, with a Conſtable, two Collectors, and a Beadle of a diſtant ward, did diſtrain a ſilver pepper box out of his houſe, and detained the ſame till he had paid his proportion to the ſaid additional aſſeſſment. Alſo that ſeveral of his neighbours were frightened into payment of the ſaid aſſeſſments, under the apprehenſion of the like diſtreſſes; being ſummoned to the Veſtry, and there threatened to have their goods ſeized if they did not pay, by which means great ſums were raiſed out of the deficiencies of the poor's rates for ſeveral years after the books were delivered up wherein they returned ſuch as inſolvent. That, although the French inhabitants and ſome Diſſenters from the Church of England pay their ſhare of the poor's rates and other collections, yet they receive nothing out of it towards the maintenance of their own poor, but do it themſelves.

"As to the Altar or offertory money, the Committee cannot but obſerve that the methods uſed in St. Martin's pariſh for collecting Sacrament money is ſuch as is liable to great frauds; being without cheque or controul, and, according to the confeſſion of the Churchwardens themſelves, wholly left to the diſcretion of ſuch as collect it, and thoſe they pretend ſometimes to account to; whereby there is reaſon to believe this great and ſignal piece of Chriſtian charity, offered to God for the ſole uſe of the poor at the times of the moſt ſolemn devotion, is (notwithſtanding

ſtanding the directions given by the Rubrick, which orders, that the money givne at the Offertory ſhall be diſpoſed of to ſuch pious and charitable uſes as the miniſter and churchwardens ſhall think fit; wherein if they diſagree, it ſhall be diſpoſed of as the Ordinary ſhall appoint) diverted from its primitive uſe and deſignation, and turns to the private profit of thoſe who ought to be moſt exemplary to others for piety and charity.

"The Committee further takes notice, that, conſidering the multitude of communicants at St. Martin's church upon the ſcore of qualifying themſelves for employments, and the frequency of ſacraments there (being every Sunday), the account given in of the Offertory-money does not ſeem to riſe in a juſt proportion; and they are confirmed the rather of this opinion, becauſe Charles Medlycot, eſq. a juſtice of the peace, and veſtryman of the ſaid pariſh, avers, and is ready to teſtify upon oath, that Jeremiah Roſe, churchwarden for 1714, did aſſure him upon his enquiry, that the Offertory-money for St. Martin's church alone, excluſive of the Chapel, amounted that year to above 400l.; and John Bignall, one of the veſtrymen, and formerly churchwarden of the ſaid pariſh, affirmed to the Committee, that the ſaid Jeremiah Roſe had at another time confeſſed to him, that the Offertory-money of St. Martin's church for 1714 amounted to 400l.; notwithſtanding which, the ſaid Roſe, forgetting himſelf, has in the account now delivered in reckoned the Offertory-money of 1714 to amount to no more than 344l. 6s. 3d.

"That the money ariſing from the rents of the pews in *Trinity chapel* do fully maintain the ſaid chapel in every reſpect: and as to the Offertory-money, it was diſpoſed of without controul as at St. Martin's church; and that all other emoluments whatſoever, ariſing from the Eaſter offerings, chriſtenings, marriages, and burials there, as well as the balances of the Offertory-money, are paid to the vicar.

That there is 30l. *per annum* charged as rent paid for *Oxenden chapel*, which the Committee conceives might and ought to be paid out of the rent of the pews, ſeveral of which are not let by reaſon of the high rent demanded for them. That the collections and diſtributions of all extraordinary and voluntary charities do wholly depend upon the honeſty of the collectors, who are generally the diſtributors of the ſame, and are uſually the ſame ſet of men named and appointed by John Eddridge, clerk of St. Martin's veſtry, and principal agent of the ſaid pariſh, who makes up and keeps the books, and inſtructs the churchwardens and overſeers in the methods taken by their predeceſſors, or fit to be followed by them.

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"The Committee having carefully examined the ſaid Eddridge what thoſe caſual poor were on whom ſuch great ſums were yearly expended, could get no good account from him of them; ſometimes, he ſaid, they were like as ſettled poor, though not entered upon the penſions; ſometimes that they were ſuch as had received ſome misfortune accidentally in the pariſh: and being farther demanded whether he had the warrants from juſtices of the peace for relieving ſuch poor according to the ſtatute, he ſaid he had; but when his books were produced to that intent, he could not ſhew ſo much as one ſingle inſtance ſatisfactory to the Committee: that the ſaid Eddridge, over and above his ſtanding ſalary, raiſed in the ſaid three years great ſums out of the ſaid poor's and pariſh money, amounting to above 832l. excluſive of what he receives upon account of the ſurveyors and ſcavengers, which, upon peruſal of ſeveral particular accounts of his, did clearly appear to the Committee to be unreaſonable, if not fraudulent; which accounts are ready to be produced to this Houſe whenever they ſhall be called for; whereby it may appear how neceſſary a perſon this ſaid Eddridge is to the governing part of the ſaid pariſh, when ſuch accounts ſhall be ſuffered to paſs: that the veſtry of St. Martin's pariſh, at leaſt the acting part of it, is compoſed of ſuch as have been churchwardens themſelves, it being the cuſtom when a churchwarden goes out of his office to elect him a veſtryman; theſe ſtate the accounts of all ſucceeding churchwardens and overſeers, and elect all veſtrymen; ſo that, ſhould once any corruption get in, it is ſcarce poſſible it can otherwiſe be remedied than by the authority of this Houſe; that whatever is wanting for the uſe of the church, ſuppoſing the accounts of quantities and qualities to be fairly given in, is bought at the worſt hand, and paid for at extravagant rates, becauſe the perſons who furniſh their goods or their work are for the moſt part ſuch as have been churchwardens and veſtrymen; of which the Committee had ſeveral inſtances produced. Some Extracts out of the churchwardens and overſeers books of accounts for the years 1712, 1713, 1714, being ſuch only as are delivered in and owned by the ſaid churchwardens, &c. are here inſerted, in order to give this Houſe a ſpecimen of the whole, to which no material anſwers or objections were made by the churchwardens."

The laſt year, 1714, will be ſufficient for our purpoſe.

	£.	s.	d.
"Paid Mrs. Mayor to quit her houſe *(in order that Mr. Roſe the churchwarden might take it)* — — —	10	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Paid for the repairs of the ſaid houſe, by *ditto*, churchwarden, *for his own uſe*, — — — — —	100	0	0
Spent by *ditto* on ſeveral veſtrymen and overſeers, at ſeveral taverns, and couched in ſeveral articles, — — —	72	0	0
Spent by *ditto*, at *one* dinner at the Mulberry-garden —	49	13	4
Paid by *ditto*, for Sacrament wine (out of which a great part was drank in the veſtry) — — —	90	0	0
Paid Mr. Braman, upholſterer, the preſent churchwarden, for an unneceſſary ſkreen, not worth half the money, 81. 15s.; and for two hours uſe of ſome dirty ſtriped hangings 21. His whole bill is 441.; bought of himſelf, and paid by Mr. Roſe.			
To Mr. Eddridge, clerk of the veſtry, his ſalary *per annum*, 10l.; paid ditto for examining the ſettlements of ſome poor, —	115	0	0
Paid for a draught on a ſheet of paper of a ſpot of ground (which any builder or bricklayer would have done for 4d.) — —	5	7	6
New caſting ſome bells, paid yet only in part, — —	150	0	0
Spent at the King's entry, on Dr. Lancaſter and ſome Juſtices, —	3	15	0
Paid miniſters aſſiſting Mr. Griſdale, the reader: ſpent on two dinners,	6	9	2
Spent at a tavern going to Hicks'-hall about a baſtard child, —	2	7	0
For 62 dozen of candles burnt in the church in 3 months, although the burials find their own candles, — — —	20	8	4

"The account out of which this laſt ſpecimen is taken is averred by Roſe, then churchwarden, to be the beſt and moſt modeſt that has yet been delivered in by any churchwarden of that pariſh. The Committee finds upon examination that the expences and diſburſements of the churchwardens and overſeers given in for the three before-mentioned years, excluſive of all charities to the poor, amount to 5448l. 10s. 4½d. being almoſt one whole year's revenue of the pariſh, in three years' time, whereof the Committee conceives two-thirds might be ſaved.

"Mr. Griſdale, clerk of St. Martin's church, being ſent for, and his books of burials being peruſed for the three laſt years, the Committee obſerved that the proportion of children buried far exceeds that of men and women; and, being examined touching the ſame, ſaid that, one year with another, there was about 1200 chriſtenings, and that above three-fourths of thoſe die every year, which he could not attribute to

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any thing unleſs the air of St. Martin's pariſh was more unwholeſome than that of other pariſhes; he farther took notice that the burials in the months of December and January laſt, being the moſt rigorous part of the winter, were twice as many as was uſual in other months, and, according to the liſt given in, amount to 97 of the caſual poor not reckoning others.

"The Committee have taken theſe accounts of collections and diſtributions *de bene eſſe* according as they were delivered in; but, ſhould either of theſe prove untrue, the abuſes complained of will be much the greater; and, by ſeveral inſtances already diſcovered, the Committee finds reaſon to doubt of the truth of many of them. The penſioners or ſettled poor are given in at 1200 l. and 1300 l. *per annum* for the laſt three years; and multitudes of names are entered in the books which the Committee could find no method of comptrolling, much leſs that other vaſt article of the caſual poor, amounting to between 1800 l. and 1900 l. *per annum*; notwithſtanding all which real or pretended diſtributions, the begging poor about the ſtreets in this pariſh are obſerved to be as numerous as ever. The orphans are given in a diſtinct article from that of pariſh nurſe children and baſtards, which are comprehended under that of caſual poor, and amount to a great ſum yearly, namely, to 800 l. The Committee has had no time to enquire into the particulars of other pariſhes; but have received the following information in general:

"That in many pariſhes, notwithſtanding that the poor's rates amount to a very great tax, yet, under pretences that there is not ſufficient levied for the poor's uſe in the four quarters, they raiſe more money, which improperly they call five, ſix, nay even *ſeven quarters* ſome years, which comes to near as much as a land-tax at 2 s. per pound.

"That the money lately collected by voluntary contributions upon account of the exceſſive cold winter, in order to the immediate relief of the poor, has not been diſtributed in purſuance of the ſaid charitable intention; but, in many pariſhes, remains undiſtributed to this day, ſome being carried into the Chamber of London, from whence it is not eaſily to be retrieved within any competent time; ſo that multitudes of poor which ought to have been relieved have ſtarved to death during this moſt rigorous winter; and this may appear by the large increaſe in the bills of mortality about that time.

"That a great many poor infants and expoſed baſtard children are inhumanly ſuffered to die by the barbarity of nurſes, eſpecially pariſh nurſes, who are a ſort of people void of commiſeration or religion, hired by the churchwardens to take off a

burthen from the pariſh at the cheapeſt and eaſieſt rates they can; and theſe know the manner of doing it effectually, as by the burial books may evidently appear, according to Mr. Griſdale's own obſervation. That the increaſe of ſtrange beggars, cripples, luſty idle men and women, vagabonds, blind people, pretended and real mad folks and ſuch like, is altogether owing to the negligence of thoſe who ſhould remedy it, and of the other pariſh officers, who take no due care to purge their ſeveral pariſhes of ſuch ſort of vagrants, but connive at them on purpoſe that ſuch appearing objects of charity may give a fair pretence to theſe yearly exorbitant collections of all kinds; this kind of beggars receive little or no ſettled pariſh alms, but live upon what they can extort by their cries and importunities in the ſtreets and at coach ſides, and what they thus get they are generally obliged to ſpend at ſome tipling-houſe kept by the beadles, who have good ſalaries allowed them, or their friends and relations, who ſell unwholeſome ſpirits, which carry off multitudes of them every year."

In conſequence of this Report, the Houſe reſolved that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better regulating ſelect veſtries within the cities of London, Weſtminſter, &c.

Rent-charge for the poor 1761, 87,180l.

Scavengers' rates *per annum*, 870l.

In the above computation is included the rack-rent of the ſeveral houſes in Scotland-yard, Whitehall, the Mews, and the Friery, St. James, which do not pay any thing to the ſcavengers rate.

The pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields was rated to the full rack-rent; but many other pariſhes were rated only at three fourths, one half, or ſome other proportion of the rack-rent; and by a particular act of Parliament, paſſed in the 23d year of the reign of King George II. intituled, "An act for making a better and more effectual proviſion for the relief of the poor, for the cleanſing of the ſtreets, and for keeping a nightly watch within the ſaid pariſh," the care of cleanſing the ſtreets is committed to the veſtry of the pariſh.

ST.

ST. PAUL'S, COVENT-GARDEN.

HAVING given ſuch particulars as related excluſively to St. Martin's, it will be neceſſary to explain why this diſtrict was ſeparated from the parent pariſh; which will appear from the following extracts:

"A patent granted to John earl of Bedford, and Lord Privy Seal, per bill. Dom. Regis, of the gift of the Covent or Convent-garden, lying in the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, near Charing-croſs, with 7 acres called Long-acre, of the yearly value of 61. 6s. 8d., parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late Duke of Somerſet, to have to him and to his heirs, reſerving a tenure to the King's Majeſty in *ſocage*, and not in *capite*. Dated March 1552." *Original Minutes of the Privy Council.*

Francis Earl of Bedford granted a leaſe, dated at his manſion-houſe in the Strand, March 10, 1631, to John Powell, of the county of Eſſex, clerk; Edward Palmer, of St. Andrew's Holborn, London; and John Barnard, of London (he having let to the ſaid Barnard's father all the piece or parcel of ground of the ſaid Earl's paſture called Covent-garden and Long-acre, one of them lying on the South ſide of a parcel of ground then intended for a new church-yard, 180 feet in length, for 34 years, at 17l. and 6d. *per annum*). Palmer erected nine tenements on this ground.

The new church, or, more properly ſpeaking, chapel, alluded to was the preſent St. Paul's, expreſſly erected by the Earl to accommodate the inhabitants he had determined ſhould occupy Convent-garden and its neighbourhood, as rapidly as he could let the ground, and the leſſees build on it. Strange, that a fifth of London ſhould have been erected by this family within two centuries!

The Earl is ſaid to have told Inigo Jones he wiſhed to have as plain and convenient a ſtructure as poſſible, and but little better than a barn; to which the architect replied, he would build a barn for him, but that it ſhould be the handſomeſt in England.

"At

" At Whitehall, April 6, 1638, preſent, &c. &c. Whereas his Majeſty being this day preſent in Council, the Earl of Bedford, according to former directions, appeared perſonally at the board, as alſo Mr. Bray, vicar of the pariſh church of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the dioceſe of London, at which time a certain petition ſigned by the hands of above 100 of the inhabitants of Covent-garden, near the Strand, was, by his Majeſty's command, read at the board, in *hæc verba*: 'That in regard the pariſh church of St. Martin's in the Fields nigh London was formerly too little for the antient inhabitants, it pleaſed the Right Hon. Earl of Bedford, among the many new buildings in the Convent-garden (being within the ſaid pariſh) to intend and erect one of them for a church, fit for the frame and ſtructure to be parochial, whither the new inhabitants, without trouble of the other, might reſort for their ſervice to God.

'That, notwithſtanding all willingneſs, as they conceive, in the right Rev. Dioceſan, the ſaid building (by occaſion of ſome different propoſitions between the ſaid Earl and Mr. Bray, the preſent vicar of the ſaid pariſh-church) hath ſome years hitherto remained unconſecrated, and without any ſettled courſe for ſuch an able preaching miniſter therein as the place is known to require; although, with another increaſe to the ſaid vicar, there may be a competent maintenance allowed out of the church-duties ariſing from the new pariſhioners, whereunto his ſaid Lordſhip, as your petitioners underſtand, will be pleaſed upon ſome terms to add out of his own revenue.

'Your petitioners, hoping that the ſaid Earl and Mr. Bray ſhall readily ſubmit themſelves to your Lordſhips' wiſdom and juſtice, humbly pray, for the honour of God and the good of your petitioners' own ſouls, that your Lordſhips will be pleaſed to appoint when the ſaid Earl and Mr. Bray ſhall ſome time attend this honourable board; and that your Lordſhips' will, upon hearing them, ſo order their differences, that the ſaid intended church may forthwith be conſecrated, and a preaching miniſter there ſettled, with a competent conſtant proviſion to be ſupplied between them. And, &c.'

" The contents of which petition and matter therein deſired, his Majeſty was then graciouſly pleaſed ſhould be taken into conſideration; and accordingly required the ſaid Earl and the vicar of St. Martin's church to expreſs the ſtate of ſuch difference between them, which, as is ſignified in the ſaid petition, had ſo long occaſioned the ſaid building erected and intended for a church to remain unconſecrated; and conſequently, that the petitioners and others the ſaid inhabitants were not

not as yet provided for the cure of their ſouls with a preaching miniſter, as originally was intended, and by them was deſired.

"Whereupon the Earl of Bedford ſhewing to his Majeſty that he, having at his own proper charge erected ſuch a fabrick for a church as aforeſaid, as alſo a convenient dwelling-houſe for ſuch eccleſiaſtical perſon as ſhould officiate divine ſervice in the ſaid church; having moreover reſolved to give freely the ground on which that fabrick for a church and dwelling-houſe are founded, being of his own inheritance, to thoſe uſes aforeſaid, and alſo 100l. *per annum* for the better maintenance of the miniſter out of his own revenues: for theſe reaſons he did conceive that in common courſe, and in all equity, he might be admitted and allowed to be the patron, and to have the preſentation of the church, and to nominate ſuch clerk as ſhould have the charge and benefit of that place; but that the ſame had been oppoſed by Mr. Bray, the preſent vicar of that pariſh beforeſaid; and that thereupon the accompliſhing of the work was hindered and delayed. Whereupon Mr. Bray humbly returned anſwer, whereas the Convent garden, houſes therein and near adjoining, of late erection, and on new foundations, were all within the precincts of his ſaid pariſh of St. Martin's, and conſequently the cure of ſouls there (as he conceived) did lie upon him; and that the new intended church, when it ſhould be conſecrated, could not without an expreſs act of parliament be made parochial, but muſt remain as a chapel of eaſe under the mother church of St. Martin, in which reſpect he hath inſiſted to have the placing and nominating of a curate there; and for his maintenance was willing to allow the ſum of 100 marks *per annum*.

His Majeſty, after mature debate and deliberation had at the Board as touching the premiſes, finding that legally the new-intended church in Convent-garden could not be made parochial, but muſt remain as a chapel of eaſe under the pariſh church of St. Martin, until by act of Parliament it were made parochial; in his moſt princely goodneſs and wiſdom, commending the good work and bountiful diſpoſition of the ſaid Earl towards the ſaid church and miniſter thereof, and deſiring that all contentment ſhould be given to the ſaid Earl that might ſtand with law, did at the inſtant give his royal and forerunning aſſent that the ſaid intended church ſhould hereafter be made parochial, when a Parliament ſhould be holden, and an act prepared for that purpoſe, and that the ſaid Earl, and his heirs for ever, ſhould hereby be fully and legally intitled to the preſentation and patronage of the ſame; and in the mean time, according as law requireth, the ſaid church

of

of Convent garden ſhould remain as a chapel of eaſe unto the pariſh church of St. Martin, and the nomination and placing of a curate there ſhould remain and belong unto Mr. Bray, and his ſucceſſors, vicars of the ſaid church. And whereas the ſaid Mr. Bray did expreſſly declare, that he would allow the ſum of 100 marks by the year for the maintenance of ſuch curate there as aforeſaid; the ſaid allowance was by his Majeſty well approved, and ordered accordingly.

"But as touching the dwelling-houſe erected by the Earl of Bedford, and the 100l. *per annum* deſigned for the better maintenance of a preaching miniſter in the intended church, it was by his Majeſty appointed that the Earl ſhould, for his voluntary bounty and devotion to the ſervice of God therein ſhewed, as alſo the heirs of the Earl from time to time, have power to elect and place ſuch a preacher there as he ſhall like beſt, the ſame being firſt allowed by the Lord Biſhop of the dioceſe to be a man duly qualified and conformable to the doctrine and diſcipline of the Church of England. Unto which his Majeſty's pleaſure and expreſs command in all the premiſes the Earl and Mr. Bray ſubmitting, his Majeſty did laſtly order, that the dedication and conſecration of the intended church of Covent-garden and ground thereof ſhould with all convenient expedition be proceeded in.

"And that an act thereof ſhould be entered in the regiſter of Council, with this proviſo, that the 100l. *per annum*, and the uſe of the dwelling-houſe prepared for the miniſter, ſhould not be deemed to be any preſent or actual endowment of the church, nor to be otherwiſe binding to the Earl for the preſent, but remain as his yearly free gift and voluntary allowance to ſuch preacher, and to be of the ſame nature as the contribution of other inhabitants of Convent-garden, either for making up the full ſum of 100l. payment, if the Earl ſhall not like well to bear the whole charge thereof himſelf, or for the farther and better maintenance of the preacher as there ſhall be cauſe, until ſuch time as by act of parliament the church be made parochial, and the preſentation of the ſame legally eſtabliſhed to the Earl and his heirs, and the dwelling-houſe, and the 100l. ſettled then for ever upon the incumbent there."

Articles of agreement were entered into between the Earl, Mr. Bray, and the inhabitants of Convent-garden, in conſequence of the above proceedings of the King in Council; which provided,

That the limits of the chapel and chapelry ſhould extend 40 feet without the new or late brick wall of Convent-garden, including Bedford-houſe; and all the inhabitants within the limits were to repair to the chapel as to their proper

chapel

chapel where the cure of their ſouls was to be officiated, with ſeveral articles reſpecting the appointment of officers, receiving dues, and levying of rates.

The act of the Earl of Bedford's donation of the chapel, &c. in Convent-garden; extracted from the principal Regiſter of the Lord Biſhop of London.

"In the name of God, Amen. Know all men preſent and to come, that I Francis Earl of Bedford, for me and my heirs, have offered up, in memorial of the bleſſed Apoſtle St. Paul, all this plat or piece of ground, containing in length from the Eaſt towards the Weſt 251 feet, in breadth from the North part towards the South 145 feet and 3 inches; together with three ingrediencies or paſſages unto the ſame plat; one part whereof, leading out of the Weſt part of the ſaid plat or piece of ground from the Eaſt towards the Weſt, containeth in length 74 feet 3 inches; and the other, being on the North and South part of the ſaid plat, contains from the North towards the South in length 31 feet and an half, and in breadth 10 feet; being ſituated in the precinct called Convent-garden, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, upon one part whereof one ſtructure in the form of a church or chapel is erected and built at my charges, and the other is encloſed now with a brick wall, that the dead within the precinct of Convent-garden, and within one houſe commonly called Bedford-houſe, may be therein buried, together with the ſaid ſtructure in form of a church or chapel; and, by this my preſent writing, do dedicate unto Almighty God, to the end that the ſaid church or chapel and the ſaid plat or piece of ground may be conſecrated and applied for ſacred prayers, the preaching of the holy word, for the ſacraments and ſacramental adminiſtrations, and burying of the dead, to the uſe of the inhabitants in the precinct of Convent-garden, and within my houſe called Bedford houſe, for ever.

"In teſtimony whereof I have put my ſeal of arms to theſe preſents. Dated the 26th day of the month of September, anno Domini 1638, and in the year of the reign of our Lord Charles, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, the fourteenth. FRANCIS BEDFORD."

The Lords and Commons in Parliament aſſembled made an ordinance, in 1645, by which this diſtrict was ſeparated from the pariſh of St. Martin, and conſtituted a diſtinct and independent pariſh; and ſuch it remained till 1657, when an act paſſed to prevent the increaſe of buildings, in which a clauſe was inſerted, —that abated to William Earl of Bedford, and John and Edward Ruſſell, Eſqrs. ſons of Francis Earl of Bedford, 7000l. from the amount of the fines payable in conſequence of the act, in conſideration of the great expences of the family in the improvements in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden, and building the chapel.

After the Reſtoration, the above ordinance was reſcinded, as the act of an illegal power; and another, the firſt paſſed by the Parliament of Charles II. 1660, provided that the church and pariſh of St. Paul, Convent-garden, ſhould thenceforth be ſeparated from St. Martin's in the Fields; that the patronage ſhould be veſted in William Earl of Bedford, his heirs and aſſigns; and that the Rectors ſhould have perpetual ſucceſſion, with an income of 100 l. *per annum*, payable from three houſes in the ſquare of Covent garden; beſides which the three churchwardens are enabled to raiſe a certain ſum annually by a pound-rate, and to pay from it 150l. to the rector, 50 l. to the curate, 30 l. to the pariſh-clerk, and 20 l. each to the two ſextons. John Stacey, pariſh clerk, eſtimated the value of the living at 350 l. *per annum* in 1732.

Rectors.

Samuel Freeman, of Clare Hall, B. A. 1664; M. A. 1668; D. D. 1685; Dean of Peterborough, *circa* 1708. He publiſhed nine ſingle ſermons *.

Hon. and Rev. Lumley Lloyd. This gentleman publiſhed eight ſingle ſermons †. He was chaplain to the Duke and Ducheſs Dowager of Bedford; and petitioned the Houſe of Lords, unſucceſsfully, in 1724, for a writ of ſummons as heir-at-law to the Barony of Lumley.

Charles Fough, *circa* 1732; of Trinity College, Cambridge; M. A. 1754.

James Tatterſal, M. A. 1754; reſigned the ſame year, on obtaining the rectory of Streatham; and died Sept. 12, 1784, æt. 82.

John Craddock ‡, D. D. 1754; reſigned in 1757, on becoming Biſhop of Kilmore; Archbiſhop of Dublin 1772; died 1777.

Richard Bullock §, M. A. 1757, the preſent rector; who is alſo rector of Streatham.

* 1. On John i. 47. at a funeral, 1681; 2. 1 Theſſ. iv. 14. at the funeral of Sir Thomas Bludworth, 1682; 3. Pſ. xxxxiv. 13, 14. before the Lord Mayor, 1682; 4. Pſ. lxxzii. 6. at an aſſize, 1690; 5. Pſ. lxxxix. 21, 22. on November 5, 1690, before the Houſe of Commons; 6. 1 John v. 4. before the Queen, 1693; 7. Matt. xxv. 46. Spital, 1694; 8. 1 Cor. xv. 58. Spital, 1698; 9. 1 Cor. ix. 25. at the funeral of the firſt Duke of Bedford, 1700.

† 1. An Inauguration, Pſ. lx. 11. 2704; 2. On Chriſtian Charity, Heb. xii. 14. 1705; 3. Aſſize, Jer. xxx. 10. 1705; 4. Jan. 30, 1709, Luke xiii. 23; 5. Nov. 5, 1711, Pſ. cxxiv. 7; 6. Jan. 30, 1712, Luke xiii. 3; 7. Nov. 5, 1712, Iſa. viii. 10; 8. On the Acceſſion of King George I. Matth. xxii. 21.

‡ Publiſhed a Sermon from 1 Cor. i. 22, 23. againſt the Moral Philoſopher, 1739; Before the Houſe of Commons 1752, 1 Pet. ii. 16; On the Faſt for the Earthquake, 1758, Jer. vi. 8.

§ Rector of Drayton in Cambridgeſhire, and St. Andrew Leyham, Suffolk. He publiſhed a Sermon preached at the School feaſt at Market Stortford 1754.

The

The CHURCH

was burnt Sept. 17, 1795, through the culpable careleſsneſs of certain plumbers who were employed in repairing the roof and turret. When the flames were at their height, the portico and maſſy pillars made a grand ſcene, projected before a back ground of liquid fire, which raged with ſo much uncontrouled fury that not a fragment of wood in or on the walls eſcaped deſtruction.

As the interior is conſiderably altered in conſequence of the above accident, it may not perhaps be improper to introduce a deſcription of it from the New View of London, 1708, 8vo.

"Length of the church is 99 feet, breadth 48, altitude about 38.

"As to the nature and order of the building, the walls are of brick rendered over (ſtuccoed), but the quoins are ſtone, ruſtick work; their roof within is flat, painted, of the Ionick order, but ſomewhat decayed. It is covered with pantiles, which, together with the gable end, extends ſeveral feet Eaſtward from the Eaſt end of the upright walls of the church, and is ſupported with ſtrong ſtone columns of the Tuſcan order, conſtituting a piazza (portico), where the poll is often taken for parliament men for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter.

"The church has three ailes, and is paved with ſtone; and there are handſome windows of the Tuſcan order; but, though the church is broad, there are no pillars that ſupport the roof. As to its ornament and finiſhing, it is wainſcoted (about the chancel 8 foot high) with deal, and pewed with oak. The galleries extend on the South, Weſt, North, and Eaſt ſides of the church; which laſt very much obſtructs the view of the new altar-piece, which is adorned with eight fluted columns painted in imitation of porphyry, of the Corinthian order, and an entablature painted white, and veined. The inter-columns are the Commandments, done in black characters on white, under a Glory, environed with painted Cherubim within an alcove, and theſe between two Seraphim carved. Above all which is an arch, with the Queen's arms on the key-piece, between two handſome vaſes, and all under a painted feſtoon curtain extending on part of the roof ſo as ſuppoſed to let fall before the whole. Two handſome figures, deſigned, I ſuppoſe, for portraits of Apoſtles, are in the windows at the Eaſt end, ſtanding on pedeſtals, well painted on the glaſs, with theſe characters, "Edward Parr, 1695;" and the window on the North ſide of the chancel is adorned with other deviſes painted alſo on the glaſs; and near this a ſpacious picture of Charles I. with angels, adorned with twiſted columns, &c. and the jambs of the windows in the chancel are alſo embelliſhed with painted Cherubim, incenſe pots, leaves, &c.

"And oppoſite to the ſaid picture and window on the North-ſide is a triumphal arch on the South ſide of the chancel, whereon is placed the Queen's arms, carved, gilt, and depicted. At the Weſt end of the church within is a dial, and another without at the Eaſt end of the church with this motto:

"Ex hoc momento pendat Eternitas."

which has been removed from the tympan of the pediment of the portico to the turret at the Weſt end ſince the church was rebuilt."

Bagford mentions in his MS. that St. Paul's contained two portraits of St. Paul in painted glaſs by Edward Parr, with the King's arms, and thoſe of the Earl of Bedford. The North ſide then ſupported a large portrait of Charles I. painted by Sir Peter Lely, who was buried in the church near a white marble monument, erected to his memory, adorned with his buſt, winged infants, fruits, foliage, volutes, &c. and thus inſcribed "Hic ſitus eſt Petrus Lelius. In Angliâ famâ et divitiis crevit; primus ſcilicet in arte pictoriâ magiſter ille, ſecundus erit qui feliciùs imitabitur. mirè tabellas animavit, quibus pretium longè hinc diffita ſtatuent ſæcula; ipſe interim digniſſimus, cui ſtatua decernatur quâ ejus in ſeros nepotes referatur gloria.

Obiit Nov. 30, { ætatis ſuæ 63, / Salut. 1680."

It is obſerved in the Weekly Journal of April 22, 1727, that "The Right Honourable the Earl of Burlington, out of regard to the memory of the celebrated Inigo Jones, and to prevent our countrymen being expoſed for their ignorance, has very generouſly been at the expence of 300 or 400 l. to reſtore the portico of Covent garden church, now one of the fineſt in the world, to its primitive form; it is ſaid it once coſt the inhabitants about twice as much to ſpoil it."

Simplicity is carried to the very extreme in the preſent church. The walls are perfectly plain, the cornice perfectly correct, and the cieling perfectly flat, containing a nimbus in the centre, and two or three huge geometrical figures, which cannot poſſibly be called ornaments.

The Altar-piece within an arcade conſiſts of four Corinthian pilaſters, an entablature, and pediment, with the three uſual tablets, two medallions, a Glory encircling the crown of thorns, and a chalice; on the pediment are two vile imitations of Angels. Neither organ-caſe nor pulpit are worth notice.

Monuments.

Hid from obſervation, over the South-weſt ſtaircaſe, a tablet, with Britannia pointing to "The Britiſh Conſtitution founded by Wiſdom is ſupported by Concord."—"To the memory of John Bellamy, the Whig Club of England, of which

which he was the father, inſcribe this monument. The principles of the Society, inſtituted to ſupport the Conſtitution of our anceſtors, he maintained with ſteadineſs and zeal; the benignity of his manners promoted the union which gave them force. Ob. Sep. 29, 1794, ætatis 63."

On the oppoſite wall, and in a ſimilar obſcure ſituation, a female writing with an inſcription beneath, as follows: "To Edward Hall, M. D. who, venerating the Conſtitution as eſtabliſhed, and to be maintained by the people, was an original member of the Whig Club of England, and acted as the Secretary from its inſtitution to his deceaſe. That Society, with gratitude for his ſervices, erect this monument. He died Jan. 2, 1798, aged 48 years."

On the North wall a plain tablet, to Elizabeth Stephens, 1761, aged 64. Thomas Stephens, 1775, 75. Sarah his ſecond wife, 1803, aged 80.

On Auguſt the 1ſt, 1798, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the Biſhop of London, attended by the Archdeacon of St. Paul's and Dr. Bullock the rector, entered the Eaſt door of this church, where he gave a benediction, and proceeded to the high altar. The church was thronged with all the ſuperior ranks in the pariſh. At half paſt 11, his Lordſhip proceeded to the ſolemn duties of the Conſecration, which he read with a very audible voice and manner. The reſponſes were accompanied by the organ. The Church-ſervice was given by Mr. Emery. In the courſe of the ſervice, the old 100th Pſalm was admirably ſung by the children, accompanied by tenor voices, and the full harmony of Calcott upon the organ. Dr. Bullock preached the Conſecration-ſermon from 19th St Luke—*My houſe is the houſe of prayer.* The learned Preacher took an opportunity to paint, in the moſt lively colours, the excellence of the Society lately eſtabliſhed, formed and headed by the Biſhop of London, for the due and ſolemn obſervation of the Sabbath day, and for the general reformation of manners. After ſervice, Mr. Calcott performed a Voluntary.

The church is fitted up with a beautiful ſimplicity, the interior wainſcot of ſolid oak without any other ornaments.

The gates and railing which incloſe the Eaſt and Weſt ends of the churchyard deſerve every commendation; in ſhort they are worthy of the architect who deſigned the front of the Banqueting-houſe, Whitehall; within them are depoſited an incredible number of thoſe heroes, who ſtrut their hour and are heard no more, though not ſo much in the buſy ſtage of life as on the ſtages of Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres. Edwin, Macklin, and King, are the moſt recent eminent actors interred there.

In

In the month of December, 1717, died Marmaduke Conwaye, esq. who was buried at this church. He is said to have attained the extraordinary age of 108 years, and appears to have died through *mere old age*, sensible to the last moment. This gentleman attended the coronation of Charles I. in a military capacity, and continued a faithful soldier with his father in the cause of that unhappy monarch during the whole of the civil war, by which they lost an estate of 1000l. *per annum*. When the good fortune of Charles II. had restored him to the crown, Mr. Conwaye was treated with every mark of gratitude, and received several offices from the merry Monarch, who valued him besides for his skill in hawking, which amusement he pursued till within two years of his death, and he actually rode 8 miles sporting in the month of September preceding that event. His teeth are said to have been perfectly sound; and he had never been afflicted with serious illness.

Total rents 1761, 25,615l. Paid to the scavenger same year, 280l.

The number of houses in 1732 were 600; in 1800 there were 598, inhabited by 2202 males, and 2790 females.

ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.

After the Restoration of Charles II. the Western suburb of London increased so rapidly, that it was found absolutely necessary to imitate the example of the Earl of Bedford, by another division of the vast parish of St. Martin's. Henry Earl of St. Alban's, and other religiously-disposed persons, commenced this arduous undertaking, by erecting the present church of St. James, at the expence of 7000l. which they intended as a chapel of ease to the mother church; and as such they assigned it to trustees for the use of the inhabitants of the vicinity; and the consecration was solemnly performed July 13, 1684.

Charles II. signed a signet bill, May 20, 1684, which contained a grant of the reversion and inheritance of certain lands. This bill recites, that the Earl of St. Alban's possessed two parcels of ground in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, near Jermyn-street, for the term of 57 years, one of which was the site of a church, and parts of the other that of a cemetery, and ground for building leases, to be applied towards the maintenance of a minister; "and also, that parcel of ground whereon some stables and tenements were erected, 40 feet in front in Piccadilly, and

ard in depth 75 feet." The Earl poſſeſſing a houſe at the Eaſt end of the ground on which the church is ſituated; and wiſhing to pull it down, that a houſe for the miniſter might be built on the ſite, petitioned the King to grant the inheritance of the two pieces of land, the houſe, and that on which the ſtables; &c. ſtood to him and his heirs, for the above purpoſes. After the Earl's death, Lord Jermyn his nephew and heir renewed the requeſt with ſucceſs.

In the firſt year of the reign of James II. an act of Parliament was obtained, which enacted this diſtrict into a ſeparate pariſh, enabled the veſtry to build a rectorial reſidence, and to pay the rector 200l. *per annum*, the produce of lands purchaſed in mortmain, beſides all the dues previouſly payable to the vicar of St. Martin's from this portion of the pariſh. The abovementioned lands are the glebe of St. James, and improveable at the termination of ſucceſſive leaſes for 41 years by advanced rents, but without fines.

The patronage of the rectory was originally veſted in Thomas Lord Jermyn and his heirs, who were to have one turn, and the Biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, who were aſſigned two; but this arrangement has been ſubverted many years paſt by the conveyance of the temporal right to the Biſhops of London.

Rectors.

Portraits of ſeveral of the right reverend and reverend incumbents adorn the walls of the large and convenient veſtry-room. Thoſe are placed very high and conſequently are difficult to deſcribe more particularly than by ſaying, they are each repreſented in their appropriate veſtments, and appear generally to be very good pictures.

Thomas Teniſon, D. D. Archbiſhop of Canterbury. He was vicar of St. Martin's; and was inſtituted the firſt rector, under the act of Parliament, 1685.

Peter Birch, D. D. was the next rector; but of him there is no portrait.

William Wake, D. D. Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Charles Trimnell, D. D. Biſhop of Norwich *.

1709. Samuel Clarke †, D. D. died 1729.

* His farewell ſermon to this pariſh was publiſhed at the requeſt of the veſtry.

† Dr. Clarke was chaplain in ordinary to Queen Anne, and publiſhed 1709, a Sermon preached before the Houſe of Commons on the Thankſgiving-day for the Victory near Monſo. In the ſame year he obtained his degree of D. D. at Cambridge. His Theſes were, "That, upon the ſuppoſition of man's being a neceſſary agent, Revelation was invalidated," and "That there are no doctrines in the Chriſtian religion contrary to right." In 1711, he preached on the "Government of Paſſion" before the Queen.

Ap-

Applebee's Weekly Journal of Dec. 27, 1729, mentions a picture of Dr. Clarke, then recently painted, in Kenſington palace, under which was inſcribed,

"Samuel Clarke, D. D.
rector of St. James's, Weſtminſter;
in every part of uſeful knowledge and critical
learning perhaps without a ſuperior;
in all united certainly without an equal;
in his works the beſt defender of Religion;
in his practice the greateſt ornament of it;
in his converſation communicative; and in an uncommon
manner inſtructive;
in his preaching and writing ſtrong, clear, and calm;
in his life high in the eſteem of the great,
the good, and the wiſe;
in his death lamented by every friend to truth,
to virtue, and liberty.
He died May 17, 1729, in the 54th year of his age."

Robert Tyrwhit, D. D. reſigned 1733, on becoming a canon reſidentiary of St. Paul's; died 1742.

Thomas Secker, D. D. ſucceeded in May 1733; Biſhop of Briſtol 1734; of Oxford 1737; reſigned this rectory in 1750; obtained the Archbiſhopick of Canterbury 1758; and died Aug. 3, 1768.

Charles Moſs *, D. D. He reſigned this rectory in 1759, on ſucceeding to the rectory of St. George, Hanover Square.

Samuel Nicols, LL. D. 1759; Maſter of the Temple, and vicar of Northaw, Herts; died Nov. 11, 1763.

William Parker †, D. D. 1764; died 1802.

Gerrard Andrewes, M. A. 1802.

The following information is in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons 1695:

"The rector and veſtry, and the workmen creditors, repreſent to the Houſe, that by the act 1 James II. for erecting this church, power was given to raiſe 2000 l. for finiſhing the church then building, which was raiſed and paid; but

* See p. 232. He had been rector alſo of St. Andrew Underſhaft, in 1750.

† Of whom, ſee Gent. Mag. vol. LXXII. p. 694.

the

the ſum being inſufficient, the pariſh *then* owed principal and intereſt above 3000l. they begged permiſſion therefore to aſſeſs themſelves to that amount. From this it appears that St. James's coſt full 12,000 l.

" 1694. Sir Thomas Clarges and Henry Guy had a grant from the Crown, to them and their heirs and aſſigns for ever, in conſideration of 2498 l. 6 s. of ſeveral parcels of ground, meſſuages, houſes, tenements, and hereditaments, in the pariſhes of St. Martin and St. James (except the reſerved rents), with a power to convey parcel of the premiſes to truſtees for a burial-place to the pariſh of St. James, and to ſtand ſeiſed of the whole, except the burying-place, in truſt, for the uſes appointed by Sir William Pulteney's will, under the yearly rent of 6s. 8d.

The ſituation of St. James's church on the South ſide of Piccadilly, and on the North ſide of Jermyn-ſtreet, within a ſpacious area, is calculated for a better building. As a chapel of eaſe, it has ſuperior claims to approbation; but as a pariſh church for ſo ſplendid a neighbourhood, it is pitiful and diſgraceful. The walls, and even the tower, are of brick. What more need be ſaid of their deformity? The ſpire is one of the ſtrangeſt erections I recollect to have ſeen.

The interior is ſuperb, and of the Compoſite order; the galleries are complete entablatures ſupported by ſquare pillars; but the enrichments are Compoſite on Tuſcan columns. Twelve other pillars ſupport the great vault, which is much too large for the intervening arches; thoſe are very appropriately ornamented, and the ſmall vaults are very correct. The pannels are perfectly plain on the cieling.

The Sacrarium is extremely narrow, a mere arch, filled however with ſtuccoed figures.

The Eaſt wall contains a double Venetian window, under which is a Tuſcan altar-piece, with plain pilaſters and a circular pediment; but the intercolumniations contain ſome of the moſt wonderful carving in wood perhaps in the world. Taſte and elegance ſeems to be its leaſt merit; it is reality, it muſt be by Gibbons. The encloſure of the altar is of white marble, pierced between pedeſtals into rich ſcrolls.

The organ, elevated on a ſecond gallery, was the gift of Queen Mary, 1691; the caſe has nothing particular to recommend it.

The Font, of ſtatuary marble, has for the ſhaft the tree which bore the fatal apple, the Serpent twining round it, and offering the fruit to Eve, who with Adam reclines againſt it. The branches and foliage ſupport the baſin, fronted by reliefs of the baptiſm of the Saviour, and the Ark of Noah.

Magnificent draperies of crimſon velvet embroidered with gold, and trimmed with gold fringe, were preſented to the veſtry for the altar, pulpit, and reading-deſk, by the Prince of Wales, in 1738; and valued at 700l.

Monuments in the Sacrarium.

Lady Suſanna Lort has a neat tablet. She was daughter of John Earl of Clare, 1710, aged 70.

Gilbert Campbell, Eſq. A ſecond, not legible; and another, crowded with clumſy ornaments, to Henry Sidney, Earl of Romney, 1704, aged 63.

An open book of marble is inſcribed, "Sacred to the memory of James Dodſley, many years an eminent bookſeller in Pall-Mall. He died Feb. 19, 1797, aged 74. His body lies buried in this church. He was a man of a retired and contemplative turn of mind, though engaged in a very extenſive line of public buſineſs. He was upright and liberal in all his dealings; a friend to the afflicted in general, and to the poor of this pariſh in particular."

A pretty little tablet, "Prope jacet quod mortale fuit Aliciæ Young. Quam triſte ſui deſiderium placens uxor, mater pia, fœmina moribus, animoque et formâ prope ſingularis. In ipſo ætatis flore marito uni æque filia infelici partu abrepta, relinquit. Ut tibi, lector, nunquam eveniat ſcire Deum O. M. ora, quod ut ne hoſtibus quidem ſuis contingat oratis, qui dilectæ conjugi, amoris mortui memor, monumentum hoc luctui ſacrum poſuit, Edvardus Fernenſis in Hibernià epiſcopus. Vixit illa annos 20. Kalendis Julii 16, A. D. 1765, ſuos afflixit.

Another very like it is to Frederick William de la Rochfoucault, who fled from the perſecution in France 1687, ſignalized himſelf at the battle of the Boyne, was created Earl of Lifford, and died 1749, aged 82.

Theodore King, 1693.

Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, 1701, aged 50.

Lewis Oglethorpe, 1704 *.

An oval, to John Hewitt, Eſq. private ſecretary to James Viſcount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1783, aged 46.

* He was eldeſt ſon of Sir Theophilus and Lady Eleanor Oglethorp, of Weſtbrook, in Godelming; born 1680-1; repreſented Haſlemere in Parliament 1702; and ſerved under the Duke of Marlborough in the attack of Schellenburgh, where the Bavarians were routed, and where he received a wound, of which he died ſoon after, in the 24th year of his age, and was buried here with his father and mother. His brother was the well-known General Oglethorp. See Manning's Surrey, vol. I. p. 610.

Another

Another below is to Edward Hewitt, Eſq. merchant, 1794, aged 62.

A very beautiful mural tablet, of the Compoſite order, with emblems, to George Earl of Huntingdon, 1704, aged 26; with a very long Latin inſcription *.

A plain tablet, "In memory of Sir William Muſgrave, the 6th baronet of his family, ſon of Sir Richard Muſgrave by his wife Ann Hylton, of whom the trueſt encomium will be found in the following ſynopſis of his well-ſpent life. He was born at Hayton caſtle, in the pariſh of Aſtpatria, in the county of Cumberland, the 8th of Oct. 1735. After the uſual time ſpent in ſcholaſtic education (chiefly at Houghton le Spring in the county of Durham), he was entered of the Middle Temple April 7, 1753; ſucceeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his elder brother Sir Richard Muſgrave Hylton, June 1755; was called to be a barriſter of the law May 5, 1758; was married to Iſabella, daughter of William Lord Byron, and relict of Henry Earl of Carliſle, Dec. 10, 1759; was appointed one of the commiſſioners for managing the revenue of cuſtoms March 15, 1763; elected one of the fellows of the Royal Society March 14, 1774; and one of the fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, Nov. 12, 1778; appointed one of the Vice-preſidents of the Royal Society 1780; elected one of the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, to which he was alſo a benefactor, 1783; appointed one of the commiſſioners for auditing the public accounts, July 1785; appointed one of the Vice-preſidents of the Society of Antiquaries 1786; called to be a bencher of the Middle Temple, May 2, 1789; appointed reader of the Middle Temple, and afterwards elected treaſurer of the ſame 1795. Having filled all the above offices and employments with ability and integrity, he died, without iſſue, Jan. 3, 1800, ætatis ſuæ 65, and is depoſited in the vault oppoſite. This monument was erected by Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Muſgrave, the 7th Baronet, his only ſurviving brother."

"Near this place lie the remains of Mary Delany, daughter of Bernard Granville, Eſq. and niece of George Granville Lord Lanſdowne. She was married, firſt to Alexander Pendarves, of Roſcrow, in the county of Cornwall, Eſq.; and ſecondly, to Patrick Delany, D. D. dean of Down in Ireland. She was born the 14th of May, 1700, and died the 15th of April, 1788 †. She was a lady of ſingular ingenuity and politeneſs, and unaffected piety; thoſe qualities had

* Preſerved in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. p. 605.

† See a particular account of this very excellent Lady in Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. pp. 371, 462.

endeared her through life to many noble and excellent perſons, and made the cloſe of it illuſtrious, by procuring for her many ſignal maks of grace and honour from their Majeſties."

The reſt are on pillars.

Edward Trotter, LL. D. 1777, aged 48.

Samuel Turner, Eſq. LL. D. and R. S. S. 1802.

William Caddick, 1796.

William Shaw, Eſq. 1697.

John Haines, 1691.

Burnet Abercromby, Eſq. 1792, aged 54.

Elizabeth Courteville, 1735, aged 34.

Arthur Johnſon, 1703.

A ſarcophagus on the North wall, in grateful remembrance of the Hon. Baptiſt Leveſon Gower, 1782, aged 78, younger brother to the firſt Earl Gower; repreſented Newcaſtle under Line 1727—1754; and was a commiſſioner of trade and plantations 1745.

John Combes, 1707.

Mary Lady Marow, 1714.

Lady Ann de Bey, of Batilly, 1709.

John Grundy, 1699.

A beautiful tablet to Sir Francis Lumm, of Lumville, Baronet, 1797, aged 66.

Elizabeth Fletcher, 1698.

Henry Potts, Eſq. 1768, aged 56.

In the month of January 1762, a fire moſt unaccountably occurred in the vaults of St. James, by which 200 coffins and their contents were conſumed.

There were in this pariſh 1734, 81 ſtreets, 4 lanes, and 38 alleys, 3000 houſes, and but 32 watchmen, and 7 beadles, whoſe pay was 30l. *per annum* with a coat, and 35l. without. One inhabitant of the pariſh paid 16s. *per annum* for a houſe at 60l. rent for watch money.

Total of yearly rent-charge for the poors rate for 1761, 93,160l.; rent-charge to the ſcavengers rate 87,760l.; the rate at 3d. in the pound amounted to 1097l.

The number of houſes in 1800 was 3430; inhabited by 16,224 males, 18,238 females.

Feb. 20, 4 Will. III. Pat. part. I. No. 6. A licence granted to Lewis Maidwell, Eſq. to erect a ſchool to be called "The Royal School of King William III." founded in the houſe of Lewis Maidwell, Eſq. in the pariſh of St. James Weſtminſter; and divers perſons are appointed to be governors after the death of the ſaid Maidwell, and are impowered to purchaſe in mortmain manors and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of 3000l.

The enſuing notice appeared in the papers Nov. 1715, "The truſtees for the charity girls of St. James Weſtminſter, in order to make that charity more extenſive and beneficial to the children, and preſuming it will meet with a ſuitable encouragement from thoſe benefactors by whoſe bounty it has and does ſubſiſt, have reſolved to provide the 80 girls with lodging and diet as ſoon as a convenient place can be met with for that purpoſe. If any perſon in the ſaid pariſh has a ſuitable building or piece of ground to diſpoſe of he is deſired to give notice to William Benny, clerk to the ſaid truſt." Which was afterwards procured, near Carnaby Market.

The following paragraph is from the St. James's Evening Poſt of Aug. 4, 1726: "Some days ſince, while the officers of the pariſh of St. James Weſtminſter were making merry at a tavern, the workhouſe in the Peſt-fields (nearly finiſhed) for the reception of their poor was blown down by a ſudden guſt of wind, to the no ſmall ſatisfaction of the Lazars, who teſtified their joy by loud acclamations, bonfires, and other illuminations, in the evening."

St. James's Market, near Pall Mall.

A market for every deſcription of proviſions was proclaimed Sept. 27, 1664, to be kept in St. James's-fields, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Saturdays, and for all kinds of cattle in the Haymarket, in the pariſh of St. Martin's in the fields.

The ground, market, houſe, ſhops, ſtalls, and other buildings of St. James's Market, were leaſed by the crown to Thomas Hall, Eſq. May 22, 1696, for 99 years, from Michaelmas 1740, which leaſe expires Oct. 10, 1839, rent 10l. fine 1300l. valued ſome years paſt at 500l. *per annum*, but let in 1799 at 1600l. The earl of Godolphin left one moiety of the rent to the Ducheſs of Newcaſtle, and the other to the Marquis of Carmarthen, in 1766.

1720,

1720, William, Harry, John, Daniel, Charles, and Thomas Pulteney, Eſquires, repreſented to the Houſe of Commons, that Sir William Pulteney being poſſeſſed of ſeveral meſſuages and parcels of land, part of the manor or bailywick of St. James, lying in the pariſhes of St. James, St. Martin's, and St. Anne's, which had been held by his anceſtors and himſelf from the time of Queen Elizabeth, by leaſes from the Crown; ſurrendered 26 acres part of the above land to Charles II. to enlarge the Park of St. James: Sir William, by his will dated April 30, 1685, deviſed all his leaſehold eſtates to Sir Thomas Clarges, Knt. and Henry Guy, Eſq. (then deceaſed, 1720) on truſt to pay his debts and the legacies mentioned in the will; the ſurplus money to be employed in the purchaſe of land within 80 miles of London, to be ſettled to the uſe of William Pulteney, Eſq. his eldeſt ſon, remainder to William, grandſon of Sir William, for his life, and to his firſt and other ſons in tail male, with ſeveral remainders to John, Daniel, Charles, and Thomas Pulteney, for their reſpective lives, and to their reſpective ſons ſucceſſively in tail male. After Sir William's deceaſe the truſtees ſold part of the premiſes, and upon a hearing in Chancery Nov. 7, 1692, on a bill exhibited for an execution of the truſts in the will, the Court declared, "That in caſe the ſaid truſtees could purchaſe the reverſion of thoſe leaſehold premiſes, it would be for the benefit of the eſtate. William and Mary, by an indenture dated April 3, 1694, demiſed theſe leaſehold premiſes to the two truſtees for 99 years, from Feb. 14, 1722, when the former leaſes expired, under the rent of 12l. 16s. 10d. and upon the truſt appointed by Sir William's will; and the ſame Monarchs, by letters patent dated April 4, granted the inheritance of other parts of the ſame leaſehold eſtate to the truſtees and their heirs, upon the truſts appointed by Sir William, and they were ſettled according to the directions. The laſt-mentioned leaſe and grant of the inheritance were made in conſideration of 2498l. 6s. paid into the Exchequer. Since the leaſe of April 3, 1694, the truſtees ſold part of the premiſes leaſed, paid the debts and the portions given in the will, and a conſiderable part then remained in the family. Some of the houſes built upon part of the leaſed premiſes unſold *fell down*, and others became very decayed and ruinous which prevented their ſale to any advantage; nor could any building leaſes be made without the directions of the Court of Chancery. William Pulteney and his anceſtors having held the premiſes for ſeveral generations as tenants to the Crown, the petitioners were very deſirous that they ſhould continue in the family by

by a ſettlement, according to the uſes directed in the will; which, though there were 100 years unexpired, could not be effected unleſs the inheritance was purchaſed of his Majeſty, for which they were ready to pay the utmoſt value, and that they might be enabled to make leaſes of the premiſes for 61 years. The king conſented; and a bill was introduced for that purpoſe.

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE.

This diſtrict was taken from the enormous pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, by order of the commiſſioners for building 50 new churches; and now ranks amongſt the moſt important portions of the Metropolis. The Patron Saint of England having been nameſake to our Sovereigns ſince the acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover, the pariſh was dedicated jointly to St. George and King George I.

The government of the pariſh exhibits a ſingular contraſt to that of many others, the officers of which bear the common names of Churchwardens, Overſeers, &c. but are very far from being of the ſame deſcription of perſons: *Earls* and *Right Honourables* watch over the intereſts of the inhabitants, in this inſtance, almoſt excluſively.

The Act of Parliament, which decreed the diviſion, gave the advowſon of the rectory to the Biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors, for ever; and provided that the incumbent for the time being ſhould receive for his ſupport every due uſually paid by that portion of the pariſh of St. Martin which is now St. George's Hanover Square.

General William Stewart, one of the firſt Churchwardens of this diſtrict, gave the ground on which the church of St. George is built. The architect was John James, who completed the church in 1724; and on the 18th of March that year it was conſecrated by the Biſhop of London, according to a return made to the Commiſſioners, inſerted in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons.

RECTORS.

RECTORS.

Andrew Trebeck, B. D. 1724. He publiſhed ſeveral ſermons, to which he added that preached by him at the conſecration of the church; reſigned this rectory and was created D. D. by diploma 1739; died Sept. 1759; and was ſucceeded by

Charles Moſs, D. D. who exchanged St. James's for this rectory in 1759 *. He married Miſs Hales, eldeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, Baronet, of Beakſbourne, Kent, in 1760; was elected Biſhop of St. David's 1766; tranſlated to Bath and Wells 1774, when he reſigned this rectory; and died April 13, 1802.

Henry Reginald Courtenay †, D. D. 1774; biſhop of Exeter, 1795, died June 9, 1803.

Robert Hodgſon, M. A. 1803.

The church, ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of Great George-ſtreet, South of Hanover-ſquare, is moſt unadviſedly and moſt abſurdly placed. If the front had been on either ſide of the ſquare, the portico and ſteeple would have had an excellent effect, of which they are now deſtitute, or indeed of any effect. The Commiſſioners who directed the expenditure of the ſums appropriated for erecting churches were ignorant of every principle of taſte, and governed by a contemptible ſpirit of parſimony in many inſtances. This ſubject is one of the number. They adopted a ſuperb plan, voted large ſums to complete it, and then *ſaved* leſs than 10001. by accepting of a ſite utterly unfit for a grand church. Is it not mortifying to ſee a magnificent and finely-proportioned portico, univerſally admired, forming one corner of a pitiful ſtreet, and the other projecting before brick buildings almoſt in contact with it; a Corinthian front, which would do honour to Rome or Florence, without a poſſibility of being ſeen; and a church for one of the moſt ſplendid pariſhes in London without one ſolitary foot of unoccupied ground attached to it, and the South ſide actually incloſed by houſes? Where land is wanted for trading purpoſes, this may be excuſable: but here it is contemptible.

Pope's lines in the Dunciad,

"Silence, ye wolves, whilſt Ralph to Cynthia howls,
Making night hideous! Anſwer him, ye Owls."

were applied to that author as a poet; they were equally applicable to him as a critick in architecture, when he ſaid, in his "Review of the public buildings of London," that the diſtorted view down George-ſtreet, with *the ſide view* of the portico, was one of the beſt in the Metropolis.

* See p. 224. † Rector alſo of Lee, in Kent, 1773. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIII. p. 602.

INTERIOR.

Interior of the Church.

There certainly never was a greater contraſt in architecture deſigned by the ſame perſon than is obſervable in this church, the front of which equals the temples of the antients, and the interior would almoſt diſgrace the worſt of their production. It is dark, diſproportioned, and the orders are inverted in their gradations; the ſix *Compoſite* pillars of the nave are elevated on the ſame number of Tuſcan, two marble *Ionic* pillars ſupport the organ gallery, and the ſides of the ſacrarium conſiſt of two *Tuſcan* pillars with a *Compoſite* arch; the vault of the nave contains *Tuſcan* pannels, and the arches of the ailes Corinthian lozenges with decorations.

A large picture of the Laſt Supper, ſaid to be the work of Sir James Thornhill, covers the whole of the altar-piece beneath a Venetian window, except two pillars and part of the architrave: there are many excellent touches in this painting, particularly in the heads, and ſeveral defects in the colouring and lighting of the groupe. A branch with four large lamps burning is ſuſpended over the table, but the ſuperior light of day appears to enter we ſee not where, which obſcures the flames, and renders them merely dim ſpots of white. Beſides this error, the drapery ſeems to have faded, and the limbs are clumſy.

The pulpit, deſk, and organ, are handſome; and neat pannels on the galleries are inſcribed with the names of the wardens in ſucceſſion: but there are no monuments, nor any interments in the church.

The ceremony of laying the firſt ſtone was performed Tueſday, June 20, 1712, at 11 o'clock in the morning, by General Stewart, who was aſſiſted by numbers of the clergy and perſons of diſtinction. The manner was rather ſingular. After the ſtone had been placed in the Eaſt wall, the General ſtruck it ſeveral times with a mallet; then, making a libation of wine, pronounced, "The Lord God of Heaven preſerve the church of St. George!" A diſtribution of money to the workmen concluded the ſolemnity.

The following reſolutions were voted in Veſtry 1725: "Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this board, that the Right Honourable General William Stuart, one of the Churchwardens of this pariſh, having made a preſent to the pariſh of the ground whereon the church is built, be at liberty to chuſe for the conveniency of himſelf and family *gratis* any pew in the front of the gallery, together with the two pews behind the ſame.

" Reſolved, that the Right Honourable George Lord Carpenter, one of the Churchwardens of this pariſh, who has taken great pains in ſettling the affairs thereof, be allowed the next choice of a pew for himſelf and family, at the regulated price.

" Reſolved, that the Honourable Samuel Molyneaux, Eſq. without whoſe conſent the veſtry room could not have been erected in a commodious place, for the conveniency of the pariſh, be allowed the next choice (after the Churchwardens) of a pew for himſelf and family, at the regulated price.

" Reſolved, that in caſe the Lady Curſon ſhall bid for any pew, ſhe ſhall have the preference, in conſideration that her ſon furniſhed the pariſh with an endowment for the rector."

The organ was erected in 1725 by Smith, nephew to the great artiſt of that name; and the choice of an organiſt is thus mentioned in the St. James's Evening Poſt of Nov. 16: " On Friday laſt came on the election of an organiſt of St. George's Hanover Square; and the ſalary being ſettled at 45l. *per annum*, there were ſeven candidates: Mr. Roſengrave; Mr. Cole, organiſt of the chapel of the Royal Hoſpital of Chelſea, and of St. Mary Hill, London; Mr. Monro, organiſt of St. Peter's, Cornhill; Mr. Stanley, the ingenious blind youth, aged 13 years and a half, organiſt of Allhallows, Bread-ſtreet; Mr. Centlivre, organiſt of Oxford Chapel near Oxford Square; Mrs. Sweet, organiſt of the chapel in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter; and Mr. Obbel, organiſt of St. Bartholomew the Great, in Weſt Smithfield. The veſtry, which conſiſts of above 30 lords and 70 gentlemen, having appointed Dr. Crofts, Dr. Pepuſch, Mr. Bononcini, and Mr. Geminiani, to be judges which of the candidates performed beſt; each of them compoſed a ſubject, to be carried on by the ſaid candidates in the way of fuguing; and one hour was allowed for every one to play upon the four ſubjects ſo appointed, one not to hear another unleſs himſelf had done before; only the four firſt performed, and all of them very maſterly. In the concluſion the judges gave it for the famous Mr. Roſengrave, who made that way of performance his ſtudy great part of his life; and he was accordingly choſen."

The Honourable William Steuart left by will, dated May 31, 1726, 5000l. Iriſh money, directing that ten years after his deceaſe it ſhould be applied in building and endowing a ſchool within the pariſh of St. George, Hanover Square, in ſuch manner as his executors ſhould approve, appointing Elizabeth his wife, and his nephew James Steuart, to execute the truſt; who, deſirous of fulfilling the wiſhes of the teſtator, applied to the Court of Chancery. That Court iſſued a decretal

cretal order in conſequence, dated Aug. 11, 1736, which ordered 4484l. 6s. 1d. (the amount in Engliſh money of the 5000l. Iriſh) ſhould be expended in purchaſing three *per cent.* annuities in the names of James Steuart and Henry Rowe and Elizabeth his wife; who declared the truſt ſubject to the order of the Court, and that the produce ſhould accumulate till a piece of ground could be found ſuitable for the intended ſchool. The truſtees, either conceiving it more advantageous that the money ſhould be paid to the governors, &c. of the Foundling Hoſpital, provided they received a certain number of boys from the pariſh, or wiſhing to avoid the trouble attending their ſituation, applied to the Legiſlature, for a bill to enable them to proceed in the above way, declaring they could not obtain ground in the pariſh fit for their purpoſe, or permiſſion to erect the building on the church wall; the number of boys was to be 12, and under three years of age.

Amongſt the curious inſtances of miſapplication of public money ſtated by undoubted evidence to the Legiſlature, the affair of Doctor John Mowbray and the Veſtry of this pariſh, in 1725, may be adduced with ſafety.

July 1, 1725. Dr. Mowbray was mentioned in full Veſtry as willing to undertake the office of phyſician to the poor *gratis*. This offer, as might be expected, was thankfully accepted. In the following February he received thanks for his care of the poor, and reducing apothecaries bills; in June 1726, they were reiterated; in June 1728, the Veſtry reſolved to *gratify* Dr. M. for laying a *great number* of poor women, and other conſiderable ſervices for *three years laſt paſt*; and in July the ſame year the Churchwardens were ordered to pay him *fifty pounds* for the poor women he had laid, amounting to *three*; ſo that the worthy and diſintereſted Doctor received a ſalary of near 17l. *per annum* for an office he had offered to execute for nothing but the reward of pure benevolence—a quiet conſcience.

The St. James's Evening Poſt of Jan. 6, 1733, contains the following paragraph: "In purſuance of a reſolution of the ſelect veſtry of St. George's Hanover-ſquare, to grant no licence to any retailer of ſtrong liquors in that pariſh, a woman who kept a brandy-ſhop in Brook-ſtreet has been committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell, to hard labour for a month, by Sir Thomas Clarges, for ſelling without a licence. A tun of Geneva has been offered as a reward for any one who could procure her enlargement. All the Bridewell ſolicitors have attempted the prize, though without ſucceſs."

Total of the rent charge for relief of the poor, and repairing the highways, made in May 1761, 88,574l.

Total of the rent charge for cleanſing the ſtreets, 83,790l. The Governors and Directors in that year agreed with a perſon to cleanſe the ſtreets one year for 500l. and the compoſition with the truſtees of Kenſington and Mary-le-bon turnpike roads, in lieu of ſtatute-work, was 170l.

The burial-ground of this pariſh was filled to overflowing in 1763. Sir Thomas Frederick being ſeiſed of the Manor of Paddington and ſeveral lands &c. in the pariſh, held under a leaſe for three lives from the Biſhop of London, agreed to ſell the Rector and Churchwardens all his intereſt in five acres of ground in Tyburn field, part of the above premiſes, for an adequate conſideration, in breadth 403 feet 4 inches, and in length 540 feet, for a cemetery; the Rector &c. to pay 15l. *per annum* during the then leaſe from the Biſhop, and 25l. *per annum* to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors, as long as it remained in his, or their poſſeſſion, and not in leaſe from him or them to any perſon or perſons claiming, or to claim, under or by virtue of the will of Sir Thomas Frederick. A neat building was erected ſoon after on the South ſide of the above ground, for the reception of the prieſt and perſons engaged at funerals; which is a conſiderable improvement to the appearance of the Uxbridge road.

The pariſh of St. George contained 56 ſtreets, 16 courts, two ſquares, and 2000 houſes, in 1734; and had but 14 watchmen.

In 1800 there were 4344 houſes, inhabited by 16,779 males, and 21,661 females.

Such is the preſent ſtate of the divided pariſh of St. Martin.

I ſhall now proceed to notice the Royal Palaces ſituated within it before the diviſion; and then trace the hiſtory of the various ſtreets, manſions, ſquares, and public buildings, without pretending to appropriate them to their reſpective pariſhes of St. Anne's, St. James, St. Paul's, and St. George, merely conſidering them as included within the *original bounds of St. Martin's.*

The Palace of St. James.

"Her poor to *palaces* Britannia brings,
St. James's *hoſpital* may ſerve for kings."

Poets have generally been underſtood to deal in fiction, and the *licentia poetica* is allowed even by the moſt faſtidious criticks; yet, though thus indulged, it by no means follows that a Poet ſhould never ſpeak the truth, and that they do ſometimes

times is proved by the above quotation, which deſcribes the ſtate of the royal reſidences and thoſe of the poor in two lines moſt accurately.

The vaſt Palace of Weſtminſter is now a ſad memento of paſt ſplendour. Whitehall is reduced to a chapel; Somerſet-houſe to duſt. Kenſington lies in utter neglect. Buckingham-houſe was merely the reſidence of a duke; and the ſite of the palace of St. James has been that of an Hoſpital for Lepers, or perſons afflicted with the horrible diſorder termed the Leproſy. Greenwich and Chelſea Hoſpitals confirm the aſſertion in the firſt line: that ſuperannuated ſailors and ſoldiers deſerve thoſe palaces no Briton will deny; but ſurely every Briton muſt wiſh to ſee his Sovereign more ſplendidly lodged.

The hoſpital of St. James appears to have been of very remote foundation, for the reception of fourteen leprous maids, and was viſited as ſuch by Giſlebert Abbot of St. Peter's Weſtminſter, in the year 1100. This houſe originated from the humanity and piety of the citizens of London, who liberally endowed the ſiſters at various periods with land adjoining and others to the amount of 56l. *per annum*, when eight brethren were added to celebrate the offices of religion; after which they received ſtill farther benefactions of land and money, and the grant of a fair from Edward I. for ſeven days, to commence on the eve of the feſtival of their Patron Saint.

Amongſt the acquiſitions made by Henry VIII. during the time Lord Treaſurer Cromwell preſided, was St. James in the Fields, ſuppreſſed in 1532, and all the ground "whereof the new Park of Weſtminſter is made, and all the old tenements in Weſtminſter, where now is builded the new garden, the tennis-place, and cock-fights." This agent of the king ſpeaks of "the new building St. James's in the Fields, as a magnificent and goodly houſe;" and adds, "his Highneſs hath newly builded the Palace of Weſtminſter, with all the tennis-places, cock-fights, and walled in the park here with a ſumptuous wall."

This *goodly* collection of buildings ſeemed ſuch to the depraved taſte of a ſet of deſpoilers, men who deſtroyed the moſt magnificent abbeys and the richeſt ſculpture without a pang of remorſe. But we that have an opportunity of comparing the mutilated fragments left by their fated enmity and avarice, can coolly appreciate and conſequently admire the ruins, and deſpiſe the "magnificent and goodly houſe" erected by the fell Henry.

However, no very conſiderable part of the ſtructure alluded to now remains; which I believe to be reduced to the gateway of brick flanked by two ſmall turrets, the

the wall Weſtward of the chapel, and ſeveral projections embattled on the South ſide of the Palace. But the whole pile has undergone ſo many alterations, and had ſo many additions, that Queen Elizabeth and her brother and ſiſter, Kings James, Charles I. and II. James II. William and Mary, Anne, and the three laſt Sovereigns, may each have contributed their mite of innovation: but the preſent Monarch has endeavoured ſcrupulouſly to preſerve the original outlines in ſome very recent improvements facing the garden.

On entering the gate from St. James's-ſtreet, we proceed into a court of very ſmall dimenſions, with a colonnade on the South and Weſt ſides of modern erection. The walls which compoſe it are ſurpaſſed by many in the confined parts of London; and as it is an abſolute thoroughfare for the vileſt as well as the beſt of the community, there is a never-ceaſing air indicative of the worſt ſtreets; and the paſſages from it, of five or ſix feet in width, in ſeveral directions leading to the Park, and other ſmall courts, would be as filthy as poſſible, were not centinels placed within them. Great numbers of idlers attend in this quadrangle daily during the time occupied in relieving guard, when the excellent bands of the two regiments perform martial muſick alternately, and the enſign on duty plants his colour in the centre of the pavement.

The company paſs this way on the birth and levee days. And that I have done ſo in order to deſcribe the interior of the Palace, I am indebted to the kindneſs of William Strode, Eſq. who introduced me to the lady who has the honour of being houſekeeper to their Majeſties. But, as the perſon deputed to act in her abſence did not ſeem thoroughly acquainted with the ſubjects of the various pictures, and was ignorant of the names of many of the painters, I will not vouch for the accuracy of all the notices of them.

A flight of ſteps of antient and heavy conſtruction leads to

The PRESENCE CHAMBER, which contains a canopy, four large gilt buſts over the chimney, portraits of Lewis XIII. and Henry IV. and is hung with tapeſtry.

THE GREAT COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Is decorated with tapeſtry, the colours of which are rather faded; but the borders are very neat. The ſubjects are not eaſily appropriated, nor are the figures excellent as drawings; yet, as the product of the loom, they muſt be allowed to poſſeſs great merit. At the Weſt end of the apartment ſtands the gilt chair or throne, under

under a crimſon canopy, embroidered with the royal arms, the crown, and G. R. in ſilver. A grand chandelier of maſſy ſilver, gilt with gold, is ſuſpended from the centre of the cieling; and the piers ſupport three magnificent glaſſes of great dimenſions, which face the chimney on the North ſide, richly carved and gilt. The cornice is of white and gold, and the window curtains crimſon ſilk.

The pictures are portraits of three Doges of Venice, and St. Catharine.

Levee Room.

The walls are covered with tapeſtry, and portraits of the Princeſs of Orange, daughter of George II. and the Ducheſs of Orleans: a ſtate bed of flowered crimſon velvet ſtands at the Northern extremity of this apartment.

A ſuite of five rooms extend hence to the ſtair-caſe at the Eaſt end of the palace, which is rendered memorable by the attempt of Margaret Nicholſon to aſſaſſinate his preſent Majeſty near it in 1788, for which ſhe ſtill continues to ſuffer impriſonment as a lunatick.

The firſt is papered crimſon with a border of gold, and contains ſilk chairs of the ſame colour. The pictures are, a whole length of the Duke of Monmouth, very handſome, and in armour; two fine landſcapes, and architecture by Canaletti; the Laſt Supper, and a Madona.

The ſecond apartment is hung with crimſon damaſk, with a gold border, and contains a portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, a model of the preſent Prince of Wales, in wax, when an infant, extended on a ſuperb little bed, but a few inches in length, which ſtill reſembles him; a copy of a Claude, and paintings of flowers, cattle, and groupes of ruins.

The third is decorated like the ſecond room; and has a portrait of her preſent Majeſty, ſeveral views by Canaletti, landſcapes, and two antient portraits.

The fourth, merely wainſcoted, contains a portrait of Mrs. Eleanor Gwynn, repoſing as Venus, and attended by Cupids, literally naked; the marriage of St. Catharine, Faith bearing the wafer and chalice, a Holy Family, the Tribute Money, the Woman taken in Adultery, Converſion of St. Paul, the good Samaritan, an old head, and ſeveral fruit and flower pieces.

Little Council Chamber.

Tapeſtry, ſubjects apparently from the Iliad. Over the chimney, Vulcan forging the armour of Achilles, Landſcapes.

Privy-

Privy-Chamber.

Tapeſtry, a canopy of flowered crimſon velvet. Portraits of the Ducheſs of Mazarine, Duke of Monmouth, and James II. when young.

Drawing-Room.

Tapeſtry. This room contains four large windows; three magnificent mirrors; a chandelier; a portrait of Catharine of Arragon, in which the ſatin is finely painted; St. John, and Judith.

The Ball-Room.

White wainſcot; horizontal cieling, with enriched cornice. This ſtrange apartment for a palace has heavy galleries on every ſide; is lighted by tapers placed in uncouth glazed ſconces, and 12 chandeliers, too opaque to be termed luſtres. Such are the rooms of theſe "goodly buildings;" which ſeem calculated to ſerve as foils to the extreme richneſs of the Court dreſſes; and the female and manly grace of thoſe who have the honour of paying their homage to the mild and illuſtrious Sovereigns of this happy Nation, the wealth of which trebles that of the moſt powerful in the world, yet is diſplayed no where leſs than at St. James's.

The Queen's Presence Chamber

is literally a box of crimſon velvet, with a canopy at the Eaſt end of the ſame valuable material; and contains a portrait of Edward the Confeſſor. This room cannot be entered any other way than through the Guard-room, remarkable only for the weapons diſpoſed on the walls, and the preſence of the Beaufeteers, who are ſtill habited in the dreſs aſſigned them in the reign of Henry VIII.

The rooms adjoining, for the ladies attendant on the Queen, are decorated with crimſon damaſk; and contain a curious time-piece, and ſeveral fine pictures.

The

The Chapel Royal.

That grandeur is by no means neceſſary to impreſs a religious mind with additional motives to devotion, cannot be denied. His Majeſty is univerſally known to poſſeſs a truly religious mind; *ergo*, the Chapel Royal is neither grand nor impreſſive. We will paſs it, therefore; and introduce ſome whimſical lines relating to an alteration in the pews many years paſt, from the Pepyſian Collection at Magdalen College, Cambridge:

" When Burnet perceiv'd that the beautiful dames,
Who flock'd to the Chapel of hilly St. James,
On their lovers the kindeſt of looks did beſtow,
And ſmil'd not on him, while he bellow'd below;
To the Princeſs he went *,
With pious intent,
This dangerous ill in the church to prevent;
Oh, Madam! quoth he, our religion is loſt,
If the ladies thus ogle the *Knights of the Toaſt.*
Your Highneſs obſerves how I labour and ſweat,
Their affections to raiſe, and new flames to beget.
And ſure, when I preach, all the world will agree,
That their ears and their eyes ſhould be pointed at me.
But now I can't find
One beauty ſo kind,
As my parts to regard, or my preſence to mind;
Nay, I ſcarce have a ſight of any one face,
But thoſe of old Oxford, and ugly Ardglaſs.
The ſorrowful matrons, with hearts full of truth,
Repent for the manifold ſins of their youth;
The reſt with their tattle my harmony ſpoil,
And Burlington, Angleſea, Kingſton, and Boyle,
Their minds entertain,
With thoughts ſo profane,
'Tis a mercy to find that at church they contain;

* Princeſs Anne.

Even Henningham's ſhapes their ſweet fancies entice,
And rather than me they will ogle the Vice.

Theſe practices, Madam, my preaching diſgrace;
Shall Laymen enjoy the juſt right of my place?
Sure all may lament, my condition, for hard,
To thraſh in the pulpit, without a reward.
Then pray condeſcend,
Such diſorders to end,
And from the ripe vineyard ſuch labourers ſend;
Or build up the ſeats, that the beauties may ſee
The face of no brawney pretenders but me.

The Princeſs by rude importunity preſs'd,
Though ſhe laugh'd at his reaſons, allow'd his requeſt.
And now Britain's nymphs, in a Proteſtant reign,
Are lock'd up at prayers like the virgins in Spain.
And all are undone,
As ſure as a gun,
Whenever a woman is kept like a nun.
If any kind man from bondage will ſave her,
The laſs will in gratitude grant him the favour."

Malone's Life of Dryden.

The PARK OF ST. JAMES.

Part of it has been incloſed as a garden to the Palace, which contains nothing remarkable at preſent; but the Poſtman of 1702 informed the publick, "They ſet up ſome days ago, by order of her Majeſty, in St. James garden, two excellent figures of marble, made by Cavalier David, who was brought up by the famous Bernini, who was ſent ſome time ago to the late King by Prince Vaudemont, to make the ſtatues and figures, with which his Majeſty intended to adorn the Royal Palaces. Theſe are figures of a curious performance, and mightily commended by ſuch who have any *guſt* of things of this nature."

The publick are principally indebted to Henry VIII. and Charles II. for this addition to their pleaſures. The former Monarch made a park; but the latter added

36 acres, planted it, as we now enjoy the walks, ſunk the canals, and amuſed himſelf and the community by feeding the water-fowls he had collected.

Before 1721, the Eaſt ſide of the park near Spring-garden was incloſed by a high brick wall, which prevented the inhabitants from having a view into it. In the above year they obtained permiſſion to remove the wall and erect railing.

The railing which incloſes the canal was not erected in 1731; when poſitive orders were iſſued to prevent people from walking on the graſs.

Hugh Roberts, a native of Flintſhire, invented an engine for emptying canals or reſervoirs of water, one of which was erected on piles in Roſamond's pond 1735, in order that it might be cleanſed, an operation not performed for 30 years before. The expence of the erection was computed at 350l. or 400l.; and the machine was ſaid to diſcharge 30 tons of water in a minute *. The pond was afterwards filled up.

The London Chronicle, of July 10, 1770, mentions, that "the water is drawn out of the Canal in St. James's park, and the workmen have begun to ſhorten it, and to fill up Roſamond's-pond. The trees in that part are to be cut down to form a ſpacious lawn before the Queen's palace; the wilderneſs is to be deſtroyed; and the moat to be filled up."

Since the above period nothing very material has occurred, except that ſome few ſlices of ground have been pared off, and added to the territories of certain ſubjects, whoſe names will appear in the enſuing extract from the Journals of the Legiſlature.

The King by ſign manual, of various dates, has granted permiſſion to George Duke of St. Alban's to incloſe a ſlip of ground adjoining to his houſe in the Green Park; the ſame to Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. Sir Lawrence Dundas, George Venables Vernon, Lord Viſcount Gage, William Gerard Hamilton, Charles An-

* The following ſatirical and well-meant intimation to the intended ſuicide was affixed to a tree previous to the operations of Roberts: "This is to give notice to all *broken* hearts, ſuch as are unable to ſurvive the loſs of their lovers, and are come to a reſolution to *die*, that an engineer from Flintſhire, having *cruelly* undertaken to diſturb the waters of Roſamond's pond in this Park; *gentlemen* and *ladies* cannot be *accommodated* there as formerly. And whereas certain daughters of *Eve* have been ſince *tempted* to make uſe of the Serpentine and other rivers, ſome whereof have met with diſappointments; this is therefore to certify all perſons whatſoever labouring under the circumſtances aforeſaid, that the baſin in the *Upper*, or *Green Park*, is a moſt commodious piece of water, in admirable order, and of a depth ſufficient to anſwer the *ends* of all *ſizes* and *conditions*. Wherefore all perſons applying themſelves thereto, will be ſure to meet with *ſatisfaction*."

derſon Pelham, Hon. Hariot Marſham, and John Pitt, Eſquires; and permiſſion to Earl Spencer to take in two feet from the Park.

The ſpectators may perceive ſome farther grants which have taken place ſubſequently, particularly from Spring-garden gate to the Cannon, which is now a ſhrubbery to a great houſe, and *was*, when I firſt ſaw the Park, *a fine avenu of large trees*; and the ſite of Lord Grenville's houſe in the *Green Park once* formed a part of that pleaſant lawn, the entrance to which from Cleveland-row is cloſed in conſequence.

We will now proceed round this Royal domain; and examine the various attractions to be found within it.

The Gun.

"At the North-weſt corner of the Parade in St. James's Park ſtands a cannon, called, it ſeems, emphatically the Gun.

It was caſt in the year 1638, and carries this ſignal inſcription:

"*Carolus Edgari ſceptrum ſtabilivit aquarum.*"

The inſcription alludes, manifeſtly, to the *Mare Clauſum* of that Maſter Antiquary John Selden.

So tenacious was Charles of this his *dominion of the ſeas*, that he likewiſe cauſed ſeveral medals to be ſtruck in honour of it, which are yet to be ſeen in the cabinets of the curious; and it is probable he would otherwiſe have aſſerted his right to it, had his reign been leſs diſturbed and unhappy.

"O that this cannon, this unique, were crowned with garlands on the anniverſary of our King, and placed on the terrace of his palace, amidſt the ſhoutings of our ſailors and our ſoldiers, brethren gallant above all other to announce his praiſes for ever!"

Such was the emphatic wiſh of *Patina Antiquarior.* expreſſed in the London Chronicle, Vol. XV. Poſſibly that ardent friend of his country may have ſurvived, to ſee it ſupplanted by the glorious and united efforts of thoſe ſeamen and ſoldiers he alludes to; if ſo, his ſatisfaction muſt be complete. The preſent cannon, placed preciſely where the former ſtood, belonged originally to the Grand Seignior, by whoſe ſubjects it was caſt, and adorned with a variety of inſcriptions in the Turkiſh language.

The

The French army under the command of General Buonaparte invaded Egypt; and, in one of the conteſts which occurred there with the Turks, this gun was captured. After poſſeſſing the country ſome time, an Engliſh fleet, commanded by the immortal Nelſon, appeared before the mouth of the Nile, already protected by that of France: an action enſued; the enemy were deſtroyed. The gallant Abercromby followed, fought, conquered, and fell. This gun is one of the trophies of the double victories atchieved by ſeamen and ſoldiers; Government therefore cauſed it to be mounted on a magnificent carriage with emblematic ſculptures, and it now ſtands within a *chevaux de frize*, a proud *memento* of Britiſh proweſs.

Weſtward of this Cannon, and near the rails which incloſe the canal, others are fired on the birth-days of the King and Queen, the fixed rejoicing-days, and for victories; but thoſe are removed when the firing ceaſes.

The Parade

is a large gravelled area, bounded by the rails juſt mentioned, the Admiralty, the Horſe-guards, and the Treaſury; which ſuperb ſtructures, intermixed with the foliage near them, have a fine effect from Carlton houſe gate, particularly when enlivened by the long line of ſoldiers under arms, whoſe band of martial muſick attracts numbers of perſons every morning at 10 o'clock.

A double avenue of trees commences at the South end of the Parade, and proceeds in that direction to Story's-gate, and thus far is termed the Bird-cage-walk; whence it turns Weſtward to the Ranger's houſe, and is but little uſed by the publick, as recruits are trained under the trees facing the barracks for a portion of the Royal Guards. Another angle North terminates the avenue near Buckingham-houſe, where a handſome guard-room, fronted by a colonnade, has recently been erected.

An area in front of this Palace preſents a rich view of the lawn; the canal in the centre; the groupes of trees ſcattered near the borders; the avenues North and South; the towers of the Abbey on the latter ſide; the Horſe Guards and St. Paul's in the diſtance.

An excellent road winds up Conſtitution-hill, bounded on the South by a wilderneſs or ſkreen of young trees, and a foot-way and iron railing on the North, which

which leads to Hyde-park corner, whence the park wall fronts Piccadilly to Arlington-ſtreet, including a beautiful lodge ſurrounded by foliage, rich groupes of trees, and a grand baſon of water environed by gravelled walks and flouriſhing elms; hence to the left the boundary of the Green park conſiſts of a ſucceſſion of magnificent houſes, amongſt which Lord Spencer's ſtands conſpicuous. *(See the plate.)*

A gate through the railing near the Queen's houſe introduces the ſpectator to the road we have juſt left, which, with a treble avenue of trees, leads Eaſtward to the Spring-garden gate. The palace of St. James, Marlborough-houſe, the various manſions in Pall-mall, and Carlton-houſe gardens, form the North ſide of the Park.

Having completed the deſcription of the Palace and Park, I ſhall now proceed to deſcribe the domeſtic œconomy of our Sovereigns, as far as a ſubject dare intrude. In order to comprehend the changes that have occurred, it will be neceſſary to revert to the times of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

Henry VII. ordained the following rules for the Palace at Weſtminſter, in the month of December, and in the 9th year of his reign:

The Knights and Eſquires of his body to attend cloſely to him, and one of them to ſleep on a pallet near him, under the penalty of puniſhment from the Lord Chamberlain or his deputy; impriſonment during the King's pleaſure for the ſecond offence; and the third diſcharged. None of the Knights or Eſquires who ſlept on the pallet were to permit their ſervants to enter the room; but every neceſſary was to be delivered to the page in waiting at the chamber door.

Gentlemen huiſſers were to keep the dining-room door, or any other to the room where the King happened to be, to enter the Palace by eight in the morning, and prevent the entrance of any ſtranger who could not produce the Chamberlain's licence. This prohibition he extended to all but thoſe he choſe to admit, and the ſewers and henſmen of the board, refuſing admittance to all chaplains but his own.

When the King returned from even-ſong on the evening previous to days of great ſtate to the great chamber, the Lord Chamberlain was directed to inform the uſher before even-ſong, that he would take ſpice and wine in his great chamber in ſtate; in ſuch caſe the Uſher was to prepare every thing accordingly, and bring the "Dyꝛ ſquyers" and the King's ſewer with the King's ſpice-plate.

The

EARL SPENCER's ST. JAMES's PARK

The Sewers of the Queen Mother, his brothers, or ſons, were to receive theirs at the hands of their own Sewers.

"And when the Huiſſer cometh to the cellar door, charge a ſquire for the body with the King's own cup. And as for all other eſtates take the King's own ſquires to bear their ſpice-plates. And as for the King's mother, ſons, or brethren, ſquires of their own to bear their cups, and then take to the Huiſſer a "pylle" of cups, the Uſher going before them, all ſitting every man in order; and if there be a Biſhop ſet his cup overmoſt above the "pylle" of cups, and the ſervant of the cellar to bear the pots with wine; and that all this be ready when the King cometh in from even-ſong. Then ſhall the Steward and the Chamberlain come before the chamber door, and demand of the Uſher, if the ſpice and wine be ready for the King; then they ſhall come into the chamber all together, and go to the cupboard; then ſhall the Uſher take the King's ſpice-plate and cup, and let them ſtand above the cupboard; then the Uſher and ſervant of the cellar ſet the cups and wine in the cupboard, and all and every ſpice-plate to ſtand beneath the cupboard, in order after the eſtate be in degrees; then the Chamberlain to fetch in of the greateſt eſtates to take the towell, another to take the ſpice plates, then in to take the cup, then the Chamberlain to go to the King's ſpice-plate, and take the towell, and kiſs it, and take it to the greateſt eſtate, and uncover the ſpice-plate, and give the Sewer that bare it to aſſay thereof, and then cover it again, and take it to the in-eſtate, then command the in-eſtate to take the King's cup, and he to go to the Squire of the Body and take the cup of him, and bear it to the cupboard, and let it be filled, and give the aſſay, and ſo then altogether to go to the King. Then the Chamberlain to take the cover off the ſpice-plate, and give aſſay to the bearer, and ſtill hold the covering till the King have taken ſpice, then cover it again; then he that beareth the cup to take the aſſay, and give the King drink, then cover the cup again; and ſo then the ſpice-plate and cup to be delivered again to them that bare it firſt, and then to ſtand ſtill about the cupboard till the voyd be done; and the ſtates that bare them to ſtand again in their own rooms, and take ſpice and wine. And if the Queen be in preſence, her ſpice-plate and cup alſo to ſtand above the cupboard, and to be ſerved by her Chamberlain; the Queen-mother to be ſerved by a Baron for the ſpice-plate, and a Baronet for her wine; the heir apparent by the ſame degrees; and the younger brother by Bachelors and Eſquires for the wine; the ſpice and wine then

to

to be ſerved to the Biſhops, as the younger brothers, and the Dukes, Ducheſſes, &c. &c."

If the King kept his great chamber, or in other words dined in ſtate, and a Biſhop was preſent, there were to be two "meſſes," as he terms them, "a meſs above him, and a meſs beneath him." The Queen to ſit alone with a meſs beneath her at the King's pleaſure. The King permitted no one to ſit at his right hand, except a Biſhop; and each degree of the company to be ſerved by their own Eſquires and ſervants. The Queen to be ſerved by her own Sewer; the Biſhop by the Sewer of the chamber. Several directions of no importance are given about the towels, &c. After which the King commands that his Almoner withdraw the cloth and meat, that the Sewer lay the "Surnape" on the board, the Uſher to draw it, "and to make the plates before the King," when a Baron or Baronet was to ſerve the King and Queen with baſons of water; and other degrees to be ſerved by Eſquires, &c. Chaplains had generally ſat in the Chamberlain's room. The number of Temporal Lords admitted to the King's table was left to the diſcretion of the Lord Chamberlain.

"As for setting the King's Board. The table to be ſet on the left hand, as the bed's head was to the head of the table, to the chimney, which is the upper end; and therefore Biſhops were to be ſeated there, and the Queen on the King's left hand.

As for the four feaſts in the year, the King ſhould wear either purple or red velvet. And on Allhallowen day at the even-ſong he muſt leave off his mantle, and come in his ſurcoat, and his furred hood about his neck. He muſt change within his travers when they begin *Placebo*; and that muſt be a robe of blue, his kyrtell, his ſurcoat, his mantle and his furred hood, and his cap of eſtate of blue furred. And thus the King muſt come on All ſollen-day to matins and to maſs, and offer, in the ſame array; and the Chamberlain to bear his train. And as for all other Lords, Knights, and Eſquires, to go in black, as be of great eſtate or of great blood; and when the King cometh into his chamber after maſs, he may change him unto another ſad colour, what it pleaſeth him, and to do all day what it ſhall pleaſe him; and he ſhall not go thus for none eſtate, but alonly for his father's enterment, or his mother's, or the Queen.

Alſo on New-year's day in the morning, the King, when he cometh to his cloſet, an Uſher of the chamber ſhall be ready at the door, and ſay, 'For her ys an new

new yerys yefft" come from the Queen; then the King ſhall ſay, "Sir, let it come in." Then the Uſher ſhall let in the meſſenger with the gift; and ſo after that the great eſtates ſervants as they come, each one after other, as they be of eſtate; and after that done, all Lords and Ladies after their eſtate. And all this ſeaſon the King ſhould ſit ſtill on his foot ſchet. Then that done, the Chamberlain to ſend for the Treaſurer of the Chamber, and charge him to give the meſſenger that came from the Queen, if he be a Knight 10 marks, and if he be an Eſquire 8 marks, or at the leaſt 100 ſhillings, though that cometh from the King's brethren and ſiſters, every each of them 6 marks, and to every Duke and Ducheſſe's ſervant or meſſenger 5 marks, &c. &c.

On New-year's day, the "King ought to wear his kyrtell, his ſurcoat, and his pane of ermine; and if his pane be five ermine deep, a Duke ought to be but four, and Earls three; and the King to have on his head that day his hat of eſtate, his ſword borne before him, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Treaſurer, the Comptroller, before the ſword, and the Uſhers, and before them all other Lords, ſave only them that weareth robes, for they muſt follow the King, and the greateſt eſtate to lead the Queen. This array belongeth for the feaſts following; New-year's-day, Candlemas-day, Midſummer-day, Aſſumption of our Lady, and the Nativity, as it pleaſeth the Queen; and if two of the King's brethren be there, one to lead the Queen, and another to go with him as beareth the King's train, or elſe no man ſave the Prince."

On Twelfth day, the King was to be arrayed in his robes, royall kyrtell, ſurcoat, the furred hood about his neck, and the mantle, with a long train and his "laſe" before him, and his eimelles upon his arm of gold, ſet full of right ſtones with baleos, ſapphires, emeralds, and pearl. This ought to be hallowed, and no temporal man to touch it, but only the King and a Squire of the Body to bring it in a fair kerchief; the King to put them on himſelf; he muſt have his ſceptre in his right hand, the ball with the croſs in his left hand, and the crown on his head. That day he muſt offer gold, ſilver, and incenſe; then the Dean of the Chapel muſt ſend the King's offering to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury by a Clerk or Prieſt, and then the Archbiſhop to give to the ſame Prieſt or Clerk the next benefice that falleth in his gift. Then the King muſt change his mantle when he goeth to meat, and take off his hood, and lay it about his neck, and

claſp it before with a rich owche; and this muſt be of the ſame colour that he offered in. The Queen to do in the ſame manner.

"As for the woyde on Twelfth day at night, the King and Queen ought to take it in the Hall; and as for the waſſell, the Steward and Treaſurer ſhall come for it with their ſtaves in their hands, the King's ſewer and the Queen's next, with their towels about their necks, and no man to bear no diſhes but ſuch as be ſworn for the mouth, ſpecially ſuch as the King ſhall eat of. The Steward, Treaſurer, and Comptroller and Marſhal, ſhall order for all this, and it be in the hall; and it be in the great chamber, then the Chamberlain and Uſher to ordain." This ceremony is then deſcribed as proceeding in the manner when the King drank ſpiced wine, with this exception, that the Steward exclaimed "Waſſell" thrice, and the Chaplain ſtationed at the door repeated it.

Palaces.

The MS. numbered Veſpaſian C. 14, in the Britiſh Muſeum, contains "Articles deviſed by the King's Majeſty *, with the advice of his council, for the eſtabliſhment of good order and reformation of ſundry errors and miſuſes in that moſt honourable houſehold and chamber, which his Grace chargeth his head officers, and other to whom it ſhall appertain, to ſee duly to be obſerved, and obeyed, and executed, as they will avoid his high diſpleaſure.

The Prohem.

"Firſt, it is not unknown how the King's Highneſs, ſoon after his firſt aſſumption of his crown and dignity royal for the defence of the Church, and for ſundry other great and notable reſpects and cauſes, enforced and brought to the war, wherein his Grace, not for an inordinate appetite or deſire, but for the weal of Chriſtendom, the honour, tuition, and defence of this his realm and ſubjects of the ſame, hath much travailed, and been occupied in ſuch wiſe as many of the officers and miniſters of his houſehold being employed and appointed to the making proviſions and other things concerning the war, the accuſtomed good order of his ſaid houſehold hath been greatly hindered, and in a manner ſubverted, which, by little and little, is now come more and more unto an indirect courſe, far from the good

* Henry VIII.

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conſtitutions of old time and ſundry ſeaſons now of late provided in that behalf. Wherefore, ſeeing it hath pleaſed Almighty God now to ſend unto his Grace right honourable and profitable peace with all outward regions, his Highneſs, amongſt other his gracious intents and purpoſes, is minded and determined to ſee a reformation of the ſaid errors, and eſtabliſh an order both in his houſehold and chamber aforeſaid, as the ſame being duly fulfilled and obſerved, all the ſaid errors ſhall in brief time be totally removed and extinct."

As theſe regulations are of very great length, the reader will pardon my preſenting him with the ſubſtance only in my own words.

Provisions of Household.

As the King's intentions were entered into a book, how many and what perſons were to be lodged in his Palaces, and the number of ſervants belonging to them, together with the "ſpeciallities of their livery," it is his pleaſure that the articles ſigned by him ſhould be carried into effect.

For Store.

That proviſion ſhould be made honourably and economically, the King commands the Steward, Treaſurer, and Comptroller, in convenient time, to ſummon before them the Cofferer, and ſuch other officers as they ſhall think proper, in the Compting houſe; there to conſider the ſtate of the houſehold, and conſult what quantities of wheat, wines, beeres, mutton, lings, cods, ſalmons, and all other ſalt ſtore, wax, ſpices, and fewel, it may be neceſſary to provide for the enſuing year; which articles were to be regiſtered in a book kept for that purpoſe. The above perſons were then to conſider whom they might employ for making thoſe purchaſes with ſafety; and, when provided, to view them and compare each article with the written inſtructions given to the purchaſers. This accompliſhed, an inventory was to be made of the quantity; and with this every item as uſed was to be compared, in order to prevent ſubſtituting worſe articles in place of thoſe approved.

After repeated charges reſpecting the good quality and reaſonable prices of freſh proviſions, and a commandment to the cooks to perform their parts in

dreſſing, ſeaſoning, and preparing the ſaid victuals, "the King's expreſs commandment is, that the Clerk of the Kitchen, with one Clerk of the Green Cloth, ſhall, from day to day, view and ſee that the ſaid meat be ſerved forth wholly and entirely, and in due proportion, to ſuch place as it is provided for, without fraud, imbeſſling, or diminution of any part thereof, as they will anſwer at their utmoſt peril."

Attendance of Officers, &c.

All principal officers, and perſons whoſe names were entered in a book ſigned by the King, as attendant daily in his chamber, are forbid to leave their ſtation without permiſſion from the King, the Lord or Vice Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, Treaſurer, or Comptroller of the Houſehold, under pain of loſs of wages and other puniſhment.

Compting-house.

A quarterly account of the diſpoſition of all money delivered by the Treaſurer to the Cofferer and other officers was to be rendered, "to the intent his Grace may know certainly whether his money be ſpent and laid forth truly and profitably as it is appointed;" and as a farther check upon peculation, his Grace ordained that a Clerk of the Green Cloth ſhould attend daily in the compting-houſe to indorſe the book of diurnal charges, over whom the chief clerk of controulment preſided.

The Bakehouse.

The Serjeant of the Bakehouſe was aſſiſted by two purveyors, who were ſtrictly commanded to purchaſe the beſt wheat that could be obtained "for the King's mouth," and at the moſt reaſonable prices, with an intimation to depoſit only in the King's granaries, and to have the bread "for the King's mouth," and for the houſehold, made in good and ſeaſonable manner, with convenient aſſize, according to the antient ordinary of the ſaid houſehold.

The

The Serjeant of the Pantry was forbid to ſuffer any of the duties to be executed by deputy, and required to give his attendance daily.

The Serjeant of the Cellar received the ſame charge, and the purveyor of wines a command to procure the beſt and the cheapeſt, and not to embezzle any part of it. To the ſame purport are the articles for buttery, the ſpicery, ewry, confectionary, &c. &c. &c.

No deliveries of meat or drink were permitted within chambers of the Court in the time of Hall-keeping, but to ſuch as were allowed at the Compting-houſe. The groom-porters were forbid to bring into the palace more wax-lights, wood, or coals, than the Gentleman Uſhers ordered; and thoſe perſons were commanded, under the penalty of forfeiting one week's wages, to deliver the ends of torches and wax candles to the Clerk Comptroller.

All Lords, Ladies, and Knights, reſident within the King's houſe, were forbid to wear the King's livery or badges after an abſence from Court of fourteen days, which they were not to reſume till they returned. The King and Queen's Gentlemen Uſhers in daily wages were required to make "daily records at meal times of bread, ale, and wine, and as it is ſpent in the ſaid chambers, and the ſaid records daily to bring into the Compting-houſe; and that they do fetch livery for all night for the King and the Queen between 8 of the clock and 9.

"And becauſe it is often, and in men daily ſeen, that as well in the King's own houſe as in the Palaces of other noblemen and gentlemen where the King's Grace doth uſe to lie or come unto, not only locks of doors, tables, forms, cupboards, treſſels, and other implements of houſehold, be carried, purloined, or taken away, by ſuch ſervants and others as be lodged in ſame houſes and places, but alſo ſuch pleaſures and commodities as they have about their houſes, to wit, deer, fiſh, orchards, hay, corn, graſs, paſture, and other ſtore, belonging to the ſame noblemen or gentlemen, or other dwelling near about, is by ravine taken, diſpoiled, waſted, and ſpent, without licence of the owner, or any money paid for the ſame, to the King's great diſhonour, and no little damage and diſpleaſure of thoſe to whoſe houſes the King's Highneſs doth fortune to repair:" To prevent this brutal exerciſe of power, the King commands his gentlemen and yeomen to make a liſt of the locks, keys, and other articles within the chambers where his ſervants were lodged, in order to prevent ſuch deſpicable thefts. And he orders his harbingers, to announce to the town's-people near his temporary reſidences, that impriſonment and twofold reſtitution ſhould attend thoſe who ſeized upon any thing

thing without the owner's conſent and paying for it, or putting their horſes within their fields without permiſſion. By the latter part of this clauſe it is evident that the King's attendants were in the practice of introducing their friends, or perſons who paid them for it, into the King's train, and thus ſometimes excluding the perſons really attached to the Court from procuring lodgings. To remedy this evil, the Monarch was compelled to order a liſt to be prepared, which he ſigned; and from this the cavalcade was marſhaled and provided.

That the King might be ſerved in his chamber by honeſt and virtuous ſubjects, and conſidering the danger of infection, trouble, and diſhonour, occurring "by the numbers as well of ſickly, impotent, and unmeet perſons, *as of raſcals and vagabonds*, now ſpread, running, and being in all the Court, whereby all ſuch noblemen alſo, and others of good behaviour, as be allowed to have bowge of Court be oftentimes diſappointed of the ſame;" the King commands all his immediate officers, and thoſe of the Queen, to examine into and report the ſufficiency and quality of all ſuch perſons as were employed as miniſters and ſervants in his houſehold, in order to remove improper perſons, and thoſe whoſe age or incapacity rendered them unfit for ſervice at the ſame; he directs that ample penſions ſhould be allowed to his faithful and antient domeſtics; and provides that all perſons admitted in their places ſhall be moral and handſome men, of full ſtature and proportion.

Henry kept a ſtrong guard during the war which had juſt ceaſed; numbers of whom we find had been attended by youths as pages. Thoſe in the "piping time of peace" filled his halls and chambers at no trifling expence. He therefore orders a ſcrutiny, ſelecting the beſt men, and diſcharging the remainder, who received at 12 d. *per day*, and their allowance of food and lodging, but were ſtrictly forbid to keep ſervants. The rejected were allowed trifling penſions. The head officers received poſitive commands to keep no other ſervants than were appointed to each; and the porter was required to prevent the admiſſion of any others, or pages. "And to the intent young gentlemen may be brought up in ſervice, it ſhall be lawful for all the King's Counſellors, Chamberlains, Vice-Chamberlains, and Captain of the Guard, the Maſter of his Horſes, and the Six Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, to keep every one of them a page to attend upon them in the Court; ſo that he be a gentleman born, well conditioned and appareled."

"And ſemblably it is ordained that none of the Serjeants at Arms, the Heralds, Purſuivants, or Meſſengers, the Minſtrels, Falkners, Hunts, nor Footmen, bring into

into the Court any boys or raſcals, but ſuch as accord with the King's allowance, being perſonages of honeſt converſation." The clerk of the King's Signet, and thoſe of the Privy Seal were allowed two perſons each.

Thoſe who were allowed chambers at court were to provide neceſſaries for their own ſervants.

"And for the better avoiding of corruption and all uncleanneſs out of the King's houſehold, which doth engender danger of infection, it is ordained that the three Maſter Cooks of the kitchen ſhall have 20 marks yearly, to the intent they may furniſh the ſaid kitchen of ſuch ſcullions as ſhall *not go naked*; and that the ſaid ſcullions once in the forenoon and afternoon every day, ſweep, and make clean, the courts, galleries, and other places, ſo that there remain no filth in the ſame, &c."

The next article ſeems to imply that the inmates of the Palace had been in the habit of placing the fragments of their meals "in the galleries, or at their chamber doors;" which they were forbid to do in future, but to carry them to the officers of the "Almery," who were to give them to the poor.

No officer to ſerve by deputy. The Knight Marſhal to attend conſtantly within the verge, to execute his office, and to drive thence "common women," "boys, and vile perſons." The Clerk of the Market to ſee that exceſſive charges were not exacted from thoſe noblemen and their ſervants who attended the Court.

No other dogs to be kept in the Court "except ſome ſmall ſpaniels for ladies, or other."

"And albeit there is no time certain to be prefixed for the preparation of the King's meat, but the ſame always to be ordered as it ſhall ſtand; yet nevertheleſs it is ordained that the houſehold, when the hall is kept, ſhall obſerve certain times for dinner and ſupper as followeth *: the firſt dinner on eating days, at ten of the clock, or ſomewhat before; and the firſt ſupper, at four of the clock, on work days; and on holidays, the firſt dinner to begin after the King is gone to ſervice, and likewiſe at ſupper: and at ſuch time as the King's Hall is not kept, the ſervice for dinner to be at eleven of the clock before noon; for ſupper, at ſix of the clock after noon, or thereupon."

"And to the intent that due order eſtabliſhed in the Houſehold may be regarded, it is ordained that the King's Chamberlain give his attendance upon his office, and that the Vice Chamberlain and Captain of the Guard do the ſemblable,

* Compare the modern hours for eating with the above!

ſo

ſo that the King's and Queen's Chambers be kept in due order, and for the obſerving of the times for dinner and ſupper, the ſame to be uſed as before expreſſed; and to the intent the King's Chambers may be in due time dreſſed and made clean, it is ordained that from henceforth the Pages of the King's Chamber ſhall daily ariſe at ſeven of the clock, or ſoon after, warning the Squires for the Body ſemblably to ariſe ſoon after that hour, ſo that they may be ready, and the King's Chamber dreſſed by eight of the clock; and moreover that none of the Servants of the ſaid Eſquires come within the Pallat Chamber, but be attendant at the door. It is alſo ordained that there be daily one Yeoman Uſher at the ſaid Chamber Door by eight of the clock in the morning, to take thereof, and not to depart from the ſame, except he deliver the ſame charge to ſome other Yeoman Uſher of his company: and that he permit no man to come within the ſame chamber but Lords, Knights, Gentlemen, Officers of the King's Houſe, and other honeſt perſons, as by his wiſdom ſhall be thought meet, reſorting in all cauſes doubtful to the Lord Chamberlain, or in his abſence to the Vice Chamberlain, to know the King's pleaſure; that none be admitted to come into the ſaid chamber after the King is ſerved for all night, but only Eſquires for the Body and Pages: and on this it is ordered that daily the Yeomen Uſhers and Yeomen Waiters for that day, be within the King's Great Chamber by eight of the clock in the morning, giving their attendance, and ſemblably, that the Grooms of the Chamber be there by the ſame hour, giving like attendance.

"Furthermore, that the Yeomen Uſhers and Yeomen Waiters have good regard upon all the Perſonages being within the ſame chamber, that none be there but ſuch as ſhall be thought convenient by the ſaid Uſhers. It is alſo ordered that whenſoever the King ſhall dine or ſup abroad, or otherwiſe dine, the Lord Chamberlain, or Vice Chamberlain in his abſence, ſhall give their attendance upon his Grace till he be ſet, and then he and all other having no place at the King's board, or by a Gentleman Uſher appointed to attend upon the King, or his board, do avoid, and none to wait or tarry, unleſs it be by the King's commandment; and that ſuch Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, Chaplains, as have place within the King's Great Chamber, or other perſon convenient to ſit within the ſame, repair with the Lord Chamberlain, or Vice Chamberlain, to dine or ſup accordingly, ſo that the Uſher avoid all other perſons except Sewers and Grooms of the Chamber, and Officers and certain Servants of the Lord Chamberlain, *viz.* Chamberlain and Captain of the Guard, that is, the Lord Chamberlain three Servants,

Vice

Vice Chamberlain two, Captain of the Guard one, and none to exceed that number.

"And foraſmuch that ſundry noblemen, gentlemen, and others, *do much uſe to dine in corners and ſecret places*, it is therefore ordained that when the King's Highneſs ſhall not dine abroad, in his own Dining Chamber a board ſhall be furniſhed, with ſuch Lords Spiritual and Temporal, to be ſerved with the ſervice called the King's ſervice, as for that time ſhall be in the court, being above the degree of a Baron. And for Chaplains, Gentlemen Uſhers, and Yeomen Uſhers, they to be ſerved in the King's Chamber, as after the good order hath been heretofore uſed.

"It is alſo ordained that the Six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, by ſeven of the clock or ſoon after, ſhall be ready to attend upon his Grace, prompt to apparel and dreſs his Highneſs; and that none of the ſaid Grooms or Uſhers approach, or preſume to lay hands on his Royal Perſon, unleſs they be by his Grace commanded. It is alſo ordered that two of the ſaid Six Gentlemen ſhall nightly lye on the pallet within the King's ſaid Privy Chamber, which pallet ſhall be every night prepared by the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, and the fires being made up and lights ordered before they ſhall depart to their lodgings."

The next article requires all the attendants of the Privy Chamber to live in harmony, and that the Six Gentlemen carefully watch the indications of his Grace's countenance, endeavouring to anticipate his wiſhes. During his abſence the King grants them permiſſion to play in moderation at cards, but to deſiſt inſtantly on his approach.

If the Monarch wiſhed for any thing to eat or drink, a Gentleman Uſher of the Privy Chamber was to command a Groom of the ſame to convey ſuch wiſh to the Officers of the Buttery, Pantry, and Cellar, who were to bring the viands to the door of the Privy Chamber, where they were to be received by one of the Uſhers, who aſſayed them, and placed them in the cupboard.

Every article of fuel or food uſed in this Chamber was recorded by one of the Gentlemen Uſhers, who was charged to carry the fragments of every eatable, ends of candles, and torches, to the Chandry, without embezzling any part, that they might be further uſed "to the King's profit." The King's Barber was expected to attend punctually at his riſing, with his clothes and baſon, "and other ſtuff as to his room doth appertain;" the Royal Page to be in the ſame readineſs. Theſe

perſons, the Gentlemen Uſhers, &c. were provided with their meals regularly, as the King frequently was abſent hunting at the uſual dinner hour, at which ſport he commanded but few people ſhould attend him, giving as a reaſon that "too much company doth not only let the ſport, but doth unfurniſh the Court of company."

He then names his Council, and certain perſons who were to attend conſtantly on his movements; and declares that 30 great horſes "ſhall be elected for his Highneſs pleaſure, and no greater number."

Divine ſervice was celebrated daily in the Palace, by the Maſter of the Chapel, ſix Choriſters, ſix Children of the Chapel, and ſome Officers.

It cannot but be a matter of conſiderable intereſt to the reader, how the turbulent Henry expended his ſpoils on himſelf and houſehold, eſpecially as the article is an undoubted original, preſerved by the indefatigable Cotton.

	£.	s.	d.
Bread, ale, and wine, ſpent daily in the kitchens, and paſtry, in the yearly eſtimation, — — — —	220	0	0
Bread, ale, and wine, to be ſpent at the bars of the pantry, buttery, and cellar, by eſtimation — — —	400	0	0
The King's daily alms, at four ſhillings the day — —	73	0	0
The daily alms to 13 poor men in bread and ale by the year —	16	14	6
The King's offerings paid in the Comptings — —	12	14	8
The charge of the account in the Exchequer — —	25	0	0
The fee for the receipt of the aſſignment — —	20	0	0
The fee of Vicars, ſurgeon, paid in the Compting-houſe —	20	0	0
The penſions to the King's old ſervants — —	198	13	4
Sm 9861. 2s. 6d.			
Sum of this maſs 31,8371. 10s. 8d. whereof,			
Paid in the Exchequer, and by the Treaſurer of the Chamber, now charged in Houſehold:			
The fee to one Cup-bearer, one Carver, one Sewer, 50l. each	150	0	0
The Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, the Gentlemen Uſhers and Grooms of the ſame — — — —	863	6	8
Four Eſquires for the Body — — —	133	6	8

Eighty

	£.	s.	d.
Eighty Yeomen of the Guard — — —	1920	0	0
Twenty-four Yeomen of the Queen's Chamber —	364	19	8
Maſter of the Jewels — — — —	50	0	0
Sm 3431l. 13s.			
The increaſe of new fees and wages:			
The Great Maſter — — — —	63	0	0
The Lord Chamberlain — — —	100	0	0
The Captain of the Guard and Vice Chamberlain —	100 marks.		
The Captain of Fifty Gentlemen — — —	100 marks.		
The Lieutenant of Fifty Gentlemen — —	50	0	0
Two Cupbearers — — — —	100 marks.		
Two Carvers — — — —	100 marks.		
Two Sewers — — — —	100 marks.		
"One Surveyor at Dreſſer" — — —	12	8	1
Four Gentlemen Huiſhers, above their old wages —	34	7	6
The wages of the Fifty Gentlemen Penſioners —	2333	6	8
For the cloathing and lodging of 22 turnbroches —	30	19	4
Sm 29561. 8s. 3d.			
Sum of theſe defalcations now charged in the Houſehold	6388	1	3
Remaineth	25449	4	4

Memorandum: There is no wages appointed for the Chief Clerk of the Spicery, Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, nor Apothecary. There is no charge of diet nor board-wages for any of the Minſtrels, nor for the Officers of the Leaſh nor Hunts.

Memorandum: The diminiſhment of the Cofferer's wages and the two Clerks of the Green Cloth. For the wages of one Clerk for him that ſhall have charge of the King's money.

That two perſons may be appointed for the excluding of raſcals and vagabonds, and that it may be appointed what ſtage wages and board wages ſhall be."

The regularity and ſimplicity of the domeſtic œconomy of their preſent Majeſties differs ſo little from that of private life, that it would be uſeleſs to enter into farther particulars than to ſtate that the Monarch riſes very early, dines at one o'clock alone, and the Queen and family at four, who ſup early and retire to reſt at eleven.

Etiquette requires ſome appearances of diſtinction between the Sovereign and the ſubject; therefore many of the offices mentioned in the time of Henry VIII. ſtill exiſt: but the ſervices of the poſſeſſors are diſpenſed with, except on certain occaſions.

I ſhall not venture, for obvious reaſons, to examine into the actual ſtate of the preſent Royal Houſehold; but it may not be unacceptable to the reader to know ſomething of that of George I. in 1720.

The Chaplains to the Crown were then 48 in number, four of whom were in waiting monthly; they had a table and attendance, but no ſalaries, as the honour of the office was judged a conſiderable compenſation; but the certainty of preferment operated to render the ſituation doubly deſirable (three of them were elected biſhops in 1724, Drs. Boulter, Baker, and Egerton): they preached in the Chapel Royal on Sundays and other Feſtivals, and read the ſervice at the cuſtomary times before the King or his Houſehold, &c. &c.

The Lord Chamberlain has the command of all the King's Servants above-ſtairs, except in the bed-chamber, where the Groom of the Stole preſides; he has the controul beſides of the Officers of the Wardrobe at all the Palaces, and the power of removing the wardrobes, beds, tents, revels, muſicians, comedians, hunting materials, meſſengers, trumpeters, drummers, tradeſmen, and artizans, retained in the Monarch's ſervice; the Serjeants at Arms, Phyſicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and the Royal Chaplains: his ſalary was 100l. *per annum*, and his board-wages 1100l. A Vice Chamberlain aſſiſts in the duties of the office, whoſe ſalary was 66l. 13s. 4d. and board-wages 499l. 15s.

One of the moſt pleaſing offices about the King's perſon is that of Lord Almoner. When Launcelot Lord Biſhop of Exeter held it in 1723, who ſucceeded the Biſhop of Wincheſter, the ſalary was 200l. *per annum*. The office is in the Monarch's gift, to which there is a ſubordinate or Sub Almoner at 97l. 11s. 3d. A Yeoman at 50l. and two Grooms at 40l. are choſen by the Lord Almoner. Beſides the ſums allowed by the King, the Almoner receives all deodands and goods of *felo de ſe* for diſtribution; he has a privilege, of antient date, of giving the firſt diſh from the Royal table to any poor perſon, or an equivalent in money; he has the charge of penſioners to the Crown who have been ſuperannuated in the ſervice of the Court.

The Queen has ſeveral great Officers attendant on her perſon, particularly a Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, and ſeveral ladies who are termed Maids of Honour.

St.

St. James's, Feb. 1707.

"A warrant to the Exchequer, out of any her Majeſty's treaſure there, applicable to the uſes of the Civil Government, to pay unto Anne Wyvill, in conſideration of her ſervice performed to her Majeſty, and to be performed, as one of her Majeſty's Maids of Honour, or her aſſignees, the yearly penſion of 300l. to commence from Michaelmas laſt paſt 1707, and to be paid quarterly during ſuch time as ſhe ſhall continue in the ſervice and quality before mentioned, or ſignification of her Majeſty's pleaſure to determine the ſame; and to be received without account, provided that the ſaid Anne Wyville, out of the firſt money that ſhall come to her hands by virtue hereof, pay unto Mary Stanhope, now the wife of Charles Fane, Eſq. ſo much as the like allowance of 300l. *per annum*, computed by the day, ſhall amount unto from Michaelmas laſt to the time of her marriage, excluſive. Subſcribed by John Gauntlett, Eſq. by warrant under her Majeſty's Royal Sign Manual. Counterſigned by the Lord High Treaſurer, &c. &c."

Orig. Of. Book. B. M.

Beſides thoſe, there are Ladies of the Bed-chamber, and many others who hold inferior offices, and a long train that never approach the royal apartments.

The Board of Green-cloth, which regulates every expence, and reſtrains peculation, conſiſts of men of the utmoſt reſpectability.

Of all the Royal Cooks who have roaſted and boiled for Majeſty, Patrick Lamb, Eſq. was the moſt inſatiable. One cook to a reign is a reaſonable proportion; but Mr. Lamb monopolized the *reigns* of Charles and Catharine, King James II. King William and Queen Mary, and died in that of Queen Anne, the latter end of February 1708-9, at his lodgings in St. James's, very rich. He had the management of three Coronation Feaſts, and ſeveral of thoſe at Inſtallations; and was Governor of the Engliſh Hoſpitals in Flanders.

"On Tueſday laſt a countrywoman with a long riding-hood came to the Palace of St. James, and ſaid that ſhe had travelled 150 miles to have the honour to kiſs the Prince of Wales's hand; which coming to the ears of ſome of the nobility in waiting, they acquainted his Royal Highneſs therewith, who ordered her to be brought up-ſtairs, and met her in the anti-chamber, where on her knees ſhe had the honour to kiſs his hand; and he gave her five guineas, and ordered her to be carried down into the kitchen, and the cook to give her what ſhe had a mind to."

Weekly Journal, Oct. 26, 1717.

The

The preachers of the French chapel at St. James's received 160l. *per annum* each from George II. They were three in number; thoſe of the Dutch chapel had the ſame ſalaries, and the Lutheran 200l. *per annum* each.

The German Chapel at the Palace is a neat building, handſomely ornamented within, and far ſuperior to the Chapel Royal.

The Mews.

Excellent and beautiful horſes are abſolutely neceſſary for the uſe of the Royal Family. Thoſe for riding, the private and ſtate carriages, have been ſelected during the preſent reign with peculiar care, and attended under the immediate inſpection of his Majeſty. The ſite of the Mews at Charing-croſs was originally appropriated for the reception of the King's Hawks and Falconers, and is mentioned in the reign of Richard II. as ſuch.

The word Mews is ſaid to have been derived from *Mew*, a term uſed by Falconers for moulting or renewing of the feathers of Hawks; with what truth I do not pretend to decide.

After the King's Stables at Lomeſbury were burnt in the reign of Henry VIII. that Monarch removed his horſes to the Mews, where ſeveral brick buildings on the Eaſt ſide, erected at that period, ſtill remain in a very ruinous ſtate, though uſed for the reception of ſome of the carriages.

A Bath for the Royal Family was accidentally diſcovered in the King's Mews in 1725, which is thus noticed in the London Journal: "The place where the ciſtern ſtood is not a late diſcovery, but is a conduit, or firſt reſervoir of water, which enters into it by two different channels. The ciſtern, which was about ſix feet long and five broad, having been taken away, and the place tiled, it is now about 12 or 14 feet over, and three feet deep. This does not ſtand in the Mews, but at the back of St. Martin's-lane, through which the paſſage leads to it. The water runs off through a pipe to a new-built reſervoir in the Mews, from whence by pipes it is carried down to Whitehall, and that place ſupplied with water. It was between theſe two reſervoirs that the antient bathing-place ſtood; there was no ciſtern in that, or any inſcription about it; but it was bricked and tiled about ſix feet deep, but the deſcent was by ſteps. Antiquaries tell us that Queen Elizabeth was the laſt princeſs who made uſe of this Bath, which was an exceſſively cold one, but that it had been made uſe of before her time by ſeveral, particularly by

by the Lady Catherine Parr, dowager of King Henry VIII. Whitehall was formerly ſupplied with water from this conduit; but the leaden pipes being quite worn out, they went to lay new ones, and it was in digging for this purpoſe that this ſo much talked of Bath was diſcovered."

The antient Stables were ſo much decayed in 1731, that George II. determined to rebuild them; when the ſum of 45,000l. was ordered to be iſſued from the Treaſury for that purpoſe, and rebuilding thoſe at St. James's.

Whatever may have been the King's intention, it appears evidently that the ſtructure is incomplete: that part which was then erected extends Eaſt and Weſt acroſs the area, and divides it into two quadrangles, with a communication between them by means of a vaſt arch in the centre, where doors lead to the ſtables, of great length and excellence.

The front conſiſts of a centre and two wings, ornamented with Doric ruſticated pillars, entablatures, pediments, an attick, arcades, windows, and cupolas.

The remainder of the area is ſurrounded by a collection of wretched ſheds that ought to be removed without delay, as they are equally diſgraceful to the King's ſtables and that part of the ſtreet facing Parliament-ſtreet.

Buckingham House

was erected in 1703, on the ſite of what was originally called the *Mulberry Gardens* *, (the Author of the New View of London mentions its vicinity to Arlington-houſe †) by the learned and accompliſhed John Duke of Buckinghamſhire; who, after paſſing an active life diſtinguiſhed by bravery, retired from his labours to that manſion, and died 1720-1, aged 75.

* Theſe gardens are mentioned by ſeveral of our Poets of the ſeventeenth century. Dr. King obſerves,

"The fate of things lies always in the dark:
What Cavalier would know St. James's Park?
For Locket's ſtands where gardens once did ſpring,
And Wild-ducks quack where Graſshoppers did ſing;
A Princely Palace on that ſpace does riſe,
Where Sedley's noble Muſe found Mulberries."

The improvements lately made ſeem in ſome meaſure to have brought the Park into the ſtate it was in before the Reſtoration; at leaſt, the Wild-ducks have in their turn given way to the Graſshoppers. See Dr. King's Works, 1776, vol. III. p. 73.

† Celebrated by Charles Dryden, in "Horti Arlingtoniani, ad cl. Dom. Henricum Comitem Arlingtoniæ." See Nichols's Select Collection of Poems, vol. II. p. 156.

The

The editors of "London and its Environs deſcribed," 8vo, 1761, have preſerved a letter written by this nobleman to the Duke of Shrewſbury, which accurately and elegantly deſcribes Buckingham Houſe. "The avenues to this houſe are along St. James's Park, through rows of goodly elms on one hand, and gay flouriſhing limes * on the other; that for coaches, this for walking; with the Mall lying betwixt them. This reaches to my iron paliſade that encompaſſes a ſquare court, which has in the midſt a great baſon with ſtatues and water-works; and from its entrance riſes all the way imperceptibly, till we mount to a terrace in the front of a large hall, paved with ſquare white ſtones, mixed with a dark-coloured marble; the walls of it covered with a ſet of pictures done in the ſchool of Raphael.

"Out of this on the right hand we go into a parlour 33 feet by 39, with a niche 15 feet broad for a beaufet, paved with white marble, and placed within an arch, with pilaſters of divers colours, the upper part of which, as high as the cieling, is painted by Ricci. From hence we paſs through a ſuite of large rooms, into a bed-chamber of 34 feet by 27; within it a large cloſet that opens into a green-houſe. On the left hand of the hall are three ſtone arches, ſupported by three Corinthian pillars, under one of which we go up 48 ſteps, 10 feet broad, each ſtep of one entire Portland ſtone. Theſe ſtairs by the help of two reſting places, are ſo very eaſy, there is no need of leaning on the iron baluſter. The walls are painted with the ſtory of Dido; whom though the Poet was obliged to diſpatch away mournfully, in order to make room for Lavinia, the better-natured Painter has brought no farther than to that fatal cave where the lovers appear juſt entering. The roof of this ſtair-caſe, which is 55 feet from the ground, is 40 feet by 36, filled with the figures of gods and goddeſſes. In the midſt is Juno, condeſcending to beg aſſiſtance from Venus, to bring about a marriage which the Fates intended ſhould be the ruin of her own darling queen and people. By which that ſublime poet intimates that we ſhould never be over-eager for any thing, either in our purſuits, or our prayers, leſt what we endeavour or aſk too violently for our intereſt, ſhould be granted us by Providence only in order to our ruin.

"The bas-reliefs and all the little ſquares above are all epiſodical paintings of the ſame ſtory: and the largeneſs of the whole had admitted of a ſure remedy againſt any decay of the colours from ſaltpetre in the wall, by making another of oak laths four inches within it, and ſo primed over like a picture.

* The "Lime-trees, or *Tilia*," whoſe bloſſoms are incomparably fragrant, were probably planted in conſequence of a ſuggeſtion of Mr. Evelyn, in his "Fumifugium."

"From

"From a wide landing-place on the ſtairs' head, a great double door opens into an apartment of the ſame dimenſions with that below, only three feet higher; notwithſtanding which, it would appear too low, if the higher ſaloon had not been divided from it. The firſt room of this floor has within it a cloſet of original pictures, which yet are not ſo entertaining as the delightful proſpect from the windows. Out of the ſecond room a pair of great doors give entrance into the ſaloon, which is 35 feet high, 36 broad, and 45 long; in the midſt of its roof a round picture of Gentileſchi, 18 feet in diameter, repreſents the Muſes playing in concert to Apollo lying along on a cloud to hear them. The reſt of the room is adorned with paintings relating to arts and ſciences; and underneath divers original pictures hang all in good lights, by the help of an upper row of windows which drowns the glaring.

"Much of this ſeems appertaining to parade; and therefore I am glad to leave it, to deſcribe the reſt, which is all for conveniency. As firſt, a covered paſſage from the kitchen without doors, and another down to the cellars and all the offices within. Near this, a large and lightſome back ſtairs leads up to ſuch an entry above, as ſecures our private bed-chambers both from noiſe and cold. Here we have neceſſary dreſſing-rooms and cloſets, from which are the pleaſanteſt views of all the houſe, with a little door for communication betwixt this private apartment and the great one.

"Theſe ſtairs, and thoſe of the ſame kind at the other end of the houſe, carry us up to the higheſt ſtory, fitted for the women and children, with the floors ſo contrived as to prevent all noiſe over my wife's head. In mentioning the court at firſt, I forgot the two wings in it, built on ſtone arches, which join the houſe by corridores, ſupported by Ionick pillars. In one of thoſe wings is a large kitchen 30 feet high, with an open cupola on the top; near it a larder, brew-houſe, and laundry, with rooms over them for ſervants; the upper ſort of ſervants are lodged in the other wing, which has alſo two wardrobes, and a ſtore-room for fruit. On the top of all a leaden ciſtern holding 50 tons of water, driven up by an engine from the Thames, ſupplies all the water-works in the courts and gardens which lie quite round the houſe; through one of which a graſs walk conducts to the ſtables, built round a court, with ſix coach-houſes and forty ſtalls. I will add but one thing before I carry you into the garden, and that is about walking too, but it is on the top of all the houſe, which being covered with ſmooth milled lead, and defended by a parapet of baluſters from all apprehenſion as well

as danger, entertains the eye with a far diſtant proſpect of hills and dales, and near one of parks and gardens. To theſe gardens we go down from the houſe by ſeven ſteps into a gravel walk that reaches croſs the garden, with a covered arbour at each end of it. Another of 30 feet broad leads from the front of the houſe, and lies between two groves of tall lime-trees planted in ſeveral equal ranks, upon a carpet of graſs; the outſides of theſe groves are bordered with tubs of bays and orange-trees. At the end of this broad walk, you go up to a terrace 400 paces long, with a large ſemicircle in the middle, from whence is beheld the Queen's two parks, and a great part of Surrey; then going down a few ſteps, you walk on the bank of a canal, 600 yards long and 17 broad, with two rows of limes on each ſide of it. On one ſide of this terrace, a wall covered with roſes and jeſſamines is made low, to admit the view of a meadow full of cattle juſt under it (no diſagreeable object in the midſt of a great city), and at each end a deſcent into parterres, with fountains and water-works. From the biggeſt of theſe parterres we paſs into a little ſquare garden, that has a fountain in the middle, and two green-houſes on the ſides, with a convenient bathing apartment in one of them; and near another part lies a flower-garden: below all this is a kitchen garden, full of the beſt ſorts of fruits, and which has ſeveral walks in it fit for the coldeſt weather.

"Thus I have done with a tedious deſcription; only one thing I forgot, though of more ſatisfaction to me than all the reſt, which I fancy you gueſs already; and it is a little cloſet of books at the end of that green-houſe which joins the beſt apartment, which, beſides their being ſo very near, are ranked in ſuch a method, that by its mark a very Iriſh footman may fetch any book I want. Under the windows of this cloſet and green-houſe is a little wilderneſs full of blackbirds and nightingales. The trees, though planted by myſelf, require lopping already, to prevent their hindering the view of that fine canal in the park."

Very conſiderable alterations were ſubſequently made, particularly in the removal of ſeveral ſtatues from the baluſtrade of the front in the court-yard and the fountains.

Buckingham-houſe was purchaſed in 1761 for 21,000l.; and has ſince that period been the Queen's Manſion or Palace excluſively; and is now the reſidence of the Sovereign and his Conſort, when domeſticated in town.

The front is of red brick, with white pilaſters, entablatures, door and window frames. Had the houſe been of ſtone the Ionic wings and centre might have had a far better effect.

CARLETON

Carleton House,

the reſidence of his Royal Highneſs George Prince of Wales, is ſituated on the South ſide of Pall-mall, whence the court, the houſe and gardens extend to St. James's Park.

Frederick Prince of Wales, father of his preſent Majeſty, reſided till 1717 at the Palace of St. James; but in that year an unfortunate diſſention occurred which baniſhed the former from the Monarch's preſence, and originated in the following manner: the Princeſs of Wales had an infant ſon, whoſe baptiſm was to have been performed in the preſence of the Royal family, with a proxy for the Queen of Pruſſia, as one of the godmothers; that proxy was the Ducheſs of Newcaſtle, appointed by the expreſs command of the King. The Prince, wiſhing, or expecting to be conſulted on this occaſion, and finding himſelf precluded from the exerciſe of his conceived rights as a father, became exceedingly exaſperated, aud vented his vexation ſo pointedly, that he was ordered under arreſt to his own apartment, whence he found it neceſſary to depart in due time to a new reſidence, which was Leiceſter-houſe, Leiceſter-fields*, purchaſed, I believe, from Portman Seymour, Eſq. for 6000l. and the remainder of another leaſe from Lord Gower, where he reſided till 1732, when "The St. James's Evening Poſt" of June 10 aſſerts, "The Earl of Burlington hath given Carleton-houſe and gardens in Pall-Mall to the Counteſs Dowager of Burlington his mother;" but Berrington's Evening Poſt, of Dec. 23, contradicts the above ſtatement, unleſs the Earl acted as an agent for his mother: "The Earl of Cheſterfield has paid 7000l. to the Earl of Burlington, as part of the purchaſe money for Carleton-houſe and gardens in Pall-Mall. It is ſaid, the houſe is bought for his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. A ſurvey has been made of moſt of the houſes contiguous, whoſe leaſes, we hear, will be bought to furniſh a handſome court-yard and proſpect into Pall-Mall."

* The houſehold of the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, eſtabliſhed in 1719, conſiſted of a governeſs, under-governeſs, a preceptor, comptroller, chaplain, 4 gentlemen uſhers, 4 pages of honour, 4 of the back ſtairs, 4 dreſſers, a ſempſtreſs, neceſſary-woman, body laundreſs, chambermaid, dancing, drawing, and writing maſters, a clerk of the kitchen, his clerk, a maſter and two under-cooks, yeoman of the livery and buttery, an aſſiſtant, ſcowrer, turnbroach, ſcullery, table laundreſs, and porter, maſter of the horſe, equerry, clerk of the ſtables, 3 coachmen, 3 poſtilions, 3 helpers, a groom, and 6 footmen. The ſalaries of whom amounted to 8000 l. *per annum*.

The neceſſary alterations for the reception of the Prince were begun in Jan. 1733.

Flitcroft is ſaid to have drawn a plan for the Prince in 1734, intended as an improvement to Carleton-houſe; and Kent deſigned a caſcade for the garden in the ſame year, where a ſaloon was erected in 1735, and paved with Italian marble brought to England by Lord Bingley and George Doddington, Eſq. The walls were adorned by rich paintings and ſtatues, and the chair of ſtate was of crimſon velvet embroidered with gold, which coſt 500l. A bagnio near it conſiſted of encruſted marble.

Ryſbrack ſculptured ſtatues of Alfred and Edward the Black Prince, which were placed on marble pedeſtals in the garden, 1735. The following inſcriptions marked the characters of the two Princes:

"Alfredo Magno, Anglorum Reipublicæ libertatiſque Fundatori, juſto, forti, bono, Legiſlatori, Duci, Regi, Artium Muſarumque Fautori, eruditiſſimo Patriæ Patri, poſuit F. W. P. 1735."

"Edvardo Edwardi Tertii Regis filio, optimo, piiſſimo, Galliæ Debellatori, qui partis ſtrenuè victoriis, modeſtè et clementer uſus laudem; animi alti, benevoli, verecundi, lauru omni triumphali, potiorem honeſtioremque merito ſibi vindicavit, Principi præclariſſimo anteceſſori et exemplari ſuo poſuit F. W. P. 1735."

Such was Carleton houſe previous to 1788, when it was moderniſed at a vaſt expence; but now, as report will have it, the manſion of the Heir-apparent is to be converted into an *Egyptian Etruſcan* palace, the extravagant coalition of the ſtyles of the day; if ſo, the ſuperb pillars of the hall, the niches, ſtatues, cornices, ornaments, and enrichments of the ſtate apartments muſt periſh; for the graceful ſwells of the Grecian manner cannot be wreſted to the uncouth forms of the Egyptian, which has nothing but novelty to recommend it to the Britiſh eye.

The front of Carleton-houſe is too low, and conſequently affords but one range of ſpacious apartments recently connected by large folding doors; and thus opening to an enriched Gothic conſervatory; but allows of nothing more than a diminutive attick, with very ſmall windows.

The facade has a centre and two wings ruſticated without pilaſters, an entablature, and baluſtrade.

The portico conſiſts of ſix Compoſite columns, and a pediment with an enriched frieze, and a tympan crowned with the Prince's arms; but all the windows are without pediments except two in the wings.

The

The ſcreen ought to be removed; though the architect has ſelected the Ionic order with judgment, as next to that of the Palace; but why did he model his capitals and cornices from clumſy and imperfect remains of antiquity, in preference to thoſe imitated by Inigo Jones at the Banqueting-houſe? Beſides this error, he has made his baſement high enough for a wall; indeed it effectually *ſcreens* the Palace even from the oppoſite pavement.

The gardens back of Carleton-houſe are very beautiful, and full as retired as if remotely ſituated in the country. At the Eaſt end of the Palace are the ſtables, which are of brick and ſemicircular; to ſay they are admirably contrived for the accommodation of the noble animals they contain would be ſuperfluous, when the predilection of the Prince for his ſtud is remembered.

Kensington Palace

has been deſerted during the preſent reign, though the ſituation is equally convenient and beautiful; but, as this Royal domain is not included within my plan, I ſhall be very brief in noticing it. The building is of brick, and extremely plain; the gardens on the contrary are faſcinating, and their attractions were thus dected by a tolerable *rhymer* in 1733:

"Still ſhall the lyre for Richmond's grot be ſtrung,
And Kenſington's fair mount be left unſung?
Leave for a while ſublimer themes, and tell
How much her * taſte in gardening does excel.
Nor thou, my Muſe, be backward in the ſong,
To whom no baſe nor venal ſtreams belong.
In that retreat (bleſt with the ſummer court)
Where Citizens on Sunday night reſort,
A Royal Mount erects its verdant head;
Rais'd by that hand, by which are thouſands fed!
Here, free from the fatigues of State and care,
Our guardian Queen oft breathes the morning air;
From hence ſurveys the glories of her Iſle,
While Peace and Plenty all around her ſmile.

* Caroline Queen of George II.

See,

See, here rich villas raiſe their lofty heads,
There Kent's high hills, and Surrey's flow'ry meads;
They ſeem to ſtrive which moſt ſhall homage pay,
Alike partakers of ſo mild a ſway.
While ſhe is there, ye ruder winds abate,
And Zephyrs fan her from the piercing heat;
Guard her, ye Angels, from the noxious air,
As we are hers, be her your chiefeſt care.
Deſcend we from the Mount, lo! all beneath,
Alike delight, alike freſh odours breathe.
Pleas'd and amaz'd, each fair deſign I view,
And gradually the verdant courſe purſue;
At every ſtep new ſcenes of beauty riſe,
Here well-judg'd viſta's meet the admiring eyes.
A river there waves through the happy land,
And ebbs and flows at Caroline's command.
No coſtly fountains with proud vigour riſe,
Nor with their foaming water laſh the ſkies;
To ſuch falſe pride be none but Lovis prone,
All ſhe lays out in pleaſure is her own.
Here nothing is profuſe, nor nothing vain;
But all is noble, and yet all is plain:
So happily do Art and Nature join,
Each ſtrives which moſt ſhall add to the deſign.
In ſuch a ſtate were our firſt parents plac'd,
And Eve, like Caroline, the garden grac'd;
Had ſhe ſuch conſtancy of mind poſſeſt,
She had not fell, but we had ſtill been bleſt."

Hyde Park

Is ſeparated from Kenſington gardens by a haugh haugh, and was walled *circa* 1726, on the South, North, and Eaſt ſides.

The ſurface of this vaſt plain is rough, duſty, and diſagreeable, from former ill uſage inflicted by the hoofs of cavalry, and the marches and counter-marches of infantry,

infantry, whoſe various movements, and the uſes made of Hyde Park by the Citizens of London, will be noticed in another place.

Recent attempts have however been made to improve the appearance of the ground, by ſowing graſs ſeed on manure from the bottoms of the adjoining pieces of water, and planting groupes of trees to ſupply the places of the majeſtic elms daily injured by our tempeſtuous climate.

1700, July 1. A leaſe was granted of a lodge, with land and gardens in Hyde Park, by the crown to the Earl of Jerſey for 51 years, at 13s. 4d. *per annum*; with a clauſe of reſumption on payment of the ſums expended in improving the premiſes.

The Serpentine river was begun by the King's command in 1730; when the expence of the excavation, 400 yards in length, 100 in breadth, and 40 feet deep, was eſtimated at 6000l. This *ſtraight Serpentine* outline was the happy contrivance of Charles Withers, eſq. Surveyor-general of his Majeſty's woods, &c. who employed 200 men to effect it. The Weſtminſter Water-works Company had pipes which paſſed through Hyde and the Green Parks; thoſe were purchaſed by the King's order for about 2500l. and removed to complete the river. It is ſaid that the Proprietors of the Chelſea Water-works were benefited full 400l. *per annum* by this event. Part of the property of the former belonged to the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, and other ſhares to the town of Watford and Berkhamſtead.

Mr. Kimberley received Queen Caroline's directions to complete the Serpentine river in April 1733, which had been delayed by the death of Charles Withers, Eſq. when a lodge and part of a grove were deſtroyed for that purpoſe.

I believe the preſent road adjoining Knightſbridge wall was made in 1734, to remove the clouds of duſt produced by the old one ſituated near Kenſington gardens, which greatly incommoded the Royal family when in that pleaſant place.

WHITEHALL.

An act of Parliament paſſed for "declaring the limits of the King's palace of Weſtminſter," in the reign of Henry VIII. This act recites, that the antient Palace, erected time out of mind, and ſituated near the Abbey of St. Peter, had fallen into utter ruin and decay; which induced the King to purchaſe "one great manſion-place and houſe, ſometime parcel of the poſſeſſions and inheritance of the Archbiſhoprick of York," ſituated in the county of Middleſex, and town of Weſtminſter, near the antient palace, and to build upon the void ground many "diſtinct, beautiful,

beautiful, coſtly, and pleaſant lodgings for his Grace's ſingular pleaſure, comfort, and commodity," to the great credit of the realm, incloſing the premiſes by a wall of brick and ſtone for a park, with many conveniences and decorations fit only for the reſidence and honour of ſo great a Prince." This act eſtabliſhed the whole precinct as the King's domain, "and ſhall from henceforth extend and be as well within the ſoil and places afore limited and appointed for the ſame, as alſo in all the ſtreet or way leading from Charing-croſs unto the Sanctuary gate at Weſtminſter aforeſaid, and in all the houſes, buildings, lands, and tenements on both the ſides of the ſame ſtreet or way from the ſaid Croſs unto Weſtminſter-hall, ſituate, lying, or being between the water of the Thames of the Eaſt part and the ſaid park wall of the Weſt part, and ſo forth, through all the ſoil, precinct, and limits of the ſaid old palace," to enjoy all the privileges before belonging to the King's antient palace; but concluding with a ſaving clauſe for all rights, offices, and demands.

Not a veſtige now remains of the buildings alluded to in the act; the "beautiful, coſtly, and pleaſant lodgings," gradually vaniſhed, and Parliament-ſtreet uſurped their places.

Rooker's and Sandby's drawings are the only memento's we poſſeſs of the gate-way erected by Henry VIII. which faced the Horſe-guards, and nearly extended to the Banqueting-houſe, the arches of which were pointed and groined, and flanked by four octagon turrets on the North-weſt, South-weſt, North-eaſt, and South-eaſt angles. The fronts were chequered, and contained mullioned windows, with intervening *enameled* buſts.

James I. intended to have erected a moſt magnificent palace at Whitehall, and employed Inigo Jones for that purpoſe. The Banqueting-houſe was completed, but unfortunately nothing more. This grand piece of architecture is thus accurately meaſured and deſcribed in one of the MSS. collected by Bagford, at preſent in the Britiſh Muſeum.

"Meaſure of the deſigns of Whitehall for King Charles II.

"The height of the Banqueting-houſe, from the upper ſide of the faſcia of the baſement to the under ſide of the architrave over the Compoſite pillars, is 52 feet 1 inch and a half. This let be the viſo height of the pillars of the entrata, which, at 10 diameters high, makes them 5 feet 2 inches and a half diameter.

"The cornice of theſe pillars is as much as the architrave, frieze, and cornice, over the *Compoſed* pillars, and the rail and baluſtrade with the plinth and under

under is, whereby it may be in height 11 feet 4 inches. The compartment of the cartouches is 2 feet 9 inches, ſomewhat more than half a diameter; ſo that the compartment of the middle intercolumn, containing ſix cartouches, is 16 feet 6 inches, and the compartment of the ſide intercolumns is 13 feet 9 inches. The ſide ſpans at the angles are 16 feet 6 inches and the middle ſpace 22 feet, or 8 *cartooſes*. The angular compartment, 5 feet 6 inches. In all 66 feet.

"The reſt of the ſpaces whereby the whole work is computed are 16 feet 10 inches and two-ſevenths, being one-ſeventh of the whole length of the Banqueting-houſe, which is 118; and if ſo, I muſt make the ſpaces for the deſign of King Charles II. of the like bigneſs. For deſigning it in depth, firſt draw the middle court, which conſiſts of 19 ſpaces, each being 16 feet 10 inches and two-ſevenths except the middle one, which is 22 feet. Then, for deſigning the Courts Royal, lay 7 ſpaces of 16 feet 10 inches and two-ſevenths, then 5 feet 6 inches for the angular compartment of the loggia; then twice 13 feet 9 inches for the ſide intercolumn; after 16 feet 6 inches for the middle intercolumn; again twice 13 feet 9 inches, and 5 feet 6 inches; and afterwards 7 ſpaces as aforeſaid; which laſt gives you the middle of the walls terminating the courts on that ſide.

"The meaſure ſtands thus; 2 feet 6 inches half wall next the park; 24 feet the gallery; 8 feet chimneys; 24 feet rooms, 2 feet 6 inches in the half wall next the court.—61 feet.

"For the great court: from the laſt ſpace of the middle court lay ſeven more; then 5 feet 6 inches; after that four ſpaces each 13 feet 9 inches; then one ſpace for the middle intercolumn of 16 feet 6 inches; then four ſpaces more; and after that 5 feet 6 inches for the angular compartment; and from thence again ſeven ſpaces, each 16 feet 10 inches and two-ſevenths; and this brings you to the outſide of the wall of the receipt before the Banqueting-houſe; then lay four feet for the inner wall of the ſaid receipt next the court; then 50 feet for the width of it; and laſtly, 4 feet for the outward wall next the Thames; and ſo your work is terminated. The meaſure ſtands thus: 4 feet wall; 21 feet 9 inches rooms; 6 feet 6 inches chimneys; 21 feet 9 inches rooms; 4 feet wall,—58.

"The windows in the firſt ſtory are 5 feet 6 inches wide, and 11 feet high.

"The diameter of the pillars of the windows is one foot 3 inches and 11 feet high.

"The middle compartment 7 feet, the ſide compartment 3 feet; the pillars of the hall 4 feet 4 inches diameter, and 41 feet 8 inches and a half high; the cornice

8 feet 6 inches; the baſe 10 inches and two-fifths. The windows of the ſecond order 5 feet 6 inches wide, and 12 feet high; the pillars of them 1 foot 2 inches and a half diameter, and 12 feet high."

The cieling, painted by Sir Peter Paul Rubens, is in the rich and brilliant ſtyle which diſtinguiſhes his beſt pictures; and repreſents, by allegory, the entrance, inauguration, and coronation of James I.

"The following beautiful lines were written after the Author of them had heard the anthem rehearſed, compoſed by Handel, for the funeral ſervice of Queen Caroline, in 1737; and ſuggeſted by the double gratification experienced by viewing the cieling, and liſtening to Handel's ſtrain:

Struck with the beauties form'd by magic dyes,
From groupe to groupe, the eye in tranſport flies;
Till Seraph-accents, ſolemn, deep, and flow,
Melt on the ear, in ſoft, melodious woe.
Such charms the two contending arts diſpenſe;
So ſweetly captivate each raviſh'd ſenſe,
We ne'er can fix; but muſt by turns admire,
The mimic pencil, and the ſpeaking lyre."

Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall; and Charles II. entered it in triumph, many years after that event, at his Reſtoration; when he received the Lords and Commons in the Banqueting-houſe. In his ſpeech to both Houſes in 1661-2, he obſerved "The mention of my wife's arrival puts me in mind to deſire you to put that compliment upon her that her entrance into the town may be with more decency than the ways will now ſuffer it to be; and to that purpoſe, I pray you would quickly paſs ſuch laws as are before you, in order to the mending thoſe ways, *and that ſhe may not find Whitehall ſurrounded with water.*"

An accidental fire, which occurred in January 1697, deſtroyed the Royal Chapel, and great part of the palace. From that period it was deſerted, and the Banqueting-houſe converted into a chapel.

George I. ordered in 1724, that the duty of preaching in this chapel ſhould be performed by 24 prieſts, one half of whom were to be fellows of the Univerſity of Oxford, and the other of Cambridge; two of them to be recommended monthly by the Dean of the King's Chapel, with ſalaries of 30l. *per annam.* The firſt ſermon under this regulation was preached on Eaſter Sunday, April 5, 1724.

Baptisms at the Royal Chapel, Whitehall.

James, the eldeſt ſon and heir to ——— Lord D'Aubigny, April 26, 1612. The King was his godfather. The officers of the veſtry had to their fees 40l.

Anne, firſt daughter to Robert Cecil, Earl of Saliſbury, Feb. 12, 1612-3. For her godmothers ſhe had Queen Anne and the Counteſs of Derby, wife to the Lord Chancellor, and for her godfather Gilbert Earl of Shrewſbury. The officers of the veſtry had for their fees 50l.

Henry, ſon to the Lord D'Aubigny, April 2, 1616. Fees 40l.

James, ſon to Sir John Egerton, Oct. 1, at Denham-houſe. King James was godfather. (MS. cut off by the binder).

James, the ſon of the Lord Viſcount Harrington, March 11, 1616-7. His godfathers were the King and the Earl of Suſſex. Fees 40l.

James, ſon to Sir William Fielding, baptized by the Right Rev. Father in God the Biſhop of Wincheſter, on Thurſday March 13, 1616-7, at the Chapel in Whitehall. His godfathers were the King and the Earl of Buckingham; his godmother the Counteſs of Bedford. Fees 40l.

Charles, ſecond ſon to Sir James Ramſay, Lord Viſcount Haddington, May 17, 1618, in the chapel at Whitehall, by the Biſhop of Durham. The goſſips Prince Charles and the Marquis of Buckingham; and the Counteſs of Hertford paid the fees for the ſame ſervice to the gentlemen of the chapel 5 l. to the officers of the veſtry *two* pounds.

Marriages.

The marriage of the two excellent Princes Frederick Prince Palatine of the Rhine and the Lady Elizabeth, daughter to King James, was ſolemnized on Shrove Sunday, being Feb. 14, 1612, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and aſſiſted by the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, and Dean of the chapel; and the ſame day preached. The gentlemen of the chapel and officers of the veſtry had given them for their fees 100l. in Jacobus's, whereof the Serjeant of the veſtry had 4 marks, the two yeomen had between them 7 Jacobus's, and the groom 30s.

The marriage of Robert Earl of Somerſet and the Lady Frances Herbert was ſolemnized Dec. 26, 1613, being St. Stephen's day, by the Biſhop of Bath and Wells. Her father gave her in marriage, and the Dean of Weſtminſter preached. Their fees were 40l.

The marriage of the two honourable perſons Sir John Villars, Knt. and Gentleman of the Prince's bedchamber, and the Lady Frances, youngeſt daughter of the honourable Sir Edward Coke, Knt. and of the Lady Hatton his wife, was ſolemnized on Monday Oct. 29, 1616, by the Biſhop of Wincheſter. The King gave her in his Chapel Royal at Hampton Court. Fees 40l."

Gazette, Feb. 28. 1712. "It being her Majeſty's royal intention to touch for the evil on Wedneſday the 19th of March next, and ſo to continue weekly during Lent, it is her Majeſty's command that tickets ſhall be delivered the day before at the office in Whitehall; and that all perſons ſhall bring a certificate, ſigned by the miniſter and churchwardens of their reſpective pariſhes, that they never have received the royal touch."

The antient ceremonial or acts of humility aſſigned our Monarchs for Maunday Thurſday is performed in this Chapel, when the King's Sub-almoner waſhes the feet of a certain number of poor men, and preſents them with clothing and money.

In April, 1753, "Dr. Thomas, ſub-almoner, deputed by his Majeſty, waſhed the feet of 70 poor men and women, in imitation of our Saviour waſhing his diſciples feet. After which his Majeſty's gift, being 20 ſhillings, and 70 new ſilver pence, in two purſes, with a platter of fiſh, woollen cloth, linen, &c. were delivered to 141 perſons, who all dined in the chapel. The gift to each is worth upwards of three guineas." *Univ. Mag.* 1753.

Privy Garden.

Sir Chriſtopher Wren was ordered by Queen Anne, in the year 1705, to erect a wall to incloſe that part of the garden which contained a fountain, as a pleaſure ground to the houſe inhabited by the Scotch Commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the terms of the Union of the two Kingdoms.

Tennis Court, Whitehall.

May, 1708. A grant unto Thomas Chaplin of the office of Maſter or Keeper of the Tennis-court near the Cock-pit in Whitehall, and all other Tennis-courts which Horatio Moore, Eſq. deceaſed lately enjoyed, with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging, during her Majeſty's pleaſure (except the grounds, building, and lodgings adjoining to the ſame Tennis-court near the Cock-pit, which are now enjoyed by the Duke of Montague and Earl of Rocheſter, or either of them), with the fees of eight pence *per diem*, and 120l. *per annum*, payable quarterly, out of the Exchequer, &c. &c.

The Earl of Holderneſſe obtained a grant of a piece of ground between the ruins of the chapel and the Privy ſtairs in 1718, for the erection of a houſe, and his Majeſty about the ſame time gave the Earl of Albemarle's houſe to the Earl of Portland.

The ruins of the chapel were granted to and taken down, 1719, by George Treby, Eſq. Secretary at War, who intended to build there.

The wharf at Whitehall, was granted in 1719, to William Benſon, Eſq. Ex Surveyor-general of his Majeſty's works for 30 years at 300l. *per annum*.

The members of the Houſes of Parliament found the gateways between the Banqueting houſe and St. Stephen's very inconvenient long before they made a reſolve to remedy thoſe inconveniences. However, in 1722 they employed Sir Thomas Hewet, Surveyor-general, to examine them, who reported they *might be widened* to *fourteen* feet nine inches for 105l. provided the conſent of the Earl of Rocheſter could be obtained for the alteration in the South gateway.

The two gateways near the Cock-pit, inhabited by the Earl of Rocheſter and the Heer Van Huls, were ordered to be taken down in 1723, to facilitate the paſſage to and from St. Stephen's Chapel and Weſtminſter hall.

Scot-

Scotland Yard

was ſo termed from that portion of the precinct of the Palace having been many centuries paſt appropriated for the reſidence of the Kings of Scotland when in England, where they had grand apartments more probably than a diſtinct palace, as they generally came to the Britiſh Court to do homage for the fiefs they held from our Monarchs, or as priſoners.

One part of this diſtrict is ſtill denominated "The Silver Scullery."

In Scotland yard was the reſidence of the famous Sir John Vanbrugh, whoſe houſe is ridiculed by Dean Swift:

"At length we in the rubbiſh ſpy,
A thing reſembling a gooſe pye."

George II. by letters patent, dated March 27, 15th year of his reign, granted, for a valuable conſideration, to James Duke of Chandos, the wharf, dock, and old carpenter's yard in North Scotland-yard, within the precinct of Whitehall, and the meſſuage, &c. then late in the poſſeſſion of Sir Stephen Fox, a little garden near the Wood-yard, the ground uſed for a public paſſage, the rooms called the Old Bakehouſe, a ſtable, and coach-houſe, near the Guard-houſe, and three paſſages to the above places, for 50 years, at the yearly rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. All thoſe premiſes were afterwards aſſigned to Hugh Duke of Northumberland for the reſidue of the term.

The ſame Monarch, Jan. 29, 30th year of his reign, demiſed to the above Hugh then Earl of Northumberland, all the piece of ground within or near Scotland-yard, before in the tenure of the Board of Works, for 31 years, at the rent of 16l. 13s. 4d. Thoſe the Duke offered to exchange for ſome ground at Teignmouth on which barracks were erected.

A meſſuage and other buildings, with a garden, in the South-eaſt part of Privy-garden, were granted to Charles Duke of Richmond by the Crown in 1781, for 29 years, from 1802, valued at 400l. *per annum*. Fine 460l.; rent 71l. 10s. And the vacant ground in Privy-garden lying before the houſes of the Dukes of Richmond and Montague, Earl of Holderneſs, and others, on which no buildings are to be erected, was conveyed to the firſt-named Duke and others in 1763 for 28 years and a half, valued at 30l. *per annum*; rent 10l. Theſe particulars will

ſerve

ſerve to ſhew the terms on which Lady Catharine Pelham, the Earl of Pembroke, the Duke of Portland, &c. &c. have held, and do hold thoſe valuable pieces of ground.

The houſe of the Duke of Richmond, erected from a plan drawn by the Earl of Burlington, was burnt a few years paſt accidentally, and is now in ruins.

Portland-houſe, built *circa* 1735, is ſaid to have been from a deſign by the Earl of Pembroke.

Bernard Smith, the celebrated organ-builder to the Queen, was indulged with the uſe of an apartment or houſe at Whitehall, called in conſequence the Organ Builder's Workhouſe. The laſt work of that excellent Artiſt was advertiſed to be diſpoſed of Jan. 1711-2, which is deſcribed to have been 20 feet high, 12 broad, with 10 ſtops, room for two more, and four echo's. The advertiſement concludes, "and will be ſold a great pennyworth."

Ward, the famed quack-doctor, whoſe pills were long conſidered an univerſal remedy, died at Whitehall: but his executors, much to their credit, declared, in an advertiſement, that though he had left great quantities of his preparations, they were determined to ſell them to thoſe who applied, merely by name, without vouching for a medicine of which they knew nothing but by report.

A diſpute originated between the veſtry of St. Martin's and the Board of Green Cloth; the former having demanded the payment of parochial taxes for the ſite of the Palace and Scotland-yard, which they ſupported, by proving their maintenance of the poor of thoſe places. The Board reſiſted, on the plea that the demand was a breach of privilege. After ſeveral years had elapſed, Mr. Erington, of Long Acre, then a pariſh officer, reſolved to have the matter determined, though threatened with commitment, if he preſumed to ſign a warrant of diſtreſs upon any inhabitant. Undiſmayed he commenced his operations, and the officers executed two; one on Sir Thomas Hailes, of Scotland-yard, and the other on Mr. Fleetcroft, Surveyor to the Board of Works, for the poor-rates. Sir Thomas ſubmitted his grievances to Mr. Onſlow, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; but that gentleman declared the warrants were by no means a breach of privilege, as all perſons, whether members of Parliament or not, were liable to taxation. This *patriotic* gentleman then inſiſted that, as Whitehall *had been* a palace, the inhabitants were exempt from taxes; on this plea iſſue was joined before Lord Manſfield in 1758, who declared, on ſumming up the evidence, that though Whitehall was once a palace, no man could then ſuppoſe it ſuch when many held houſes there with

with their places, and others by leaſe from the Crown, who in caſe of reſumption had a right to be paid for their intereſts. The verdict, as muſt have been anticipated by the reader, was in favour of the pariſh.

The Northern extremity of Privy Garden terminates in a moſt confuſed and unpleaſant manner with fifty narrow paſſages, formed by ſheds, blank walls, the reſidences of the nobility, and the workſhops of the tradeſmen; but from the Banqueting-houſe Southward there is an irregular area, half graſs, half gravel, that diſfigures the tolerably handſome houſes on the Eaſt ſide, the magnificent front of the Banqueting-houſe, and the fine bronze ſtatue of James II. near it, which ſtands on a ſtone pedeſtal, in the habit of a *Roman Emperor*, though an *abdicated* Monarch. There is but one fault in the figure, and that is the attitude. The King ſeems to point with a baton at the earth, to which his eyes are directed; but why? Surely this is an egregious error. However, perhaps the Artiſt may have been *commanded* to model the ſtatue thus; and if not, his miſtake is more than counterbalanced by the beautiful turns of the muſcles, the excellence of the features, and the true folds of the drapery. Some improvements have taken place on the Weſt ſide of Privy-garden, where the decayed wall, long fringed by pamphlets, ballads, and ragged advertiſements, is removed, and replaced by a neat railing of iron, incloſing gravelled walks and young trees.

The Strand

Probably ſo called from its vicinity to the real Strand or ſhore of the Thames, extends from the pariſh of St. Clement Danes through that of St. Mary and St. Martin's to Charing-croſs. This ſtreet is very unequally built, but generally contains excellent houſes, which are almoſt without exception richly-furniſhed ſhops; yet it is rather crooked, and in ſome places much too narrow for the incredible number of perſons and carriages of every deſcription at all times paſſing through it.

The Strand *once* conſiſted of palaces for the Monarch, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, a Royal Hoſpital, and manſions of the nobility. Yet a complaint occurs in the Rolls of Parliament of the high road between the Temple and the village of Charing being ſo deep and miry as to be almoſt impaſſable.

The Church of ST. MARY LE STRAND

is certainly the firſt object of importance in our progreſs Weſtward; and ſhall therefore be firſt noticed.

This church was termed St. Mary le Strand Croſs; but, as the Protector Somerſet, in the reign of Edward VI. thought proper to deprive the inhabitants of it, in order to afford a ſite for his intended palace, our hiſtorians have barely mentioned it, ſome of whom ſuppoſe it to have been alluded to in the decretal ſentence of Stephen Archbiſhop of Canterbury, 1222, already mentioned under the name of the *Innocents*.

The pariſhioners, thus deprived of their place of worſhip, were compelled to find admittance at the neighbouring churches, till the commiſſioners for erecting 50 new ones determined this pariſh ſhould contain one of the number.

According to the report of the Commiſſioners, the ſite was purchaſed of John Walker, Eſq. for 2441. 11s. 1d. and Mr. Gibbs's eſtimate amounted to 8997l.; but the real expence to 16,341l. 1s. 2d.

The old May-pole, often mentioned as in a ſtate of decay in various publications, which ſtood almoſt on the ſite of the preſent church, was removed in 1713, and a new one erected July 4, oppoſite Somerſet-houſe, which had two gilt balls and a vane on the ſummit, decorated on rejoicing days with flags and garlands.

When the ſecond May-pole was taken down in May 1718, Sir Iſaac Newton procured it from the inhabitants, and afterwards ſent it to the Rev. Mr. Pound, rector of Wanſtead, Eſſex, who obtained permiſſion from Lord Caſtlemain to erect it in Wanſtead Park for the ſupport of the then largeſt teleſcope in Europe, made by Monſieur Hugon, and preſented by him to the Royal Society, of which he was a member. This enormous inſtrument, 125 feet in length, had not long remained in the park, when the following limping verſes were affixed to the Maypole:

"Once I adorn'd the Strand,
But now have found
My way to pound,
In Baron Newton's land;

Where my aſpiring head aloft is rear'd,
T'obſerve the motions of the ethereal herd.

Here ſometimes rais'd a machine by my ſide,
Through which is ſeen the ſparkling milky tide;
Here oft I'm ſcented with a balmy dew,
A pleaſing bleſſing which the Strand ne'er knew.

There ſtood I only to receive abuſe,
But here converted to a nobler uſe;
So that with me all paſſengers will ſay,
I'm better far than when the Pole of May."

The firſt ſtone of St. Mary's was laid Feb. 25, 1714, the ſteeple finiſhed 7 Sept. 1717, and the church conſecrated Jan. 1, 1723. The patronage is veſted in the King.

RECTORS.

John Heylin *, D. D. the firſt rector; Prebendary of Weſtminſter, 1743; and Chaplain in ordinary to the King, died Aug. 11, 1759, æt. 74.

Charles Tarrant †, M. A. 1759; reſigned.

James Robinſon Hayward, M. A. ‡ 1781; the preſent rector, 1806.

The King ordered the ſum of 30l. *per annum* to be paid from the Treaſury, for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh in 1730; and the enſuing return was made by Robert Bygrave, veſtry clerk 1762. "I do humbly certify, that the total rent charge to the poor and ſcavengers rates of the ſaid pariſh the laſt year amounted to 5443l. which at 1s. 4d. in the pound that was charged the laſt year to the poor's rate of the ſaid pariſh came to 367l. 17s. 4d.; and at 3d. in the pound to the ſcavengers' rate came to 68l. and 9d.; but by reaſon of ſeveral of the tenants leaving their houſes, and houſes ſtanding empty, that year was collected and received the ſum of 359l. 6s. only of the ſaid poor's rate, and the ſum of 64l. and 9d. only of the ſaid ſcavengers' rate. The palace of Somerſet houſe within the

* Of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1708; M. A. 1714; D. D. Regiis Comitiis 1728; and had a diſpenſation in 1742 to hold the vicarage of Sunbury, Middleſex. He publiſhed two ſermons before the Society for the Reformation of Manners, 1720, 1728; Theological Lectures, 1749, 4to. He was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey. See vol. I. p. 162.

† Afterwards rector of St. George Bloomſbury. He died in 1791. See vol. II. p. 182, and a full account of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 191.

‡ Rector alſo of Harrietſham, in Kent.

ſaid

ſaid pariſh being not charged either to the poor or ſcavengers rates, his Majeſty allowing a bounty of 30l. a year to the ſaid pariſh in lieu thereof; and the pavement before the ſame is kept in repair by his Majeſty's Board of Works."

There are no pillars within the church; but the walls have two ranges of pilaſters of the Corinthian and Compoſite orders. The intercolumniations of the former contain plain pannels; the latter are alternately filled by arched windows and pannels with the entablatures and enrichments complete.

The cieling forms a ſemi-oval, with ſmall arches in the ſides over each window, and is divided into a number of ſquares and lozenges, crowded with ornamen ts.

There is but one gallery, that for the organ, which is neat, and very ſmall.

The Sacrarium is a ſemicircle fronted by double pillars of the above orders and a pediment with the King's arms: but the interior conſiſts only of the Corinthian ſtory, the arch of which is enriched by Cherubim, the Triangle, and a Glory. The windows have crimſon drapery, and the ſide intercolumniations paintings of the Paſſion and Annunciation, by Brown, which are good pictures in ſome particulars, and very incorrect in others. The communion-cloth, of crimſon velvet richly embroidered with ſilver, the date 1712, was given, I believe, by Mrs. James, printreſs.

The pulpit is handſome, but abſurdly placed immediately before the altar. The interior of this church is far inferior to the exterior in grandeur and proportion, though there is ſomething very attractive in the ſides; but the Weſt end, and the pediment above the Sacrarium, are in a bad taſte, and the latter is ſtrangely incorrect. The cieling bears ſo many clumſy ornaments, that it appears to weigh down the walls; the Sacrarium muſt, however, be allowed to be extremely beautiful.

There are no monuments.

The outſide is compoſed of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, with niches between the pillars of the former, and ſingularly grand windows between thoſe of the latter. The upper entablature ſupports a baluſtrade and urns. The front has a beautiful portico, a pediment and a grand ſteeple, which are ſeen to great advantage for a conſiderable diſtance in the Strand, Mr. Gibbs having been far more fortunate in this inſtance than in the ſite of his other ſuperb church of St. Martin's in the Fields.

The pariſh of St. Mary le Strand contains 166 houſes, inhabited by 796 males and 908 females.

Somerset House.

Edmund Seymour, eldeſt ſon of Sir John Seymour, father-in-law to Henry VIII. and uncle of Edward VI. is ſaid by ſome of our Hiſtorians to have been pious, an ardent Proteſtant, juſt, and generous, with one only fault, or rather infirmity, which was haſtineſs of temper. If this character is the reſult of deliberate examination and truth, the unhappy termination of his life is greatly to be lamented. That it may be ſo is extremely probable; in ſhort, ſoldiers are generally "open, bold, and brave."

The firſt military act of Seymour's life recorded, is his landing at Calais with the Duke of Suffolk in 1523, and his ſubſequent gallantry at Bray, Roye, and Montdidier, which procured him the honour of Knighthood from the commander in chief at Roye.

In the year 1537, when Earl of Hertford, he was ſent to France to determine the boundaries of the Britiſh dominions in that country; and in 1541, to Scotland, with the Duke of Norfolk, to compel the Scotch to pay their withheld homage. Three years afterwards he went a ſecond time as General of the Forces intended to ſubdue the refractory ſpirit then prevailing there, which he accompliſhed by the capture and burning of Leith and Edinburgh; whence he marched to England, and immediately embarked to aſſiſt Henry VIII. employed in attempting the reduction of Boulogne. When that important place ſurrendered, the Earl attacked a French army of 14,000 men encamped near it, with auxiliary German troops, and entirely defeated them.

In 1545, Seymour repeated his brilliant conteſts with the Scotch and French, united in ravaging the borders, and at Boulogne, and was equally ſucceſsful. In the following year, the Earl ſucceeded Surrey as governor of the town, to which he conveyed a reinforcement of near 10,000 men. This circumſtance and his ſkill probably produced the peace that immediately ſucceeded.

From the above period till this nobleman became Protector nothing warlike occurred. In the firſt year of his adminiſtration he attempted an union by marriage between the crowns of England and Scotland; but, diſappointed in this laudable meaſure, and exaſperated by the manner in which his wiſhes were fruſtrated, he aſſembled an army, invaded Scotland, and gained the important victory of Muſſelburgh.

Thus

Thus closed the military life of the Duke of Somerset, to whom the country is indebted for the comparative tranquillity enjoyed since that memorable battle, which convinced our brethren in courage that it was useless longer to contend against superiority of numbers.

His offices in a civil capacity were numerous and important during the reign of Henry, to whom he was an Esquire of the Household, and Challenger before him at a Royal Christmas kept at Greenwich. When Cardinal Wolsey went on an embassy to France, Seymour accompanied him; and was afterwards present at his Sovereign's interview with Francis King of France, as Esquire for the King's body. On Henry's marriage with his sister he received the title of Viscount Beauchamp, and the joint office, with Sir Richard Buckley, of Chancellor and Chamberlain of North Wales, and Captain of the island of Jersey.

He was created Earl of Hertford in 1537, and had livery of the lands of Sir William Sturmey in 1540; and was soon after made Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter, Lord Great Chamberlain of England for life, and Lieutenant-general of the North.

The University of Cambridge elected him their Chancellor in 1546. Thus far the Earl enjoyed the utmost prosperity, and possibly without envy; but Henry VIII. died Jan. 28, 1547; and from that day his misfortunes commenced. The King appointed him one of his executors, a member of his son's council, and left him 500l. by his will; upon which Seymour brought his nephew Edward VI. from Hertford to London, where the Council unanimously declared him Governor of the infant Monarch, and Protector of the Realm, till the King attained the 18th year of his age. The appointment of the Lord Treasurer to the barony of Seymour, and his advancement to the Dukedom of Somerset immediately succeeded; and all this preferment occurred between the 28th of January and July 19, in addition to the office of Earl Marshal, and a pension of 8000 marks *per annum*.

The young King's subsequent especial explanatory grants must have been suggested by the Duke, and in all probability precipitated his ruin. Those certainly intrusted him with powers fit only to be exercised by the Council; in short they made him absolute in declaring war, making peace, and deciding on life, death, and forfeitures.

The third year of his reign demonstrated the jealousy his consequence excited, when most of the Nobility deserted the Court, and John Viscount Lisle became his

his avowed enemy, who proceeded to actual rebellion, by promoting the ſeizure of the Tower and the appointment of a new Governor.

The Protector was ſo little prepared for this event, that he retired alarmed with the King from Hampton Court to Windſor Caſtle, which he immediately directed to be fortified. He then demanded the aſſiſtance of Lord Ruſſel with ſuch forces as he could collect, and prepared to reſiſt his enemies aſſembled in armed numbers, and doubly armed with the foulest calumnies; but in the midſt of this warlike attitude Somerſet was weak enough to ſurrender the King, and with him his own perſon, which the Lords committed to the Tower, where he was confined three months. During that period they endeavoured to ſubſtantiate ſome charge that would on trial affect his life; but, foiled in this baſe attempt, they prevailed on him to acknowledge the juſtneſs of his impriſonment, and to implore the King's clemency. That the Lords *directed*; he was pardoned, and became merely a Privy counſellor.

Somerſet's friends ſincerely wiſhed a reconciliation between him and the then Earl of Warwick; and, as the means of inſuring it, propoſed and effected an alliance of their families, by the marriage of Viſcount Liſle, ſon of the Earl, to Anne, daughter of the Duke. Several ſymptoms of relaxation followed this marriage; but, as the young King proceeded in the power of diſcrimination rapidly, and felt the ties of conſanguinity more powerful, Warwick began to dread a ſecond Protectorate, to which the Commons ſeemed much inclined; and the appointment of the Duke to the lieutenancyof the counties of Buckingham and Berks ſeemed to confirm his fears, now extremely hoſtile. The violence of the Duke's temper led him into unjuſtifiable meaſures, which cannot be palliated even by the inveterate animoſity of Warwick: one of thoſe was a determination to aſſaſſinate him at his houſe, with the aſſiſtance of ſome of his friends. When the half-relenting Nobleman entered Warwick's manſion for the commiſſion of this black intent, he found his enemy retired to reſt, and a kind reception, which utterly diſarmed him. Sir John Thynn, his Secretary, aſked him if he had done the deed. "No," replied the Duke. "Then" *you* are undone, ſaid the other.

Betrayed by his own party, who related the intended murder to Warwick then Duke of Northumberland, the Duke was in this inſtance juſtly committed to the Tower, with ſeveral others charged as his accomplices; amongſt whom were his Dutcheſs, his Secretary, and Sir Michael Stanhope, Lord Paget, the Earl of Arundel, and Lord Dacre of the North.

Many

Many rumours were diſperſed by Northumberland and his adherents, tending to render Somerſet odious to the publick, which were as generally diſcredited. However the charge of premeditated aſſaſſination proved ſufficient for his purpoſe, without that of treaſon. His trial commenced December 1, 1551, before the Marquis of Wincheſter, Lord Treaſurer, and 27 Peers, who acquitted him of treaſon, but ſentenced him to death under a ſtatute then in force, which decreed that puniſhment without benefit of clergy to thoſe who conſpired againſt the life of a Privy-counſellor.

The impartial reader will allow that, though Northumberland may have been implacable and ſanguinary in purſuing this proſecution, the Duke's Peers could do no other than pronounce him guilty: and he muſt draw an unfavourable inference againſt that nobleman, that he did not command the Royal pardon in favour of an uncle inſtead of preventing it.

Two months elapſed before the wiſhes of his enemies prevailed; but on the 22d of January, 1552, they had the inhuman ſatisfaction of ſeeing him elevated on a ſcaffold at Tower-hill, which was ſurrounded by thouſands, who had been poſitively but vainly required to remain within their houſes by a precept from the Lord Mayor. On that ſcaffold he died, with the utmoſt intrepidity and Chriſtian meekneſs. Sir John Fenn obſerves, in a letter to Mr. Granger, "I have been lately looking into all ſuch of our Hiſtories of England, and lives of great men, as I could procure, to ſee what character, upon the whole view of them, might fairly be affixed to Protector Somerſet. The reſult is, I do not think they have done him juſtice. Moſt indeed allow him many good qualities; but there comes a counterbalance of various charges, of extravagance and mal-adminiſtration, warranted indeed by the accuſations of his enemies; but, I believe, little deſerved by the Duke.

"The reaſon I undertook the ſearch was this: looking over ſome old and thrown-aſide writings, I found a roll, which upon examination proved to be the Duke of Somerſet's Cofferer's account of all moneys by him received and diſburſed to the ſaid Duke's uſe, from April 1, 1548, to 2 Ed. VI. Oct. 7, 1551, 5 Ed. VI. The length of that part of the roll which relates to the receipts is about 8 feet and a half; of that which contains the diſburſements 23 feet. The whole length 31 feet and a half; breadth 1 foot four inches.

"I am thus particular to ſhew you how much it contains; it is written in a very fair law hand, and was drawn up by an order, dated Aug. 5, 1552, from "Sir Rycharde

charde Sackvyle, Kt. Chancellor of the Court of the Augmentations and Revenues of his Highnes crowne, and Sir Walter Mildmaye, Knt. one of the General Surveyors of the ſaid Courte. It is examined and ſigned by both of them.

"It contains numberleſs curious particulars, from which many ſtriking traits of his Grace's character might by an ingenious pen be in ſome meaſure truly delineated. To give you an abſtract of it is impoſſible. I will give you the ſums total, and would, if I could, do more, as I know you are fond of ſuch private hiſtories.

	£.	s.	d.
"Within the time of the account (3 years and a half) were received — — — — — — —	50,722	2	7¾
"Within the ſame time were diſburſed — — —	50,911	13	3½
Due to the ſaid Cofferer	189	10	7½
With many other articles, which coſt	734	17	0½
	924	7	8

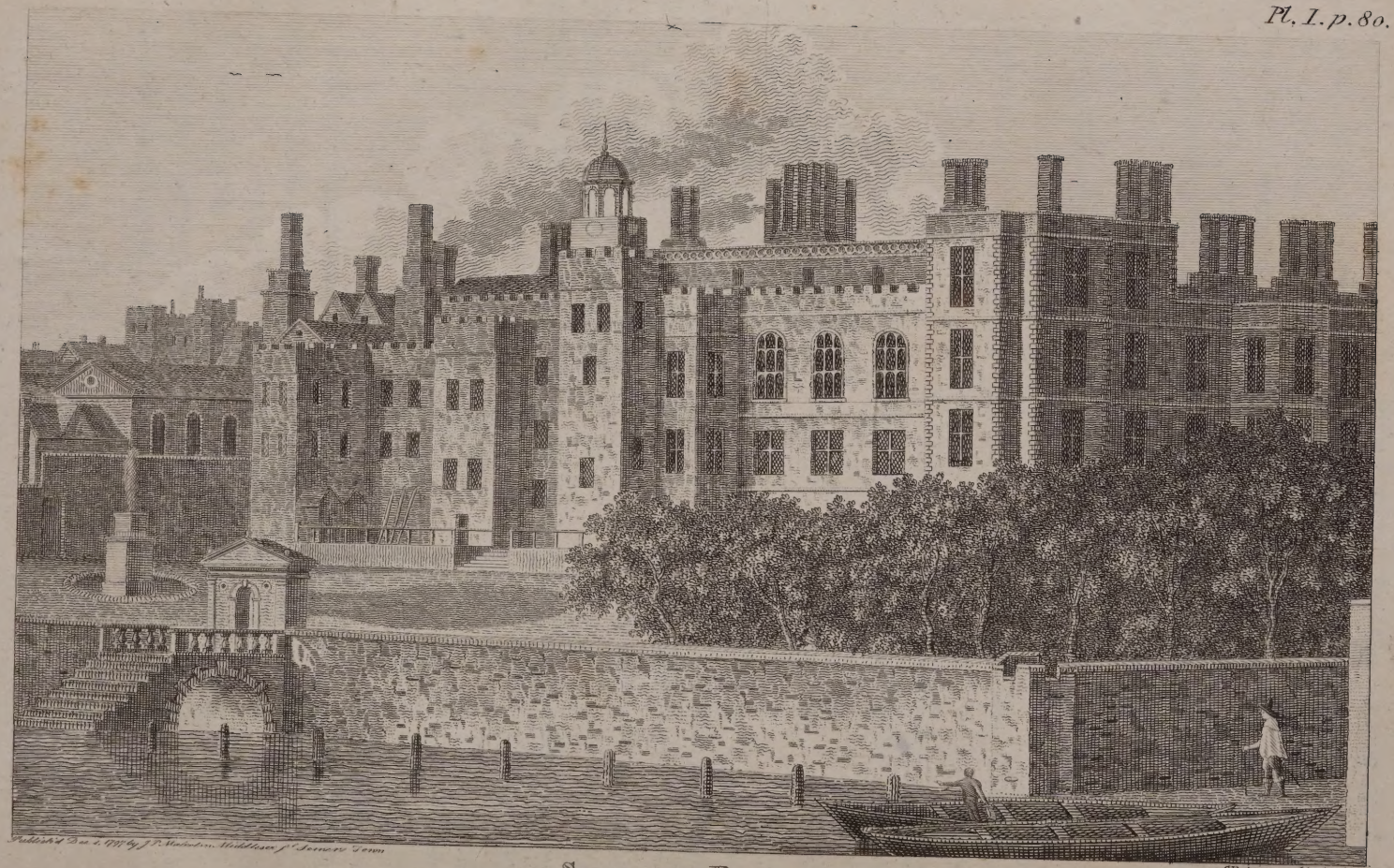
"This ſum at the date of the account, May 18, 1553, 7 Ed. VI. was due to the ſaid Cofferer, for which he, and afterwards his widow, petitioned Queen Mary for the payment, but, I believe, without ſucceſs.

"The heads of the diſburſements are theſe which follow:	£.	s.	d.
"Houſehold charges of all kinds — — — —	18,611	6	4
"Apparel, liveries, wages, fees, annuities, alms, rewards, &c.	10,063	0	0¼
"Works, buildings, and reparations — — —	17,179	2	1
"Moneys delivered to divers perſons, &c. — — —	5,058	4	10¼
	50,911	13	3½

"Amongſt the accounts of buildings, Somerſet-houſe is very particularly mentioned. There is the expence of every article. The whole coſt 10,091 l. 9 s. 2 d.; but was not completed at the Duke's death; had it been ſo, more artiſt's names might probably have been added to Mr. Walpole's catalogue.

"Thomas Magnus, Prebendary (afterwards, I ſuppoſe, the great Doctor), was retained by the Duke in 1548 at an annuity of 15 l. 11 s. 2 d. as his chaplain, I believe.

"Two



SOMERSET PALACE
1650.

"Two other clerks are mentioned the next year at larger ſalaries.

"There was expended on Syon-houſe within the time of the above account 5546l. 18 s. 10 d. *"

Such was the man that received the grant of the ſite of Somerſet-houſe, who has been generally (and I muſt add juſtly) charged with ſacrilege, in deſtroying more than one church to erect his palace, but it was the taſte of his time; eccleſiaſtical ſtructures were numerous, and therefore held in no eſtimation, yet I am afraid we moderns have imitated this faſhion in one or two inſtances that might be mentioned.

After the deceaſe of the unfortunate Somerſet, the palace devolved to the crown, which has held the ground from that period till the preſent.

The front to the Strand conſiſted of a centre and wings, the former compoſed of a Doric baſement with four pillars and an entablature, a large arched gate, and niches: the ſecond and third ranges were Ionic, with a niche over the arch in the ſecond, and double columns in the third: ſpacious windows filled the intercolumniations.

The wings were large windows ſeparated by Doric and Ionic pillars, and their entablatures under pediments; the reſt of the facade had eight windows with pediments.

The annexed plate will ſhew the South front as it ſtood during the Interregnum.

Subſequently a flight of ſteps led from the Thames to a terrace ſupported on arches, and a gate with two piers and vaſes, and reclining River Gods on the ſides, through which the ſpectator entered the garden, interſperſed with avenues of trees, graſs-plats, graveled walks, and a fountain.

The centre of this front of the palace by Inigo Jones conſiſted of a ruſtic arched baſement, and a range of Corinthian pilaſters, and their entablature, including the windows of ſtate apartments and thoſe of an attick: the wings were extremely irregular, and not worth deſcribing.

Somerſet-houſe was occaſionally made uſe of by the Court till the reign of Charles the Firſt, but after 1642 the Houſe of Commons aſſumed a dictatorial juriſdiction, the firſt act of which was evidently aimed at Henrietta Maria.

"13 Martii 1643, Ordered, that all the veſtments and utenſils belonging to the altars and chapel † of Somerſet-houſe be *forthwith burnt*: and the Committee to

* Letters to and from the Rev. James Granger.

† A monaſtery of monks within a chapel founded in or near Somerſet Houſe, otherwiſe Denmark Houſe, where many Engliſh ſubjects reſorted contrary to law. It was ordered, Nov. 10, 1642, that

to examine further for Pope's bulls, by whoſe authority *this convent* was eſtabliſhed, and by whom procured." The Committee were ordered beſides to make an inventory, and to deliver the hangings and houſehold furniture to the keeper of the palace for the Queen's uſe, part of which were claimed and received by an agent of France. The Houſe ordered another Committee, in January 1647-8, to *break open* the locks of the Chapel at Somerſet-houſe, erect ſeats and a pulpit, and to ſell every article within it they did not wiſh to preſerve.

April 5, 1653, Parliament voted the Chapel for the uſe of French Proteſtants during pleaſure.

"1659, Reſolved, that Somerſet-houſe, with all and every the appurtenances, be forthwith expoſed to ſale, and improved to the beſt advantage of the Commonwealth, for and towards the ſatisfaction of the great arrears and pay due unto the army." Theſe were never paid, nor the palace ſold.

"April 1692. The Queen Dowager hath finally left Somerſet-houſe, and is gone for Dover, in order to embark for Calais: ſhe was ſaluted by the guns on the Tower as ſhe paſſed over the bridge; and a numerous body of coaches with perſons of quality of both ſexes bore her Majeſty company out of town."

Gentleman's Journal, 1692, p. 25.

This extract alludes to the Queen of Charles II. who, with her huſband, had the good fortune to expel the uſurpers of her father and mother in law's palaces: ſhe was then on her way to Portugal, where ſhe died.

Queen Anne iſſued orders in 1711 to prepare Somerſet Chapel for the celebration of Divine Service, according to the Eſtabliſhed Ritual; and it was opened, Sunday April 15, with a ſuitable ſermon preached by the Biſhop of Briſtol (Dr. Robinſon.)

The Duke D'Aumont, Ambaſſador from the court of France after the Peace of 1712, had three houſes converted into one *, with a chapel within it, in Great Ormond-ſtreet, for his reſidence. A fire having deſtroyed them, which broke out while his Grace and a ſelect party were at dinner; the Queen offered him apartments in this palace, where he ſoon after gave a grand maſquerade to 600 perſons.

the Sheriffs do cauſe the altar, and ſuch crucifixes, images, and monuments of idolatry, in the chapel and monaſtery, to be demoliſhed, ſaving the body of the ſtructure of the ſaid chapel and monaſtery: at the ſame time the monks were ordered to depart from the kingdom in a month. On the 13th March following, the Capuchins there were ordered to be taken into cuſtody, for ſending them into France; and that the Earl of Warwick give directions for a ſhip for that purpoſe.

* Qu. Powis-houſe?

As

As the Duke had received threatening letters, the Queen iſſued a proclamation, with a reward of 500l. for the diſcovery of the incendiaries.

The Dutch Embaſſadors Van Duivenvorde and Van Borſelen were entertained, and reſided at Somerſet Houſe, after their public entry, in 1714.

The Ruſſian Ambaſſador gave a moſt magnificent ball at this palace, to the King and Royal Family, February 8, 1755.

Previous to April 1763, M. Quirini and M. Moroſini, Embaſſadors Extraordinary from the Republic of Venice, were entertained at the King's expence within Somerſet Houſe.

The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick Lunenburgh ſlept the firſt night after his arrival in London at Somerſet Houſe; and was married the next day, Jan. 12, 1764, to his Majeſty's ſiſter, the Princeſs Auguſta.

Government ſoon after determined to rebuild Somerſet Houſe, but for far different purpoſes than the reception of crowned heads and their repreſentatives. It is now indeed a moſt ſuperb palace, and admirably deſcribed in the following ſtatement laid before the Houſe of Commons, May 1, 1780, by Sir William Chambers the Architect.

"The building which faces the Strand is now almoſt completely finiſhed: it extends in front 135 feet, is 61 feet deep, and has two wings each 46 feet wide, and 42 in depth, the whole being ſeven ſtory high; is faced with Portland ſtone, built with hard Greyſtock bricks, Ruſſian timber, and the beſt materials of all kinds; and is covered, part with copper, part with lead, or Weſtmoreland ſlate.

"All the fronts of this ſtructure are decorated with a ruſtic arcade baſement, a Corinthian order of columns and pilaſters, enriched windows, baluſtrades, ſtatues, marks, medallions, and various other ornamental works, neceſſary to diſtinguiſh this principal and moſt conſpicuous part of the deſign; which being in itſelf trifling when compared with the whole, required not only particular forms and proportions, but likewiſe ſome profuſion of ornaments, to mark its ſuperiority. Decorations too have been more freely employed in the veſtibule of entrance, and in all the public apartments of this building, than will be neceſſary in the remainder of the work; becauſe the veſtibule, open to the moſt frequented ſtreet in London, is a general paſſage to every part of the whole deſign; and the apartments are intended for the reception of uſeful learning and polite arts, where, it is humbly preſumed, ſpecimens of elegance ſhould at leaſt be attempted. The work juſt

deſcribed forms the upper part of a large quadrangular court, being in width 210 and in depth 296 feet, which is to be ſurrounded with buildings 54 feet deep and ſix ſtory high, containing the Navy, the Navy Pay, the Victualing, and the Sick and Hurt Offices, the Ordnance Office, the Stamp, Salt, and Tax Offices, the Surveyor General of Crown Lands, and the Offices of the Dutchies of Lancaſter and Cornwall, alſo the Offices of the two Auditors of Impreſts and the Pipe, the Treaſurer's Remembrancer, the Clerk of the Eſtreats, and Comptroller of the Pipe, with various apartments for Secretaries and other perſons whoſe reſidence in their ſeveral offices has been judged convenient for the public ſervice. All theſe buildings ſurrounding the ſaid court are now raiſed two ſtories high (excepting at one corner, where the old palace yet ſtanding has prevented it), they have two floors laid on, and the third ſtory carried up to a conſiderable height on all, the which forms the bottom of the court, and at the ſame time makes a conſiderable portion of the great river front, which, when finiſhed, is according to the general deſign, to extend 800 feet.

"This work is likewiſe all faced with ſtone, is built of the beſt materials in the moſt ſubſtantial manner poſſible, and ſet on brick foundations, a great part of them laid in the bed of the river, with various expenſive but neceſſary precautions, and others ſunk through looſe made ground 10, 12, and even 16 feet deep. The greateſt part of the vaults too ſurrounding the areas of this large quadrangle are turned, as alſo a great part of the croſs paſſage of communication from the areas on one ſide to thoſe on the other, which are all built of hard greyſtocks, with ſtone plinths, neceſſarily ſet in moſt parts on very deep brick foundations. Beſides the progreſs made in the extenſive works already mentioned, the foundations are laid, at a very conſiderable expence, in the river, for the embankment to the extent of 438 feet, by a width of 46 feet, upon which is raiſed a ruſtic granite baſement 13 feet 7 inches high, with a range of arched ſtone galleries and apartments built thereon, all to the ſame extent, and at this time raiſed in ſome parts to the height of 18 feet 1 inch, and in others to the height of 28 feet, having one floor already on, and the centres ready to ſet for turning the arches which are to ſupport the ſtreet of the terrace.

"The building now erecting on the ſite of Somerſet Houſe is of a very uncommon kind, unuſually extenſive, intricately complicated, and attended with many and great difficulties in the execution, whence it was at firſt, and is even yet, impoſſible to form an exact eſtimate of the expence. As far however as the architect's judgement

judgement and experience in buſineſs can guide him, he thinks it will certainly not exceed the ſum of 250,000l."

The produce of the ſale of Ely-houſe was applied towards the expences of Somerſet-houſe.

The palace of Somerſet-houſe was rated, and paid to the Commiſſioners of the Land Tax acting for the liberty of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, in the fourth year of William and Mary, 192l. *per annum*, which was regularly continued till 1707, after which time the deficiencies were raiſed upon the inhabitants of the reſt of the liberty, notwithſtanding numbers of families occupied moſt of the apartments and buildings within and belonging to the palace.

The antient chapel, where the following baptiſms, marriages, and burials, were celebrated, (for which I am indebted to Mr. Richardſon,) was finally cloſed in 1777.

Extracts from the original Regiſter.

The baptiſms begin in 1732; but, previous to thoſe, it will be neceſſary to notice a baptiſm mentioned in the Newſpapers in the reign of George I.

The chief of the Yamanſees, a tribe of Indians reſident near the Carolinas in North America, had the piety and fortitude to intruſt his ſon, aged 19, to the care of Dr. Johnſon, one of the Miſſionaries ſent to that country by the Society for propagating the Goſpel in foreign parts, in order that he might be brought to England for inſtruction: not long after his arrival, the Biſhop of London baptized him with the name of George, at Somerſet-houſe chapel, in the preſence of his ſponſors, Lady Conyers, Lord Carteret, and Abel Kettilby, Eſq.

"The above and beneath is the hand-writing of my old chapel-keeper Charles Banner, appointed by Dr. Gibſon, Biſhop of London, as being Dean of the Royal Chapels, by whom I was appointed preacher of Somerſet-houſe chapel in November 1741. In June 1764, Dr. Terrick then Biſhop of London and Dean of the King's chapels (knowing from me that there was not, nor would there be, any ſalary allowed to the chaplain while it continued under the Dean of the chapel) gave up the nomination of the chaplain to the Lord Chamberlain (then Earl Gower), who immediately granted a warrant for my being ſworn-in Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty for Somerſet-houſe, with a ſalary of 100l. a year (in 1769 Lord Hertford added 40l.); which is ſtill allowed me, though the chapel be ſhut up. Jan. 1777. LEWIS BRUCE."

"June 30, 1732, Robert Wilſon, educated a Quaker, baptized, aged 19 years 8 months and 26 days.

"Dec.

"Dec. 18, 1743, Mary, daughter of Lord Henry Beauclerk, of Somerſet-houſe.

"Henry Beauclerk, ſon of the Lord Henry Beauclerk, was born 12th of Auguſt, and baptized the 2d of September 1745, by the Rev. Mr. Bruce.

"Nov. 17, 1746, Charlotte, the daughter of Lord Henry Beauclerk, was baptized in Somerſet-houſe, by the reader, Mr. George Adams.

"Jan. 8, 1747-8, Martha, daughter of Lord Henry Beauclerk, was born on the 12th day of December 1747, and baptized Jan. 8, as above written, by the Rev. Dr. Bruce.

"1749, on the 5th day of October, Ann, the daughter of the Lord Henry Beauclerk, was born, and on the 27th day of the ſame month was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Bruce.

"1770, Sept. 6, Henry, ſon of the Honourable and Reverend Henry Beauclerk, baptized by Rev. Mr. Smith."

Lord Henry Beauclerk was the fourth ſon of Charles Duke of St. Alban's, by Lady Diana Vere, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Aubrey de Vere, laſt Earl of Oxford, and born Auguſt 11, 1701. This nobleman married Mary ſiſter and heir of Nevil Lord Lovelace in December 1738, by whom he had the above iſſue. The Hon. and Rev. Henry I ſuppoſe to have been the ſon baptized in 1745.

There are but 39 baptiſms from 1732 to 1777.

Marriages commence 1718.

1718, July 7, Sir Edward Des Bouverie and Mary Smith.

The following *names* are not leſs rare than ſingular:

1719, May 27, *Simon Peter* and *Ann Greygooſe*.

1720, July 3, Thomas Wentworth, Eſq. and Elizabeth Lord.

1721, Sept. 19, William Northey, Eſq. and Abigail Webſter.

—— Dec. 21, Peter Cheſter, S. T. P. and Sarah Webb.

1723, April 2, William Strickland, Eſq. and Catharine Sambrook.

—— May 28, Richard Harcourt, Eſq. and Elizabeth Bannaſtre.

—— Oct. 10, Nicholas Fazakerley, Eſq. and Ann Lutwyche.

1724, June 11, Sir William St. Quintin, Baronet, and Rebecca Thompſon. The anceſtors of this very antient family ſaid to have derived their names from St. Quintin in France, certainly accompanied William of Normandy to England, the

the firſt Baronet of which was created in 1641. Sir William repreſented Thirſk in Parliament temp. George I. His lady was the daughter of Sir John Thompſon, Knight, Lord Mayor of London 1737, by whom he had iſſue four ſons and the ſame number of daughters. Lady St. Quintin died in 1757.

1724, Sept. 24, William Jones, Eſq. and Lady Frances Norton.

1725, March 12, Sir John Shadwell and Anne Binns.

—— July 15, Sir John Frederick, Bart. and Barbara Kennerſley.

Sir John Frederick, ſon of the Lord Mayor of London of that name, was advanced to the dignity of Baronet June 10, 1723; and had two ſons by Miſs K. his ſucceſſors in the title. Sir John died in 1755; his lady in 1749.

1731, Feb. 22, Mark Halpenn and the Lady Elizabeth Lawley.

—— May 1, Sir William Sanderſon, Bart. and Priſcilla Bicknel.

—— July 12, George Fox, Eſq. and the Honourable Lady Harriet Benſon.

1739, March 5, Sir Thomas Brand, of the pariſh of St. Mary le Strand, in the county of Middleſex, widower, Knight, and Jane Hume, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county aforeſaid, ſpinſter.

1740-1, March 1, Thomas Parker, Eſq. one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, widower, and Martha Cranmer, of the pariſh of St. Clement Danes, widow.

1742, Aug. 8, Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, of Pollimore in the county of Devon, Baronet, bachelor, and Jane Codrington, of Wrexhall in the county of Somerſet, ſpinſter.

1743, July 8, the Rev. Whadham Knatchbull, LL. D. of Chilham in the county of Kent, bachelor, and Harriet Parry, of Oakfield in the county of Berks, ſpinſter.

—— Nov. 12, William de Grey, Eſq. of the Middle Temple, London, bachelor, and Mary Cowper, of the pariſh of St. John Weſtminſter, ſpinſter.

1746-7, Jan. 6, Edwin Laſcelles, of the pariſh of Harewood in the county of York, Eſq. bachelor, and Elizabeth Dawes, of the pariſh of Eſcrick in the ſame county, ſpinſter.

1747, Jan. 19, Moſes Da Coſta, of Totteridge in the county of Hertford, and Rachael Mendes, otherwiſe Da Coſta, of the pariſh of St. Stephen Coleman-ſtreet.

—— Aug. 22, Sir Capel Molyneaux, of the city of Dublin in the kingdom of Ireland, Baronet, bachelor, and Elizabeth Eaſt, of the pariſh of St. James Weſtminſter.

1747, Dec. 19, the Hon. Henry Conway, to the Lady Dowager Aileſbury.

1748-9,

1748-9, Feb. 4, William Aſhe, of Hayteſbury in the county of Wilts, Eſq. bachelor, and the Hon. Catharine Powlet, of Edington in the ſame county.

1751, Sept. 23, the Right Hon. John Thynne, Lord Chedworth, Baron of Chedworth, and Martha Parker, of St. Martin in the Fields.

1754, Feb. 26, Soame Jenyns, of Bottiſham in the county of Cambridge, widower, and Elizabeth Gray, of the ſame pariſh, ſpinſter.

1755, June 4, married in Somerſet-houſe chapel in the Strand, London, by virtue of a ſpecial licence from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Hon. and Rev. John Aylmer, of Greenwich, bachelor, and Elizabeth Vaſſmer, of Greenwich, ſpinſter.

—— July 17, Rev. Dr. Balthaſar Regis, of the pariſh of Ediſham in the county of Kent, a widower, and Charlotte Clayton, of the Royal Palace of Windſor, ſpinſter.

1756, April 8, Sir Hanſon Berney, of Kirby Bedon, in the county of Norfolk, Baronet, bachelor, and Catharine Woolball, of Walthamſtow, ſpinſter.

1764, Feb. 4, Sir George Warren, Knight of the Bath, of the pariſh of St. James Weſtminſter, and Frances Biſhop, of the Palace of St. James, ſpinſter, firſt Maid of Honour to her Majeſty.

1769, May 6, Mr. Robert Travis, bachelor, to Miſs *Catharine Gunning*, ſpinſter; Mr. Robert Travis being of the pariſh of Allhallows, Lombard-ſtreet, London; and Miſs Catharine Gunning being of Somerſet-houſe.

—— Nov. 23, the Rev. Henry Beauclerk, bachelor, to Miſs Charlotte Drummond, ſpinſter; Mr. Beauclerk being of Somerſet-houſe, and Miſs Drummond of St. Martin in the Fields.

Burials.

All the burials under Somerſet-houſe chapel were by warrant from the Lord Chamberlain's office.

1720, Aug. 21, Mrs. Lee, of Lord Litchfield's family.

1725, Sept. 21, Mrs. Allen, of Somerſet-houſe.

—— Sept. 24, Thomas Hutton, Eſq. Keeper of Somerſet-houſe.

1726, April 2, Miſs Sophia How, of Somerſet-houſe.

Several of the family of Bowen; and, Aug. 21, 1756, William Bowen, Eſq.

1758, Nov. 26. William Proctor, Eſq.

1770, May 20. Mrs. Watſon, daughter of Mr. Bodens, and ſiſter of Colonel Bodens. The laſt interment, of which there were but 14 between 1720 and 1777.

The

The preſent SOMERSET HOUSE.

The Royal patronage of the Arts is moſt conſpicuous in this grand building, which contains the apartments of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, and thoſe of the Royal Academy of Painting. The two former aſſemble on the Eaſt ſide of the veſtibule of entrance, and the latter on the Weſt.

The Royal Society originated in the philoſophical meetings of ſeveral ſcientific men at the lodgings of Biſhop Wilkins then reſident in Wadham-college, Oxford; where learned conferences at length produced and eſtabliſhed a Society which afterwards met at Greſham College, and would probably have arrived to maturity more rapidly had not the Interregnum occurred. When that ceaſed, Charles II. incorporated the members by a charter, dated April 22, 1663, and declared himſelf founder, patron, and companion. Since that period, the Royal Society have been conſtantly employed in the inveſtigation of Philoſophical ſubjects; and have publiſhed the reſult of their labours in more than eighty quarto volumes, illuſtrated by engravings.

It would be the extreme of injuſtice not to mention this moſt valuable Society with the higheſt honour; but unfortunately I am prevented from giving a deſcription of their pictures * and intereſting collections. See vol. II. p. 531.

The SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Several unſucceſsful, or at leaſt interrupted attempts were made to eſtabliſh a Society of Antiquaries in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. and during thoſe of the ſucceeding Monarchs; but the firm eſtabliſhment of this reſpectable body of men as a Society was reſerved for that of George I. when they became of ſo much conſequence as to induce his ſucceſſor to grant them a charter of incorporation, dated Nov. 2, 1751, in which he ſtyled himſelf their founder and patron. This charter appointed Martin Folkes, Eſq. Preſident, and limits their permanent income to 1000l. *per annum*. The Preſident muſt be aſſiſted by a Council of 20 Members, one half of whom are elected annually with him; and other officers and the remainder of the Society are required to poſſeſs an accurate knowledge of the hiſtory and antiquities of their own and foreign nations, and to be loyal and virtuous members of the community.

* A liſt of original Pictures at the Royal Society's Houſe in 1768 (when in Crane-court) may be ſeen in Gent. Mag. vol. XXXVIII. p. 42.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, and the two Secretaries of State for the time being, are Viſitors of the Society; and have power to regulate and determine diſputes, or prevent deviations from the charter. The number of Fellows is not limited by that inſtrument. At their meetings diſſertations and deſcriptions are read, and illuſtrative drawings exhibited. Their tranſactions as a body are under the controul of an elective Director, in the arrangement of communications for publication; of which Fifteen Volumes, illuſtrated with engravings, and three of Vetuſta Monumenta, beſides a number of ſingle plates, engraved from hiſtorical paintings, views and elevations of our cathedrals, are already before the publick.

Accurate liſts of the preſents received by the Society are annexed to each volume of the Archæologia.

Royal Academy.

An Academy of Painting was agitated in 1778; and the nobility who projected it appear to have intended to erect the neceſſary buildings in the centre of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

A Newſpaper of Oct. 12, 1723, mentions, as an article of information, "that the Academy of Painting and Sculpture opened on Monday laſt, *as uſual*, in St. Martin's lane."—An academy for ſtudents in painting was held in *Queen-ſtreet* for ſome time, till in 1724, the members diſagreeing, one part ſeceded with Vanderbank, who opened an academy in what had been a Preſbyterian meeting houſe; but this ſoon came to nothing. Sir. James Thornhill, the head of the other party, built a room for the purpoſe at the back of his houſe near Covent Garden Theatre, which ſubſiſted till his death in 1734; when his ſon-in-law Hogarth, becoming poſſeſſed of the models, &c. lent them to a Society of Artiſts, who took a houſe for the purpoſe in St. Martin's-lane. They afterwards met at the Turk's head in Gerard-ſtreet; and in 1760 firſt made a public exhibition of paintings, at the great room of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, oppoſite Beaufort-buildings. Encouraged by ſucceſs, they next year again exhibited under the title of "A Society of Artiſts aſſociated for the Relief of the Diſtreſſed and Decayed of their own Body, their Widows and Children;" and their exhibitions were continued for ſeveral years, in Spring Gardens *, 1764, and afterwards in Pall-mall 1767†, where they were viſited by their Majeſties on the firſt of June, and received a preſent of 100l.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. XXXIV. p. 222. † Ibid. vol. XXXVII. p. 239.

In

In 1768 the preſent Royal Academy was inſtituted, under the immediate patronage of our benign Monarch.

When the plan was matured, the Academy conſiſted of 35 members; all of whom exhibited in 1769 in the original rooms at the Eaſtern entrance of Pall-Mall, except George Dance, architect, and William Hoare, of Bath, painter.

Their firſt exhibition at Somerſet Houſe was in 1780.

The proceedings of the Academicians and Aſſociates are under the direction of a Preſident and a Council, who are elected annually, though there have been but three Preſidents ſince 1768: Sir Joſhua Reynolds, deceaſed, Benjamin Weſt, Eſq. reſigned 1805, and James Wyatt, Eſq.

The ſtudent cannot be admitted at the Royal Academy unleſs he produces a correct drawing of a human figure in chalks; if approved, he proceeds to the antique Academy, where Anatomical caſts in plaſter, and others from celebrated antient ſtatues, as large as the life, are lighted by lamps on all ſides of the apartment, before which he ſeats himſelf at and on a box, and proceeds to work. When the young artiſt imagines he is ſufficiently expert at ſketching and ſhading, he completes a figure, and preſents it to the proper officers, praying for admiſſion to the *alive* room, or that which is appropriated to ſketching from females and males hired to ſtand expoſed two hours, the time limited for drawing a *complete figure*.

Thoſe who intend to purſue the art of Sculpture model from the caſts by day-light; but there is literally and unfortunately no Academy *for Painting*; that ſtrange deficiency is lamely ſupplied by lectures, often too abſtruſe and *ſometimes* confuſed, pronounced in the Exhibition room. Thoſe by Sir Joſhua Reynolds are elegant effuſions of eloquence.

Premiums are offered, and granted, for productions of ſuperior excellence; and even the Academicians are required to paint probationary pictures, which adorn the walls of the Council-chamber, in Hiſtory, Landſcape, and Natural Hiſtory; except the Eaſt, occupied by the portraits of their preſent Majeſties, painted by Sir Joſhua Reynolds. The cieling of this room and that of the library are richly ornamented in ſtucco, and contain compartments exquiſitely painted by Angelica Kauffman with allegorical ſubjects alluding to the objects of the inſtitution.

The Exhibition of Pictures is annual, and generally commences about Eaſter. The artiſts who intend to exhibit ſend their performances ſome time previous; which are examined, and approved or rejected by a Committee. When the

rooms are opened, the publick proceed into a beautiful hall, and turn to the right to the *alive* room, filled with architectural drawings, ſculptures in marble, and models of buſts, monumental figures, &c.

On the Weſt ſide of the hall a flight of geometrical ſtone ſteps, ornamented at the baſe by the Farneſe Hercules and other copies of antique ſtatues, leads to the library, which contains miniatures and oil paintings; the Antique Academy paintings and drawings; and the Council chamber drawings. A continuation of the ſtairs conducts the ſpectator to the anti-room, covered with paintings; and finally to the grand exhibition room, where the largeſt and beſt pictures are regularly diſpoſed in an admirable light.

The man of taſte cannot but lament, when viewing theſe annual diſplays of Britiſh art, the total want of patronage for the moſt exalted branch of painting, where hiſtorical ſubjects are generally very rare, and as generally deficient in drawing and colouring; in ſhort, the artiſt who wiſhes to advance in fame and proſperity dare not attempt them, or, daring, may ſtarve ere they ſell. He therefore becomes a portrait-painter *per* force, or ſketches topographical views for publiſhers of engravings. Hence the eternal collection of unmeaning faces, and numerous, exquiſite, but periſhable drawings on paper.

Efforts have been made to create encouragement for the hiſtorical painter; but they have ever failed, and ever will, while collectors *can* obtain the fine pictures of the Italian and Flemiſh ſchools, whoſe authors frequently periſhed through want of patronage from *their* contemporaries.

The painter, like the ſaint, muſt have been dead 100 years before he can be *canonized*.

The Royal Academicians uſed to give expenſive dinners to the nobility, the gentry, and the exhibitors, at the Free Maſons tavern, on the King's birth-day; but, more *economical*, at preſent they exclude the latter *unleſs they pay for tickets*, though a vaſt revenue accrues to the inſtitution from the incredible numbers of eighteen-pences paid to view the *performances of the exhibitors*.

And when in a ſtate of leſs proſperity, they condeſcended to celebrate their Sovereign's and Patron's natal day by the efforts of their own pencils, thus deſcribed in the London Chronicle, 1770, vol. XXVII. p. 534.

"Yeſterday being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth-day, the Royal Academicians gave an elegant entertainment at their houſe in Pall-mall; and in the evening the whole front of the Royal Academy was illuminated with tranſparent paintings *as uſual, executed by the Academicians*.

"In

"In the centre compartment appeared a graceful female figure ſeated, repreſenting Painting ſurrounded with Genii, ſome of which guided her pencil, whilſt others dictated ſubjects to her; at her feet were various youths employed in the ſtudy of the art; and over her head hovered a celeſtial form repreſenting Royal munificence, attended by ſeveral other figures ſupporting a cornucopiæ, filled with honours and rewards.

"This whole piece was executed by Mr. Cipriani.

"On the left ſide of the painting, in another compartment, was repreſented, by a female figure, Sculpture, ſtanding upon a rock of marble, holding in one hand an antique buſt, and in the other the chiſel and mallet. This compartment was executed by Mr. Weſt.

"On the right ſide of Painting, in a third compartment, was repreſented, by another female figure, Architecture, in a contemplative attitude, holding in her hand a compaſs, being ſurrounded with Buildings; and having at her feet the baſket, and acanthus root, which gave riſe to the Corinthian order. This ſubject was executed by Mr. Dance.

"Immediately above the centre compartments was a tablet with this inſcription: "Royal Academy of Arts, inſtituted 1768;" and upon the tablet was placed a medallion, on which were repreſented the portraits of their Majeſties, by Mr. Penny. The medallion was ſurrounded with feſtoons of flowers, laurel, roſes, and myrtle, entwined with trophies of arms, and attributes of Venus and the Graces, painted by Mr. Richards and Mr. Baker.

"On each ſide of the centre compartment were ſuſpended trophies, alluding to the different arts of deſign, painted by Mr. Richards and Mr. Wale; and over the ſide compartments were bas-reliefs in chiaro oſcuro, painted by Mr. Cipriani and Mr. Dance, repreſenting various Genii, ſome employed in executing a coloſſal buſt of the King, and others in framing a magnificent deſign for a Royal Palace.

"The whole was terminated with the arms, crown, and ſupporters of England, and with various elegant vaſes, painted by Mr. Catton; between which were lofty pyramids of lights."

Exeter Exchange.

From St. Mary's church to Exeter Exchange, the Strand is very wide, well built, and adorned with the richeſt architecture; but the latter building, covered with daubings of monſters and wild beaſts, and exhibiting parts of vaſt Corinthian pillars,

pillars, has a ſtrange groteſque appearance, not a little heightened by the antique habit of Pidcock's ſham yeomen of the guard, ſtationed to invite ſpectators to the dens of lions, tigers, elephants, ouran-outangs, and a long *et cetera* of animals, rare and intereſting to the people of England.

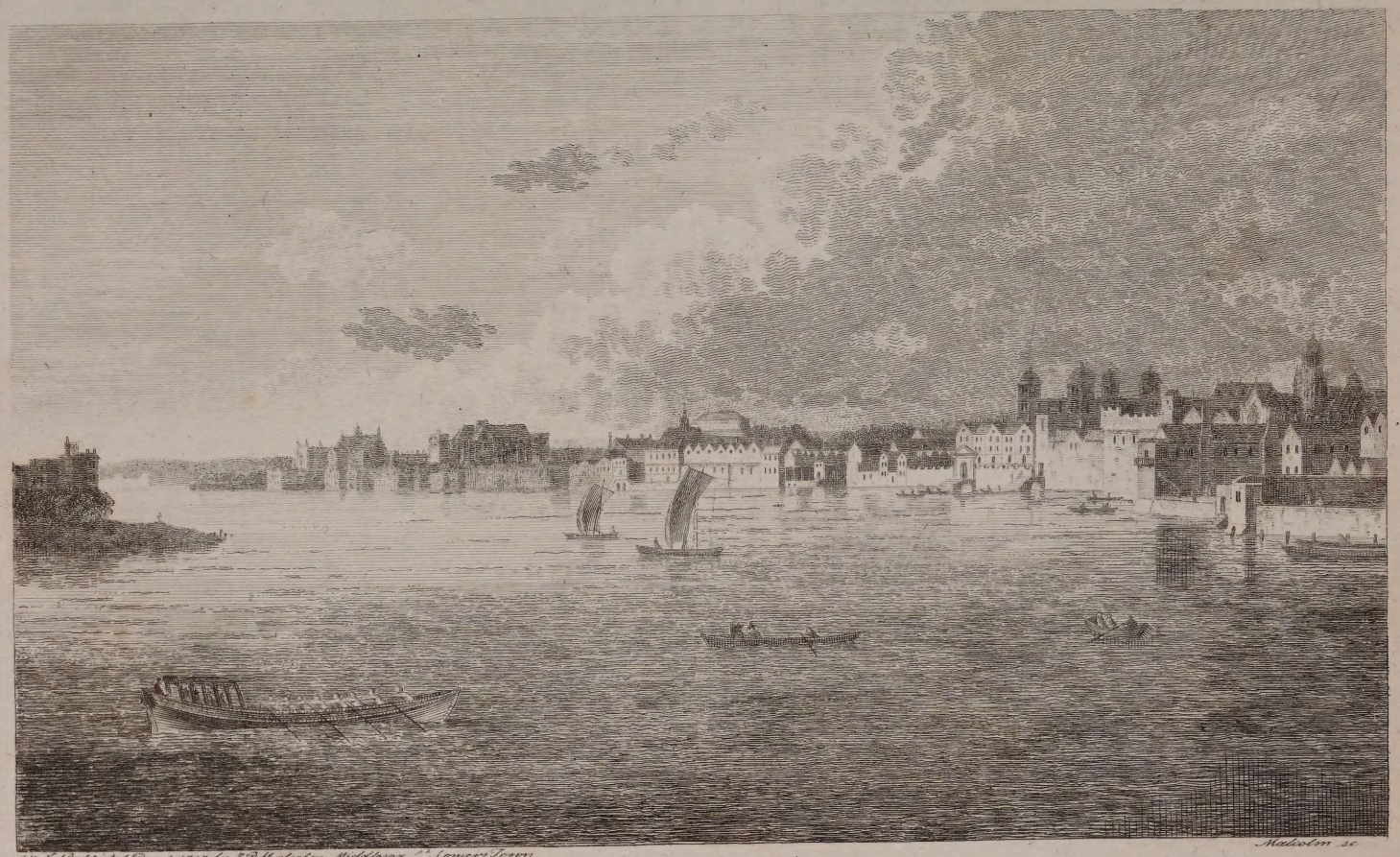
If I underſtand Stowe correctly, the original Exeter houſe, or inn for the reſidence of the Biſhops of that ſee, was ſituated on the South ſide of the Strand: near the river, "*on the river of Thames*," are his words; if ſo, the preſent Exchange probably ſtands on the ſite of the garden belonging to the inn; though Iliff's Survey of London aſſerts the ſite was the Biſhop of Durham's ſtables. Our venerable author was ignorant of the founder, but ſays that Walter Stapleton erected part of the Palace in the reign of Edward II. which received an additional Hall in that of Henry VI. through the munificence of Edmond Lacie, one of Stapleton's ſucceſſors. After this period Exeter houſe changed its name to Paget, Leiceſter, and Eſſex houſe. The Lord Treaſurer Saliſbury appears to have held this or ſome other ground in the reign of James I. when he erected an Exchange with the ruins of Durham-houſe ſtables, which the King condeſcended to name Britain's Burſe *. But Exeter Exchange, as it now ſtands, is ſaid to have been built by Dr. Barbon, a ſpeculator in houſes, about the time of William and Mary, who mortgaged it to the Duke of Devonſhire and Sir Francis Child. In 1708, the lower ſtory contained 48 ſhops, occupied by milleners; and the upper was in the tenure of the Company of Upholſterers.

John Gumley rented all the upper part of this building in 1714 as a warehouſe, for pier and other glaſſes, framed and unframed; and Sir Richard Steele dedicated part of one of his papers to that which Mr. Sneer in the Critic would have called a puff direct in his favour.

In the year 1721, Mr. Normand Cany exhibited a ſingular bed for 2 s. 6 d. each perſon, the product of his own ingenuity; the curtains of which were woven in the moſt ingenious manner, with feathers of the greateſt variety and beauty he could procure; the ground repreſented white damaſk mixed with ſilver and ornaments of various deſcriptions, ſupporting vaſes of flowers and fruits. Each curtain had a purple border a foot in breadth, branched with flowers ſhaded by ſcarlet; the valence and baſes the ſame. The bed was 18 feet in height; and from the deſcription muſt have been a ſuperior effort of genius, equally original with the

* A bill was ſent from the Lords to the Commons in 1694, for enabling the guardians of James Earl of Saliſbury to make leaſes of Saliſbury-houſe in the Strand for building. A ſtreet of its name was in conſequence formed.

works



Ch.k. Published Dec 1 1797 by J.P. Malcolm Middlesex & Somers Town

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WESTMINSTER 1650

works of the South Sea Iſlanders, whoſe cloaks, mantles, and caps, grace the collection formed by Captain Cook, now preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum.

The great room was opened in 1764, as an improvement on modern ſtatute halls; and in 1772 Lord Baltimore's body lay in ſtate there previous to its interment at Epſom.

It was afterwards for ſome years in uſe as a warehouſe for the reception of the printed volumes of the Rolls and Journals of the Houſe of Lords.

Pidcock's exhibition of wild beaſts next ſucceeded; and ſeems to have ſuperſeded all other uſes. The lower apartment is now a complete thoroughfare, lined on each ſide with cutlery, trinkets, books, &c. &c. artfully and pleaſingly diſplayed for ſale.

A collection of animals that may vie with this (if it be not a colony of the ſame under another name) is Mr. *Polito's*, exhibited at the principal fairs round London.

The Savoy, on the South ſide of the ſtreet, and Weſt of Exeter Exchange, has been already noticed. Hence to Southampton-ſtreet the Strand is narrow and inconvenient. *Bedford-houſe*, alluded to in the conveyance of St. Paul's church, was ſituated in this part of the Strand; and the domain is ſtill marked by the family name and titles in ſeveral ſtreets: all of which, with thoſe to the Thames named from the reſidences of other noble families, are ſtraight, well built, and convenient. It would be uſeleſs to repeat Stowe's account of the various manſions in this neighbourhood, already repeated to ſatiety, except in inſtances which will afford ſome new information; I ſhall therefore confine myſelf to ſuch only.

Durham House.

Stowe ſays, "Firſt is Durham-houſe builded by Thomas Hatfielde, Biſhop of Durham, who was made Biſhop of that ſee in the year 1545, and ſat biſhop there 36 years." But the date is evidently an error of the preſs, in the edition of 1603, for 1345.

The following extract is from a record in the Augmentation office: "July 5, 28 Hen. VIII. Cuthbert Biſhop of Durham granted to the King the capital meſſuage called Durham-place, with its appurtenances; "then a magnificent palace fit for the reception of Royalty, and the exerciſe of chivalrous feats of juſts and tournaments;" which are copiouſly deſcribed by our ineſtimable author.

The four turrets of this building may be obſerved in the annexed plate.

The

The Adelphi, the Site of Durham-House.

This ſuperb pile of buildings owed their origin to the following petition to the Houſe of Commons, of John, Robert, James, and William Adam, and James Paine, architects, Dorothy Monck, widow, Clementina Pawſon, widow, and William Kitchener, coal-merchant; in which it was ſtated, that the courſe of the Thames forms a large bend or angle round the Surrey ſhore between Weſtminſter-bridge and the new bridge at Blackfriers; in the middle of which bend the ſaid river is ſo much wider than at either of the ſaid bridges as tends to weaken the rapidity of the ſtream, and thereby contributes to that accumulation of mud and filth on the Weſtminſter ſide, and that very extenſive ſand-bank on the other, ſo long and ſo generally complained of; and that the navigation of the ſaid river is greatly impeded by the ſaid ſand-bank, eſpecially at low water, whilſt the mud and filth ſo collected on the North ſhore renders the acceſs to the wharfs and grounds on that ſide very difficult, and in ſome parts of the tide impaſſable, to the manifeſt injury of the publick as well as private detriment of the proprietors of the ſaid wharfs and grounds; and that the petitioners conceive the ſaid navigation might be greatly improved, and the ſaid nuiſances and inconveniences conſiderably diminiſhed, by an embankment of the North part of the river within the bay or hollow of the ſaid bend, which, by advancing the unequal and irregular fronts of the ſaid wharfs and grounds into an uniform curve, would give a proper direction to the ſtream, and, by narrowing the unneceſſary width of its bed in this part, would conſiderably deepen the channel of the river; and that the petitioners having very valuable freehold intereſts in the houſes, wharfs, and grounds in Durham-yard, Saliſbury-ſtreet, Cecil-ſtreet, and Beaufort buildings, next adjoining to the ſaid river, are willing to execute ſuch embankment at their own expence."

The prayer of this petition was immediately granted; and they proceeded rapidly with the works; but the vaſt undertaking appears to have been almoſt too much for their graſp, and cauſed a ſecond application to Parliament, when they requeſted and obtained permiſſion to make a lottery of their poſſeſſions, which was drawn March 3, 1774, at the rooms originally Jonathan's Coffee-houſe, Exchange-alley.

They declared to the Houſe in 1773, that John, Robert, James, and William Adam built three large and expenſive houſes, one in Queen Anne-ſtreet, and

two

two in Mansfield-ſtreet; the Adelphi, and ſeveral adjoining houſes; that they had then expended 147,271l. on the works and buildings erected in the Adelphi, and had ſold houſes there, and received rents, to the amount of 29,271l. and 57,000l. was then wanted to complete them; that they had expended in the pariſh of St. Mary-le-bon 25,876l. and 1500l. was wanted to complete a houſe in Mansfield-ſtreet: that the ground-rents payable by them amounted to 1644l. 10s.: and that they owed large ſums on mortgages, with heavy intereſt. To ſatisfy this immenſe debt, they had no other means than the uncertain ſale and rent of their houſes, and certain ſhares in the Carron Company, valued at 5093l.; and that they had endeavoured, without effect, to ſell many ſtatues, pictures, and antiquities, in their poſſeſſion.

The principal front of the Adelphi faces the Thames, and is elevated on the embankment mentioned in the petition. Fifteen large arches ſupport a handſome terrace, ſurmounted by caſt iron railing, with pedeſtals for lamps over each pier; and at the width of a convenient ſtreet from them is a facade, compoſed of many houſes, yet repreſenting a vaſt palace, by two projecting wings ornamented with pilaſters, atticks, and pediments.

The centre houſe was finiſhed in 1771, and purchaſed by Mr. Garrick, the celebrated actor, who had one of the cielings painted with a repreſentation of Venus attired by the Graces, from the pencil of Zucci, and placed a rich chimney-piece finely ſculptured in the ſame apartment, valued at 300l.

An excellent ſtreet extends parallel to the Terrace, and others to the Strand, which contain excellent houſes, hotels, a chapel, and the apartments of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*, eſtabliſhed for that laudable purpoſe, which they effect by premiums and honorary rewards, propoſed annually in every diurnal and monthly publication high in the public eſtimation. At ſtated periods this worthy Society preſent the community with the reſult of their proceedings, which now amount to 23 volumes in octavo, containing deſcriptions of diſcoveries and uſeful mechanical contrivances, illuſtrated by prints.

* The Society was firſt projected by Mr. William Shipley; and the plan being laid before Dr. Hales and Mr. Baker in 1753, was by them introduced to Lord Romney and Lord Folkſtone, by whom it was warmly patronized. They met in 1754, at Rothmell's coffee-houſe, Henrietta-ſtreet; afterwards at the Circulating Library in Crane-court; and in 1755 their firſt premium of 5l. for the beſt drawings by boys under the age of fourteen was adjudged to Mr. Richard Coſway. See Mr. John Ireland's Hogarth, vol. III. p. 85.

The late celebrated Mr. Barry adorned their principal apartment with the beſt efforts of his pencil *gratis*; and the Society have done themſelves infinite honour, by their grateful attention to the wants of the cloſe of his life.

York House.

Originally the Inn, or town reſidence of the Biſhops of Norwich, on the South ſide of the Strand, came to the ſee of York thus: When Cardinal Wolſey was charged with high treaſon by Henry VIII. he ſeized all his poſſeſſions, and with them York place, now Whitehall *. The ſucceeding Archbiſhops were in conſequence without a manſion in London till Queen Mary gave Nicholas Heath Suffolk-houſe, Southwark, which he ſold, and purchaſed Norwich inn, hence called York-houſe *.

The firſt *authentic* notice I have met with relating to this manſion is the following: "19 May, 1624, An act for the aſſuring of a meſſuage called York-houſe and of divers other meſſuages and tenements, part of the poſſeſſions of the Archbiſhop of York, ſituated in the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middleſex, unto his moſt excellent Majeſty, his heirs, ſucceſſors, and aſſigns." The next is in the Journals of the Legiſlature, when it appears to have been held by leaſe from the crown, or the Duke of Buckingham, the King's favourite, April 23, 1645. The Earl of Northumberland's anſwer to Parliament reſpecting York-houſe, and the pictures and goods: He thought he had as good an intereſt in them during the leaſe as to any part of his eſtate; but this he waved for the good of the ſtate.

"That the taking away the pictures would make the houſe unpleaſant to him; the remainder of his leaſe (two years and a half) at 350 l. *per annum*.

"As he intended to remove to St. James's, and keep York-houſe as a place of retirement, he begged the furniture might be left; that as the ſtate owed him 360 l. he wiſhed to have the ſmaller pictures for that money; and begs the portrait of the Duke of Buckingham, and others of that family, may be left. *Parliament concurred*."

Exactly three months afterwards, this unſettled Houſe of Commons decreed, that the pictures at York houſe which were not *ſuperſtitious* ſhould be ſold for the benefit of Ireland and the North; and that all thoſe with repreſentations of God the Father, the Son, the Virgin, or the Holy Ghoſt, ſhould be burnt.

* See a different ſtatement in the account which introduces the hiſtory of Whitehall, p. 271, from this by Stowe.

In

In 1649, York-houſe was termed part of the inheritance of George Duke of Buckingham, and given by Parliament to Thomas Lord Fairfax, then *Captain General.*

From this period I know nothing more of York-houſe as a reſidence for nobility. After the Reſtoration, the general rage for building new ſtreets muſt have hurried it to rapid ruin; conſequently we find York-buildings, Villiers-ſtreet, George-ſtreet, Duke-ſtreet, and Buckingham-ſtreet, on the ſite. Sir John Bucknall and others were proprietors of water-works at York-buildings for raiſing that neceſſary fluid from the Thames in 1690, granted them by patent of Charles II. which were burnt accidentally, and rebuilt. The water was originally raiſed by the exertions of horſes, and probably in the manner of the chain pump; but how they contrived to force it through the pipes is not ſo readily conjectured, unleſs by deſcent, which muſt have been very great, as the ground riſes from the river. Each houſe thus ſupplied paid upon an average 25 s. *per annum* in 1708.

The proprietors offered them for ſale in 1718; and deſcribed themſelves as a corporation with the inheritance of their ground on which their works were ſituated, that had ciſterns, and pipes laid to tenants, producing an income of 1600l. *per annum.*

A ſteam-engine was firſt uſed at York-buildings for raiſing water in April 1726; which conſumed two chaldrons of coals in 24 hours, and raiſed 50 tons of water *per* hour.

The following article is from the Evening Poſt of Sept. 7, 1731; "We hear that the York-buildings company have given over working their fire-engine; and that the houſes which were formerly ſupplied with water from the reſervoir at Mary-le-bon, will be no longer ſupplied from thence; great numbers of the inhabitants having already applied themſelves to the collectors belonging to the Chelſea water-works, in order to be ſerved with water from the reſervoirs in St. James's and Hyde parks, and have new laid their pipes accordingly.

"We alſo hear, that the mud which formerly lodged in the canals belonging to the ſaid water-works is waſhed out, and that the ſame are now conſtantly kept clean by means of a back water contrived for that purpoſe, except a ridge of mud, which is purpoſely left in the middle of the great canal, which divides it into two canals, which are found more convenient than when it lay all in one; and alſo that the beams which lay acroſs the Eaſtern lock are taken away, and conveniency made for barges and lighters to paſs through the ſame from the Thames with goods and loading; by which means the inhabitants of Weſtmin-

ſter, Groſvenor-ſquare, Hanover-ſquare, and parts adjacent, may be moſt conveniently ſupplied."

The corporation of York-buildings ſtrangely deviated from the original purpoſes of their patent after the unſucceſsful efforts made to reſtore the Stuarts, by purchaſing forfeited eſtates to a very great amount, which produced an inexplicable ſcene of confuſion amongſt the members, that occupied many tedious hours in the Legiſlative body to develope.

They ſtill ſupply the neighbourhood with water.

At the Southern extremity of Buckingham-ſtreet are the celebrated and beautiful York-ſtairs, unequalled in London, leading to the Thames.

The manſion, now called York-houſe, at the corner of Villiers-ſtreet and the Strand, is very large, of brick, with ruſtick quoins, and inhabited by Mr. Richardſon, whoſe favours I have already acknowledged.

Hungerford House

was ſituated between the Strand and the Thames, and had a large garden attached. Sir Edward Hungerford, influenced by the ſame motives that prompted his illuſtrious Eaſtern neighbours, determined to ſacrifice the honours of his anceſtors, at the ſhrine of Plutus; and obtained an act in the reign of Charles II. to make leaſes of the ſite of his manſion and grounds, where a market was ſoon afterwards erected, which now bears ſtrong marks of ruin, though honoured by the preſence of a hideous buſt, probably of Sir Edward, or poſſibly Charles II. The paſſages round this market are extremely narrow and unpleaſant, which may be the cauſe that it is but little frequented.

Northumberland House

ſtill graces the Strand as a *memento* of the ſplendour of our antient nobility, untouched by the devaſtating hands of *mercenary builders*, who have driven from that ſtreet almoſt every veſtige of paſt times.

Northumberland houſe is ſituated where the Hoſpital of St. Mary Rounceval originally ſtood, which was founded by William Marſhall, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry III. ſuppreſſed as an alien priory by Henry V. refounded by Edward IV. and finally ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. after which the ſite went through ſeveral hands till it came to the noble family of Percy.

Part of the preſent manſion is from the deſigns of Bernard Janſen; and the frontiſpiece or gateway from thoſe of Gerard Chriſmas. This gateway cannot poſſibly be

be deſcribed correctly, as the ornaments are ſcattered in the utmoſt profuſion, from the baſe to the attick, which ſupports a copy of Michael Angelo's celebrated lion. Double ranges of groteſque pilaſters incloſe eight niches on the ſides, and there are a bow window and an open arch above the gate.

The baſement of the whole front contains fourteen niches, with imitations of antient weapons, croſſed within them; and the upper ſtories have twenty-four windows, in two ranges, with pierced battlements. Each wing terminates in a cupola, and the angles have ruſtic quoins.

The quadrangle within the gate is in a better ſtyle of building, but rather diſtinguiſhed by ſimplicity than grandeur; and the gardens next the Thames, with many trees, ſerves to ſcreen the manſion from thoſe diſagreeable objects which generally bound the ſhores of the river in this vaſt trading city.

Northumberland houſe was diſcovered to be on fire March 18, 1780, at five o'clock in the morning, which raged from that hour till eight, when the whole front next the Strand was completely deſtroyed. Dr. Percy's apartments were conſumed; but great part of his library eſcaped the general ruin. The Duke diſtributed a large ſum of money amongſt the firemen.

St. Martin's-lane, much uſed as a thoroughfare from the Northern parts of the town, is extremely narrow and inconvenient; and the Strand facing Northumberland houſe is perhaps more confined than any other portion of that buſy ſtreet; conſequently the front cannot operate in improving the general appearance of Charing-croſs. The publick are, however, indebted to Dr. Barbon for *widening* St. Martin's-lane *circa* 1689. He petitioned the Legiſlature in that year, repreſenting that part of the revenue from Hackney coaches had been appropriated for this purpoſe; that he had contracted with the commiſſioners for 5000 l. and for 750 l. to purchaſe a piece of ground to enlarge the church-yard; and that he had received but 4900 l. when the act expired.

Charing Cross.

It is well known that this vaſt triangular ſpace was within the village of Charing, originally detached from London. The addition of *Croſs* proceeded from the conjugal piety of Edward I. who commanded the erection of that ſolemn type of Chriſtianity to commemorate the progreſs of his lamented Eleanor's remains to the place of their interment. The croſs alluded to ſtood where the ſtatue of Charles I. is now ſituated, and part of it was deſtroyed in the reign of that Monarch

narch by the frantic populace, as a remnant of ſuperſtition too leniently ſpared by time.

There are few places better calculated for a ſtatue than Charing-croſs. The Strand proceeds from Eaſt to Weſt, and hence Southward is Parliament-ſtreet, of very conſiderable breadth; the figure is conſequently ſeen on all ſides, elevated on a pedeſtal of ſtone 17 feet in height, ornamented with trophies, palm, infants, and the royal arms.

The horſe and effigies are of bronze, by Gibbon and Herbert Le Sœuer, and were erected by order of government as ſome atonement to the memory of the unfortunate Sovereign. A horſe is ſeldom imitated correctly; there is a fire and vivacity in the movements of that animal which cannot be caught by the artiſt, and a delicacy of proportion in his limbs that is too often repreſented by clumſy ſtrength. This appears to have been the error in the ſubject before us: the beaſt has ſufficient ſpirit, but too much the air of that noble breed uſed by our moſt opulent brewers.

The figure which is in complete armour, but without a head-piece, is too diſtant to examine minutely. The attitude ſhould have been rather more animated.

The Medley for Auguſt 1719 mentions that the King's ſtatue had been recently defaced; and expreſſes ſome ſurpriſe that the artiſt had omitted a girth to the ſaddle, which is certainly fact. This ſtatue is ſaid to have been concealed during the Interregnum in a vault within Covent-garden church-yard.

Mr. Vancoſt, of Hyde Park corner, caſt an equeſtrian ſtatue of George I. modelled from this in 1721.

The St. James's Evening Poſt of July 19, 1729, contains the following article: "The workmen in making the new ſewer at Charing-croſs found a ſtatue in fine marble; the labourer by digging broke off the arm. The workmanſhip of this ſtatue is ſurpriſingly beautiful, and has amuſed ſome of the virtuoſi, and was generally ſaid to be a *Julius Cæſar*; but it is found to be *St. Sebaſtian* tied to a tree, who was ſhot to death by arrows. The dying paſſions expreſſed by diſtorted muſcles and agonizing pangs are beautifully fine; and it is looked upon as a very great curioſity."

The value of the freehold and inheritance of the ground and buildings from Spring-garden paſſage to the Admiralty was eſtimated, in 1757, at 25,344l. excluſive of a brick houſe adjoining the old gateway near the Horſeguards, ſaid to be worth 1137l.

The

The houſes in Buckingham-court, near the Admiralty, and ſeveral others, ſtand on the ground leaſed in 1685 for 99 years by George Duke of Buckingham to Francis Jenkes. The ground-rents were 280l. *per annum* in 1711; and the reſerved rent to the Duke 50l. The leaſe expired in 1784; but there was a reverſion in fee annexed.

There are many excellent houſes and ſhops on each ſide of the way from Charing-croſs to the

Admiralty.

This important ſtructure, ſituated on the Weſt ſide of the ſtreet juſt mentioned, ſtands on the ſite of Wallingford houſe, where the buſineſs of the Navy was tranſacted till January 1723, when

This antient Admiralty office underwent a ſurvey, and was found to be too ruinous for repair, upon which the proper officers recommended it ſhould be rebuilt. Immediately after, the commiſſioners rented the houſe of the deceaſed Marquis of Halifax in St. James's-ſquare, where the papers and clerks were removed *pro tempore*; and by the month of May the old building was entirely deſtroyed. In 1724, 200 perſons were employed on the preſent, deſigned by Ripley; but previous to this period, and in

1719, Paul Joddrel, Eſq. Clerk to the Houſe of Commons, received 3712l. for his ſheds before the Admiralty, which were purchaſed by the King's order, for enlarging the court yard, and introducing rails and gates before the office.

The Mermaid man of war brought 600 planks of mahogany from Jamaica in 1724, intended for the inner doors, tables, &c. of the Admiralty; and by the manner in which that wood is mentioned in the public papers, it appears then to have been far from being well known, or in common uſe.

The length of this building is 201 feet, and the breadth 63; the Eaſt wings are 30 each, and the height 54 feet. The Lords Commiſſioners removed there in September 1725. Mr. Thomas Churchill, who built the Admiralty, was appointed the King's maſter bricklayer in that year.

The architecture cannot be commended with juſtice, as the proportions are incorrect. The portico, compoſed of four ſtone pillars of the Ionick order, ſupporting an entablature and pediment, ſeems as it were *thruſt* between two projecting

jecting brick wings in a very ſtrange manner; nor is the ſcreen erected by Robert Adam, Eſq. 1760, any great improvement. In ſhort, the whole front is an enormous maſs of inelegance.

The front next the Park is without ornament, but admirably built of brick. The telegraphs on the roof have a ſingular effect hence when in motion.

The Horse Guards

is a modern building of Portland ſtone, and almoſt joins the Admiralty on the South ſide. The principal front faces the Park; that oppoſite Whitehall is encloſed by an iron railing, and flanked with two guard houſes for as many mounted centinels. An arch in the centre is one of the three carriage ways to St. James's park, and uſed when the King goes in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers.

The Weſt front conſiſts of a centre and wings, and almoſt repreſents two baſements to an unfiniſhed ſtructure, but this effect, though not readily deſcribed is by no means unpleaſant, and the whole may be with ſafety pronounced a handſome pile.

The old buildings were taken down about 1731.

The Commander in Chief tranſacts army buſineſs at the Horſe guards; to facilitate which, large apartments have recently been added, that conſiderably improve the building by raiſing it.

Between the Treaſury and the above offices, with fronts to the Park and Whitehall, is a manſion erected for the reſidence of the Duke of York, but ſoon deſerted by him; of which it will be ſufficient to ſay that a more pitiful deſign is no where to be found.

The Treasury

is fronted by an antient building next Whitehall, ſtrongly marked with modern alterations; a paſſage hence leads to the Park, and to an amazing number of apartments uſed for this extenſive department of Adminiſtration.

Several offices were deſtroyed in 1733, in order to erect the preſent building, facing the parade; the expence of which was eſtimated at 9000l. The façade conſiſts of a double baſement of the Doric order, and a projection in the centre, on which are four Ionic pillars, ſupporting an entablature and pediment.

Downing-Street.

A houſe in this ſtreet is the reſidence of the firſt Lord of the Treaſury for the time being. It belonged to the Crown: but was given by George I. to Baron Bothmar, a Hanoverian miniſter, for life. After his death, George II. offered it to Sir Robert Walpole, who would accept of it upon no other terms than as the future manſion of the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

Suffolk-Street.

Two parcels of ground, containing about 3 acres, all now built upon; bounded by Hedge-lane on the Eaſt, the Haymarket on the Weſt, and Cockſpur-ſtreet on the South, including the ſtreets called Great and Little Suffolk-ſtreets, with all the meſſuages and other buildings on it, were granted to Edward Ruſſell, Eſq. June 28, 1692, by the Crown, for 99 years, from 1720, at a rent of 20s. eſtimated afterwards at 1750l. *per annum*. This grant was valued at a fine of 7000l.; but paſſed without one, in conſideration of the very eminent ſervices of the grantee.

Staniſlaus Auguſtus, the laſt and moſt unfortunate King of Poland, lodged in Suffolk-ſtreet in 1754, at a Mr. Cropenhole's.

Spring Gardens.

This North-eaſt portion of St. James's Park is now totally covered with buildings, not one of which claims particular notice, at leaſt from external appearance. The uſe made of theſe gardens during the Interregnum will appear from the following decree of Parliament:

"1647, March 31. Ordered, that the Keeper of the Spring Garden be hereby required and enjoined to admit no perſon to come into or walk in the Spring-garden on the Lord's-day, or any of the public Faſt-days; or that any wine, beer, ale, cakes, or other things, be ſold, either upon the Lord's-days or public Faſt days."

The paſſage, 10 feet wide from Spring-garden to St. James's park, was granted to the pariſhioners of St. Martin's in 1699, at a rent of 6l. 8s. *per annum*; which leaſe expired in 1799, and has not been renewed.

The French Proteſtant chapel, ſituated in Spring-garden, was diſcovered to be on fire, December 2, 1716, which occaſioned great alarm in the neighbourhood from its vicinity to ſeveral depoſitaries of gun-powder; thoſe however were ſaved

through the exertion of the Prince of Wales, who roſe between 4 and 5 o'clock, and proceeded to the ſpot, accompanied by a captain of the guards, where he encouraged the perſons employed in conveying water and working the engines. He was equally uſeful in ordering ſoldiers to attend, for the double purpoſe of aſſiſting and preſerving the property of the inhabitants of three houſes, and the Thatched Houſe tavern, all of which were deſtroyed. This friend of his future ſubjects diſtributed a conſiderable ſum amongſt the firemen on a ſubſequent day, as a reward for their exertions; and the Biſhop of London informed the miniſters of the French Church at the Savoy, to whom the chapel belonged, that one in Glaſs-houſe-ſtreet was at their ſervice till the other could be rebuilt. From the affidavits of ſeveral perſons inſerted in the papers it ſhould ſeem the chapel was wilfully ſet on fire.

A new chapel was erected in 1731, by the Hon. Edward Southwell, Secretary of State for Ireland, intended for the uſe of the inhabitants.

A piece of ground in Spring-garden near the entrance to St. James's park, with a building, once a chapel, erected on it, was granted by the Crown, June 30, 1772, to the Rev. John James Majendie and others, in truſt, for 15 years from 1807, for a fine of 60l. and a rent of 7l. 10s.

In 1779 Sophia Lady Clifford and others, executors of Lord Clifford, had a leaſe from the Crown of ſeveral parcels of ground and buildings in Spring-garden lying together and extending from the paſſage into St. James's park to the Admiralty, and from the ſtreet called Spring-garden (including the ſtreet there called New-ſtreet) to St. James's park, containing 34 meſſuages, a chapel, and ſtable-yard, which will expire in 1828 (valued at the then laſt ſurvey at 3130l. *per annum*) for a fine of 1800l. and a rent not leſs than 400l.

The chapel alluded to was erected by a Lord of the Clifford family; and is a plain, but convenient brick building. This houſe of prayer proved a houſe for contention, when in 1792 Dr. Hamilton, vicar of the pariſh, wiſhed to recommend a preacher, but Lord Clifford refuſed his conſent, and *vice verſâ*. The conſequence was, that the latter iſſued a circular intimation to the renters of pews, that the doors would be ſhut till farther notice. This unpleaſant diſpute has, I hope, long been ſet at reſt.

The Haymarket.

This excellent ſtreet, 1020 feet in length, and of very conſiderable breadth, is remarkably dry, occaſioned by the deſcent from Piccadilly. Previous to the year 1692, it was the common highway, where carts loaded with hay and ſtraw ſtood for

for ſale toll-free; but in that year the ſtreet was paved, and a toll of 6d. levied by act of parliament upon the load of hay, and 2d. upon that of ſtraw. But this was not the firſt eſtabliſhment of a market, though of a different kind. Sir Nathaniel Curſon, and John Kemp, Eſq. repreſented to the Houſe of Commons in 1699, that Charles II. in the 15th year of his reign, granted to John Harvey and John Coell, Eſqrs. and their heirs, two markets to be held on Mondays and Wedneſdays, in the Haymarket, for buying and ſelling of cattle and ſheep; that James II. afterwards granted thoſe markets might be held on Tueſdays and Thurſdays weekly for ever, in Great Brook-field, in the ſame pariſh; the freehold and inheritance of which markets was, for a valuable conſideration, veſted in the petitioners, who quietly enjoyed the ſame, till the City of London ſuggeſted that Edward III. granted a charter, in the firſt of his reign, that no market ſhould from thenceforth be granted *infra ſeptem leucas in circuitu civitatis predictæ*, and brought a *ſcire facias* to repeal the ſaid grants of King Charles and King James.

At the commencement of the laſt century, the Crown granted Derick Stork the tolls of the Haymarket for 99 years. Independent of the obſtruction occaſioned at certain times by the loaded carts, the Eaſtern pavement is a pleaſant promenade, on which ſide there are many eminent tradeſmen's houſes and the Theatre Royal, which will be farther noticed in a Supplementary Volume, with the other Theatres and the Opera-houſe.

On the oppoſite ſide is the King's Theatre for Italian Operas, fronted by a ſtone baſement in ruſtic work, with the *commencement* of a very ſuperb building of the Doric order, conſiſting of three pillars, two windows, an entablature, pediment, and baluſtrade. This, if it had been continued, would have contributed conſiderably to the ſplendour of London; but the unlucky fragment is fated to ſtand as a foil to the vile and abſurd *eminence* of brick pieced to it, which I have not patience to deſcribe.

Oxendon Chapel.

"This is to give notice to all promoters of the holy worſhip, and to all the lovers of the Italian tongue, that on Sunday next, being the 2d of December, at five in the afternoon, in Oxendon Chapel, in Oxendon-ſtreet, near the Haymarket, there will be divine ſervice in the Italian tongue, and will continue every Sunday at the aboveſaid hour, with an Italian ſermon preached by Mr. Caſotti, Italian Miniſter, author of a new method of teaching the Italian tongue to ladies, &c." *Spectator*, *Nov.* 30, 1711.—The chapel is ſtill in uſe, though not for the above purpoſe of *teaching* the Italian language.

Pall Mall.

This handſome ſtreet, ſubject to the endleſs rattle of coaches, and the lounging place of *ſtrings* or rather *links or chains* of men of faſhion, and their humble imitators, during the months in which London is *tolerable*, that is from *December to June*, becomes a mere deſart when the pavements are dry, and the carriage way is fit for croſſing. The great attractions of Pall Mall are Carleton-houſe, Kelly's *Opera Saloon*, or if you pleaſe in more homely terms Muſic Shop, made faſhionable by an odd ſet of lattices diſtributed over the Weſt front, and Chriſtie's Auction-room. The late Mr. Chriſtie was, perhaps, the moſt eminent auctioneer in the world; and the value of the property which waited the tap of his hammer would almoſt baffle the powers of calculation. The manors, eſtates, jewels, plate, and collections of pictures, he ſold, were ſituated in, and collected from, all parts of the United Kingdom; and he had the ſingular fortune to diſpoſe of the rich articles and paintings of but too many noble fugitives from France, Italy, and Holland. His houſe was, and is, the exhibition room of every thing curious in the arts, under the direction of his ſon and ſucceſſor, who to his father's abilities adds a rich ſtock of claſſical attainments.

Schomberg-houſe, adjoining Chriſtie's, pointed out by the wings, pediment, and caryatide porticoes, the reſidence originally of the Duke * of that title, was long divided into ſeveral tenements. For ſome years paſt the moſt attractive uſe made of it has been for exhibitions of pictures, or indeed any thing that would induce the publick to pay one ſhilling for entrance. But it is now converted into a far more noble repoſitory; being occupied by the invaluable ſtock in trade of Mr. Thomas Payne, ſon and partner of *honeſt* Tom Payne of immortal memory, who had been more than 40 years a bookſeller of the firſt reputation at the Mews-gate †; from whence his ſon, having extended his connections and dealings both at home and abroad, removed to his preſent houſe in the Summer of 1806.

Still farther Weſt, and on the ſame ſide, is Cumberland-houſe. The ground on which it ſtands, the ſite of three meſſuages, was granted by the Crown to the Royal

* Many years after the Duke's death it was purchaſed, from the Earl of Holderneſs, for 5000l. by Mr. John Aſtley, a portrait painter; who, at an expence of 5000l. more, made three houſes out of one. Gainſborough and his art have made one well known. The centre he himſelf inhabited, and raiſed that fine room where Dr. Graham preceded Coſway. There too, he built an attic ſtory, which, for the ſurprizes of ſcenery, in a town like London, ſhould be ſeen by all who come to it.

† He removed from Round-court in the Strand, in 1750, to the Literary Coffee-houſe at the Mews-gate, on marrying and ſucceeding his wife's father; where he publiſhed a ſucceſſion of Catalogues, with prices marked, from 1755 to 1790; and died, at the age of 82, Feb. 2, 1799.

Duke

Duke in 1773, for ſuch term as would complete 50 years; when it was valued at 500l. the rent 31l. 5s. A meſſuage and garden on the Weſt ſide of the houſe paſſed to the Duke in the ſame leaſe, valued at 150l. rent 12l. 10s. The building is large, and retires from the ſtreet; but is nothing more than an unornamented brick manſion, incomplete on the Eaſt ſide. The Duke died here in 1790, ſoon after which time it was deſerted; and it remained a memento of death and neglect till the Union of England and Ireland was in agitation, when the gentlemen of the latter nation and many of the former reſolved to eſtabliſh a club in honour of the event; which accompliſhed, they entered into a ſubſcription, purchaſed Cumberland-houſe in conjunction with Mr. Gould of Cork, (it is ſaid for 20,000l.) fitted it for a tavern, and appointed Mr. Daubeny to keep it. This application was changed for a new Office of Ordnance, on the pulling down that at Weſtminſter.

Marlborough House.

The Supplement, of April 18, 1709, ſays, "Her Majeſty having been pleaſed to grant his Grace the Duke of Marlborough the Friary next St. James's Palace, in which lately dwelled the Counteſs Du Roy; the ſame is pulling down, in order to rebuild a houſe for his Grace; and about a third part of the garden lately in the occupation of the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, her Majeſty's principal Secretary of State, is marked out, in order to be annexed to the houſe of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough."

The following article will ſufficiently explain itſelf:

"Whereas a falſe, malicious, and ſcandalous report hath been induſtriouſly ſpread, that in the building of Marlborough-houſe near St. James's, the ſurveyor made great advantages to himſelf by gratuities from the workmen: we whoſe names are underwritten, having been employed in the ſaid building, do hereby declare, and are ready to atteſt the ſame upon oath, that in making contracts, paſſing bills, or in any other buſineſs or ſervice of and relating to the ſaid building, neither the ſurveyor, nor his agents, nor any perſons for them, or belonging to them, ever had or received, or are to have or receive, directly or indirectly, from any of us, any gratuity, reward, allowance, or advantage whatſoever; but on the contrary always ſtrictly tied and enjoined us to the beſt performances; and we did, on the ſurveyor's account, ſubmit to leſs prices than we would otherwiſe have done. Witneſs our hands, this 27th Nov. 1712, John Churchill, carpenter; Henry Wiſe, gardener; John Ireland, glazier; Thomas Highmore, painter; Richard Stacey, bricklayer; David Lance, plaſterer; John Hopſon, joiner; Edward Strong, jun. maſon; Henry Banckes, maſon; Joſ. Roberts, plumber."

Poſt Boy, Dec. 27, 1712.

The

The battles of this illuſtrious Duke were painted as ornaments for Marlborough-houſe by Louis Laguerre.

"The Duke of Marlborough has preſented his houſe to the Prince and Princeſs of Wales; and it is ſaid a terrace walk will be erected, to join the ſame to St. James's-houſe; and that the Duke and Ducheſs of Marlborough are to have the late Earl of Ranelagh's houſe at Chelſea-college." *Weekly Poſt*, 1714.

This houſe, with the offices, yards, and gardens, were granted by the Crown 6th June 1785, to George Duke of Marlborough for 50 years, together with a piece of ground in Pall Mall now the front Court-yard, for 31 years, which were valued at 600l. *per annum* together, fine 30l. new rents 61l. 5s. and 13l. 15s.

Marlborough-houſe is as pleaſantly ſituated as any manſion can poſſibly be in London, and as retired as if 50 miles from the Metropolis: the principal front, of brick, faces the treble avenues of the Park, from which it is ſeparated by an agreeable garden. Here and at Blenheim-houſe it might have been ſuppoſed the Conqueror would have enjoyed the honours laviſhed on him; but party, ambition, and peculation, intervened, and prevented repoſe. Had he fallen in battle on the day of his laſt victory, his memory would have been more gratefully remembered by his countrymen.

From this part of Pall Mall to the Palace there are ſeveral large and elegant houſes on each ſide of the way, which are indiſcriminately inhabited by faſhionable and titled perſons and tradeſmen. One of them was built by the late Dr. Heberden on the ſite of a freehold which was given by Charles II. to Eleanor Gwynne.

Cleveland House,

Originally Berkſhire-houſe, was ſituated Weſtward of St. James's Palace, and rendered remarkable by the reſidence of Lady Barbara Villiers, daughter and heireſs of Viſcount Grandiſon, who had the *honour* of poſſeſſing a portion of the wandering affections of the diſſolute Charles II. and of preſenting him with the infants afterwards *Charles Fitzroy* Earl of Southampton, and *George* Duke of Northumberland; for which ſervices the King honoured her with the title of Ducheſs of Cleveland, Baroneſs *Nonſuch*, and Counteſs of Southampton: this lady died at Chiſwick, October 9, 1709. But previous to the year 1702 Henry Duke of Grafton, his heirs and aſſigns, received a grant from the Crown of the Weſt and part of the Eaſt wing of the manſion called Berkſhire-houſe, with ſeveral pieces of ground, ſtables, and other buildings, rent 13s. 4d.; ſince the reſidence of the Duke of Bridgewater, who new fronted the houſe; and now of the marquis of Stafford, who has in it a ſuperb and matchleſs collection of paintings.

The

The Shakspeare Gallery.

On the North ſide of Pall Mall, Eaſtward of St. James's-ſtreet, ſtands a melancholy memento of the irretrievable ruin of the arts in Great Britain, at leaſt for the preſent. The front has little to recommend it beſides the excellent alto relievo by Banks, placed above the arched entrance, which repreſents a pyramidal trio of Shakſpeare, ſupported by Melpomene and Thalia, as large as the life.

Mr. Alderman Boydell, the venerable Author of this national undertaking, lived to ſee his labours the ſport of chance; but died with the conſolation of knowing that the produce of his Shakſpeare Lottery removed all the otherwiſe embarraſſments of his heirs. But the worthy Magiſtrate explained his intentions in ſo maſterly a manner at the commencement of his ſplendid edition of Shakſpeare's Plays, that it would be unpardonable to give any other account of them than his own.

"I cannot permit this Catalogue to appear before the publick, without returning my ſincere thanks to the numerous ſubſcribers to this undertaking, who, with a liberality and a confidence unparalleled on any former occaſion, have laid me under the moſt flattering obligations. I hope, upon inſpection of what has been done, and is now doing, the ſubſcribers will be ſatisfied with the exertions that have been made; and will think that their confidence has not been miſplaced; eſpecially when they conſider the difficulty that a great undertaking like the preſent has to encounter in a country where Hiſtorical Painting is ſtill but in its infancy.—To advance that art towards maturity, and eſtabliſh an *Engliſh School of Hiſtorical Painting*, was the great object of the preſent deſign.

"In the courſe of many years endeavours, I flatter myſelf, I have ſomewhat contributed to the eſtabliſhment of an *Engliſh School of Engraving*. Theſe exertions have not been unnoticed at home—But in foreign countries they have been eſtimated, perhaps, above their value—When I began the buſineſs of publiſhing and ſelling prints, all the fine engravings ſold in England were imported from foreign countries, particularly from France—Happily, the reverſe is now the caſe; for few are imported, and many are exported to a great annual amount. I mention this circumſtance, becauſe there are of thoſe, who, not putting much value on the advancement of national taſte, ſtill feel the advantage of promoting the Arts in a commercial point of view.

"I flatter

" I flatter myſelf that the preſent undertaking, in that and many other points of view, will eſſentially ſerve this Country. The more objects of attraction and amuſement held out to foreigners, that may induce them to viſit this Metropolis, the more are our manufactures promoted, for every one on his return carries with him ſome ſpecimen of them; and I believe it will be readily granted, that the Manufactures of this country need only be ſeen and compared, to be preferred to thoſe of any other—To the great number of foreigners who have of late viſited this country, may in ſome degree be attributed the very flouriſhing ſtate of our Commerce, and that great demand for Engliſh manufactures which at preſent ſo univerſally prevails all over the Continent.—At leaſt I can with certainty ſay, I feel the effect of this circumſtance in my own branch of buſineſs.

" That the love of the fine arts is more prevalent abroad than in this country, cannot be denied; but I ſtill hope to ſee them attain (advanced in years as I am) ſuch a ſtate of perfection in England, that no man in Europe will be entitled to the name of a connoiſſeur, who has not perſonally witneſſed their rapid progreſs —And that their progreſs has been wonderfully rapid in this country within theſe twenty years, the whole world will readily allow—This progreſs we principally owe to his preſent Majeſty, who, ſenſible of their importance in every point of view, has cultivated the fine arts, with a ſucceſs, that the annals of no other country, in the ſame ſpace of time, can produce. The enterpriſe and liberality of ſeveral individuals alſo have not been wanting to contribute to ſo great an end —For my own part, I can with truth ſay, that the Arts have always had my beſt endeavours for their ſucceſs; and my countrymen will I hope give me credit, when I aſſure them, that where I failed, I failed more from want of power, than from want of zeal.

" In this progreſs of the fine arts, though foreigners have allowed our lately acquired ſuperiority of engraving, and readily admitted the great talents of the principal painters; yet they have ſaid with ſome ſeverity, and I am ſorry to ſay with ſome truth, that the abilities of our beſt artiſts are chiefly employed in painting portraits of thoſe who, in leſs than half a century, will be loſt in oblivion—while the nobleſt part of the art—HISTORICAL PAINTING—is much neglected. To obviate this national reflection was, as I have already hinted, the principal cauſe of the preſent undertaking; an undertaking that originated in a private company, where painting was the ſubject of converſation—But, as ſome ſhort account of the riſe and progreſs of the whole work may at a future time be given

given to the ſubſcribers, it is not now neceſſary to ſay, who firſt promulgated the plan—who has promoted it—or who has endeavoured to impede its ſucceſs.—Suffice it to ſay at preſent, that the artiſts in general have, with an ardour that does them credit, contributed their beſt endeavours to carry into execution an undertaking, where the national honour, the advancement of the arts, and their own advantage, are equally concerned.

" Though I believe it will be readily admitted, that no ſubjects ſeem ſo proper to form an Engliſh School of Hiſtorical Paintings as the ſcenes of the immortal Shakſpeare; yet it muſt be always remembered, that he poſſeſſed powers which no pencil can reach; for ſuch was the force of his creative imagination, that though he frequently goes beyond Nature, he ſtill continues to be natural, and ſeems only to do that, which Nature would have done, had ſhe o'erſtepped her uſual limits—It muſt not then be expected, that the art of the painter can ever equal the ſublimity of our poet. The ſtrength of Michael Angelo, united to the grace of Raphael, would here have laboured in vain.—For what pencil can give to his airy beings 'a local habitation and a name?'

" It is therefore hoped, that the ſpectator will view theſe pictures with this regard, and not allow his imagination, warmed by the magic powers of the poet, to expect from Painting what Painting cannot perform.

" It is not, however, meant to deprecate Criticiſm—Candid Criticiſm is the ſoul of improvement—and thoſe artiſts who ſhut their ears againſt it muſt never expect to improve—At the ſame time, every artiſt ought to deſpiſe and contemn the cavils of Pſeudo-critics, who, rather than not attempt to ſhew their wit, would cruſh all merit in its bud.—The diſcerning part of the publick, however, place all theſe attempts to the true account—malignity.—But, as the world was never entirely free from ſuch critics, the preſent undertaking muſt expect to have it ſhare.

" Of the merits of the Artiſts employed in this work, I can with truth ſay, that I have ſought for talents wherever they were to be found, and withſtood all recommendations but thoſe that merit brought. By this means I have offended ſome; but a moment's reflection will, I think, ſhow the propriety of this line of conduct. Upon the merits of the pictures themſelves it is not for me to ſpeak; I believe there never was a perfect picture in all the three great requiſites of Compoſition, Colouring, and Deſign. It muſt not therefore, be expected, that ſuch a phænomenon will be found here. This much, however, I will venture to ſay,

that in every picture in the Gallery there is ſomething to be praiſed, and, I hope, ſufficient marks of merit to juſtify the lovers of their country in holding out the foſtering hand of Encouragement to native Genius. I therefore flatter myſelf, that the eſtabliſhed Maſters will ſupport and increaſe their former reputation; and that the younger Artiſts will daily improve under the benign influence of the public patronage. They all know, that their future fame depends on their preſent exertions: for here the Painter's labours will be perpetually under the public eye, and compared with thoſe of his contemporaries—while his other works, either locked up in the cabinets of the curious, or diſperſed over the country, in the houſes of the different poſſeſſors, can comparatively contribute but little to his preſent fortune or future fame.

"I muſt again expreſs my hopes, that the Subſcribers will be ſatisfied with the progreſs made in this arduous undertaking; for it is to be conſidered, that works of genius cannot be hurried on like the operations of a manufactory, and that Engraving, in particular, is a work of very ſlow and laborious progreſs. I confeſs I am anxious on this ſubject, for I could wiſh the Subſcribers to be convinced (of what indeed is the fact) that not a moment of time has been loſt.

"If it would in the leaſt add to the confidence of the preſent Subſcribers, or of thoſe who intend to become ſo, I could with truth inform them, that, notwithſtanding the liberal ſubſcription already received, there has been advanced, in carrying on this work, nearly a thouſand pounds for every hundred that has been ſubſcribed. It happens indeed unavoidably in this undertaking, that the Artiſts employed on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and ſubſequent numbers, are as far advanced as thoſe employed on the firſt. And it is difficult to retard the one, or accelerate the other. This much, however, the Subſcribers may rely on, that every exertion will be made, conſiſtent with that excellence that is aimed at, to publiſh the firſt number with all poſſible ſpeed, and that, after that, the work will go on uninterruptedly.

"I cannot conclude this addreſs without mentioning the very great aſſiſtance the work receives from the unwearied exertions of my nephew and partner, Mr. Joſiah Boydell, whoſe knowledge in the elementary parts of Painting enables him to be of ſingular ſervice in conducting this undertaking. Indeed, his love and enthuſiaſm for the fine Arts peculiarly qualify him for the conduct of works of this nature; and without that love and enthuſiaſm for the Arts ſuch an undertaking can never be carried on with becoming ſpirit. His numerous avocations

in

in the management of the various branches of our buſineſs, particularly in making drawings from the pictures for the moſt capital engravings in our collection, have not allowed him much time to purſue the practical part of Painting; nevertheleſs, willing to contribute his mite to this great work (in the management of which he has ſo conſiderable a ſhare), he has made an attempt in this line of the art. Under theſe circumſtances, I hope the publick will have the candour to receive his performance.

"The typographical part of the work (of which a ſpecimen may now be ſeen) is under the direction of Mr. Nicol, his Majeſty's bookſeller, whoſe zeal for the improvement of Printing in this country is well known. The types, &c. are made in his own houſe; and I flatter myſelf that, with the aſſiſtance he has in the various branches upon which the beauty of Printing depends, he will be able to contribute ſomething towards reſtoring the reputation of this country in that moſt uſeful art. At preſent, indeed, to our diſgrace be it ſpoken, we are far behind every neighbouring nation, many of whom have lately brought the Art of Printing to great perfection. In his preſent endeavour he has had the aſſiſtance and advice of ſome gentlemen, who, were I at liberty to mention their names, would do him honour, and the undertaking credit.

"The publick are ſo well acquainted with the merits of Mr. Steevens in elucidating the text of our author, that it would be impertinent in me to ſay a ſyllable on this part of the ſubject. I cannot, however, omit mentioning the readineſs he has always ſhown to contribute his labours to this National Edition of the Works of Shakſpeare.

"*Shakſpeare Gallery, May* 1, 1789. JOHN BOYDELL."

The reaſons given for diſpoſing of the Gallery are equally worthy of inſertion. In a letter addreſſed to his friend Sir John William Anderſon, and which was read in the Houſe of Commons, he ſays, "It is above ſixty years ſince I began to ſtudy the art of engraving; in the courſe of which time, beſides employing that long period of life in my profeſſion, with an induſtry and aſſiduity that would be improper in me to deſcribe, I have laid out with my brethren, in promoting the commerce of the Fine Arts in this country, above 350,000l. When I firſt began buſineſs, the whole commerce of prints in this country conſiſted in importing foreign prints, principally from France, to ſupply the cabinets of the curious in this kingdom. Impreſſed with the idea that the genius of our own countrymen,

if properly encouraged, was equal to that of foreigners, I ſet about eſtabliſhing a *School of Engraving in England*; with what ſucceſs the publick are well acquainted. It is, perhaps, at preſent ſufficient to ſay, that the whole courſe of that commerce is changed; very few prints being now imported into this country, while the foreign market is principally ſupplied with prints from England. In effecting this favourite plan, I have not only ſpent a long life, but have employed near forty years of the labour of my nephew, Joſiah Boydell, who has been bred to the buſineſs, and whoſe aſſiſtance during that period has been greatly inſtrumental in promoting a School of Engraving in this country. By the bleſſing of Providence, theſe exertions have been very ſucceſsful; not only in that reſpect, but in a commercial point of view; for, the large ſums I regularly received from the Continent, previous to the French Revolution, for impreſſions taken from the numerous plates engraved in England, encouraged me to attempt alſo an *Engliſh School of Hiſtorical Painting*. I had obſerved with indignation, that the want of ſuch a ſchool had been long made a favourite topic of opprobrium againſt this country among foreign writers on national taſte. No ſubject, therefore, could be more appropriate for ſuch a national attempt, than England's inſpired Poet, and great painter of nature, Shakſpeare; and I flatter myſelf, the moſt prejudiced Foreigner muſt allow that the Shakſpeare Gallery will convince the world, that Engliſhmen want nothing but the foſtering hand of encouragement to bring forth their genius in this line of art. I might go further; and defy any of the Italian, Flemiſh, or French Schools, to ſhow, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, ſuch an exertion as the Shakſpeare Gallery; and if they could have made ſuch an exertion, the pictures would have been marked with all that monotonous ſameneſs which diſtinguiſhes thoſe different ſchools. Whereas in the Shakſpeare Gallery every artiſt, partaking of the freedom of his country, and endowed with that originality of thinking ſo peculiar to its natives, has choſen his own road to what he conceived to be excellence, unſhackled by the ſlaviſh imitation and uniformity that pervade all the foreign ſchools. This Gallery I once flattered myſelf with being able to have left to that generous publick, who have for ſo long a period encouraged my undertakings; but unfortunately for thoſe connected with the Fine Arts, a Vandalic Revolution has ariſen, which, in convulſing all Europe, has entirely extinguiſhed, except in this happy Iſland, all thoſe who had the taſte or the power to promote thoſe arts; while the Tyrant that at preſent governs France,

France, tells that believing and beſotted nation, that in the midſt of all his robbery and rapine, he is a great patron and promoter of the Fine Arts; juſt as if thoſe arts that humanize and poliſh mankind could be promoted by ſuch means and by ſuch a man. You will excuſe, my dear Sir, I am ſure, ſome warmth in an old man on this ſubject, when I inform you, that this unhappy Revolution has cut up by the roots that revenue from the Continent which enabled me to undertake ſuch conſiderable works in this country. At the ſame time as I am laying my caſe fairly before you, it ſhould not be diſguiſed, that my natural enthuſiaſm for promoting the Fine Arts (perhaps buoyed up by ſucceſs) made me improvident. For had I lain by but ten pounds out of every hundred pounds my plates produced, I ſhould not now have had occaſion to trouble my friends, or appeal to the publick; but, on the contrary, I flew with impatience to employ ſome new artiſt with the whole gains of my former undertakings. I ſee too late my error; for I have thereby decreaſed my ready money, and increaſed my ſtock of copper plates to ſuch a ſize, that all the printſellers in Europe could not purchaſe it, eſpecially at theſe times ſo unfavourable to the Arts. Having thus candidly owned my error, I have but one word to ſay in extenuation. My receipts from abroad had been ſo large, and continued ſo regular, that I at all times found them fully adequate to ſupport my undertakings at home—I could not calculate on the preſent criſis, which has totally annihilated them—I certainly calculated on ſome defalcation of theſe receipts, by a French and Spaniſh war, or both; but with France or Spain I carried on but little commerce—Flanders, Holland, and Germany, who, no doubt, ſupplied the reſt of Europe, were the great Marts; but, alas! they are now no more. The convulſion that has disjointed and ruined the whole Continent, I did not foreſee—I know no man that did. On that head, therefore, though it has nearly ruined me and mine, I can take but little blame to myſelf. In this ſtate of things, I throw myſelf with confidence upon that publick, which has always been but too partial to my poor endeavours, for the diſpoſal of that which, in happier days, I flattered myſelf to have preſented to them. I know of no means by which that can be effected juſt now but by a Lottery; and if the Legiſlature will have the goodneſs to grant a permiſſion for that purpoſe, they will at leaſt have the aſſurance of the even tenour of a long life, that it will be fairly and honourably conducted. The objects of it are my Pictures, Galleries, Drawings, &c. &c. which, unconnected with my copper-plates and trade, are much more than ſufficient to pay, if properly diſpoſed of, all I owe in the world.

I hope

I hope you, my dear Sir, and every honeſt man, at any age, will feel for my anxiety to diſcharge my debts; but at my advanced age of 85, I feel it becomes doubly deſirable. JOHN BOYDELL *."

It only remains to add that Mr. Taſſi, ſculptor, obtained the Gallery and principal pictures, which he ſold ſeparately by auction for a ſum not exceeding 12,000l. Since that period the former has been appropriated to the uſe of a liberal inſtitution for encouraging the fine arts; and I ſincerely hope not fruitleſſly.

ST. JAMES'S SQUARE

is ſituated between the pariſh church and Pall Mall, and contains many handſome manſions chiefly inhabited by titled families; but the South ſide is compoſed of the *backs* of the leſs honoured houſes in Pall Mall.

James II. built a large houſe in this ſquare for the Counteſs of Dorcheſter, at whoſe death it paſſed to the Ducheſs of Buckingham, who ſold it in 1723 to the Earl of Portmore for 6400l. when that nobleman expended 1000l. on it immediately in repairs and alterations.

Chandos-houſe was purchaſed in 1735 by a Mr. Mantle, who purpoſed taking it down, and erecting three houſes on the ſite for the Earl of Macclesfield, Sir William Heathcote, and William Woolaſton, Eſq.

A general diſregard of the ſtate of the area appears to have prevailed for many years. The Chevalier De David, who has been already mentioned, endeavoured to procure a ſubſcription of 2500l. in 1721 for the erection of an equeſtrian ſtatue of George I. in the centre, and to be ſculptured by himſelf; but obtaining only 100l. he relinquiſhed the deſign, and returned the money to the ſubſcribers.

According to the ſtatement which the reſidents laid before the Legiſlature in 1725, the ſurface was then a common layſtall for duſt, the refuſe of kitchens and dead animals; a coachmaker had even erected a ſhed 30 feet in length, and piled wood in the area. Thus circumſtanced, neceſſity compelled them to intreat permiſſion to levy rates on the Eaſt, Weſt, and North ſides, to cleanſe and improve the ſquare.

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIV. p. 176.

The

The preſent inhabitants would doubtleſsly be aſtoniſhed after reading the following paragraph from the Evening Poſt of March 23, 1731.

"On Saturday night laſt William Bellamy (alias Vinegar) whoſe father formerly kept *the ring in St. James's-ſquare for cudgel-playing*, was committed to the Gate-houſe by Juſtice Lambert *for ſeveral robberies* on the highway."

The baſon and railing recently repaired were made ſoon after; the former is 6 or 7 feet in depth and 150 in diameter, and was filled by contract in 1727 with water from York buildings.

A pedeſtal is now erected in the *midſt of the water* on which a ſtatue of William III. will ſoon be placed.

St. James's-street.

The ſame remark applies to this ſtreet which has been already made on Pall-Mall. It is equally crowded with carriages and pedeſtrians, many of which, eſpecially the latter, are attracted by the numerous coffee and ſubſcription houſes, with ſplendid exteriors, where men of vaſt fortunes have loſt them by the moſt avaricious and deteſtable vice of gaming, and too many ſharpers have profited by their conſequent ruin: yet it would be baſe not to acknowledge that thoſe houſes are frequented by more than equal numbers of faſhionable perſons, merely to read the papers, and converſe with their numerous caſual acquaintances.

Arlington-street.

Parallel to the upper end of St. James's-ſtreet is the ſite of the Mulberry gardens, where the company aſſembled in the evening were regaled with cheeſe-cakes and ſyllabubs. By patent, 24 Car. II. 1672, the King demiſed to Henry Earl of Arlington, at a rent of 20 s. *per annum*, that whole piece or parcel of ground called the Mulberry Garden, ſituated in the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, together with eight houſes, with their appurtenances thereupon, for 99 years from the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt, then laſt paſt, if there ſhould be no former leaſe of the premiſes, to Walter Lord Aſton, or any other perſon undetermined; and if there ſhould be any ſuch leaſe undetermined, then for 99 years from the determination of ſuch leaſe. This ground probably about that time ceaſed to be uſed as a place of public entertainment; and became part of the gardens belonging to Arlington Houſe.

Houſe. Arlington gardens compriſed the ground now occupied by Arlington-ſtreet, part of the Green park, and part of St. James's park, Arlington houſe ſtanding where the Queen's houſe now does. Dryden wrote a Latin poem deſcriptive of theſe gardens. *Malone's Life of Dryden.* And ſee before, p. 263.

The Duke of Kingſton's houſe in Arlington-ſtreet was ſold in 1770, by Meſſrs. Longford, for 16,850l.

Piccadilly.

The Weſtern extremity of this noble ſtreet, from Hyde Park corner to Berkeley-ſtreet, is bounded on the South by the Green Park; and conſequently the North ſide only has buildings, which are generally ſuperb, particularly the Earl of Cheſterfield's, &c. &c. whence the upper ſtories have beautiful views far into Surrey. This part of Piccadilly remained without a pavement till 1721, when the inhabitants obtained permiſſion to erect the preſent turnpike facing Hyde Park gate, lately rebuilt in a manner both ornamental and uſeful.

The confluence of water after heavy rains uſed to be very great in the hollow where Lord Barrymore's houſe now ſtands; and the overflow was ſo ſerious, December 1726, that it had nearly overturned the coach of the Ambaſſador from Morocco; but that of the Baron Hartoff, leſs fortunate, fell on its ſide, and his daughter, with others in the carriage, narrowly eſcaped with their lives, by being conveyed lying on a ſhort ladder on men's ſhoulders to the high ground.

"The King, by ſign manual dated Aug. 8, 1776, granted to the inhabitants during pleaſure, permiſſion to dig a well at the end of the garden belonging to the gate-keeper's lodge at Hyde Park Corner, and to erect a building to contain one or more engines, to be worked by men's hands, and to lay pipes from ſuch building to the Serpentine river, and from thence, by means of ſuch pipes, to take water for the ſole purpoſe of watering the ſtreet of Piccadilly from Berkeley-ſtreet to Hyde Park corner. Rent 6s. 8d."

This neighbourhood increaſed very rapidly after the Revolution, as will be proved by the enſuing authentic particulars.

Sir Thomas Clarges held a large piece of ground ſituated on the road leading from Piccadilly to Hyde Park Corner previous to 1700, which he conveyed to Thomas Neale, Eſq. under the ſuppoſition that he intended to expend 10,000l. in buildings to be erected on it. The terms were 100l. *per annum*, with a power of

of re-entry in caſe of 21 days arrear, and 5s. *per diem nomine pœnæ* till the money was paid. Neale held the ground ten years waſte, and then died inſolvent, indebted 800l. for rent to Sir Walter Clarges, ſon and heir of Sir Thomas, who was under the neceſſity of applying for an act of parliament to releaſe his property from Neale's creditors. This ground is pointed out by the ſtreet named from the above family.

It has been ſaid that a brewer bought part of a field near Piccadilly for 30l. which he uſed as a place to depoſit his butts and lumber; and that the ſame ground was ſold in 1764 for 2500l.

A large piece of ground near Hyde Park Corner on the North ſide of Piccadilly, and extending thence to the wall of Hyde Park, including the ſtreet called Hamilton-ſtreet, with 35 meſſuages, ſtables, coach-houſes, &c. &c. were leaſed by the Crown in 1757 for 12 years and a half, from 1794, to the Hon. George Hamilton. Fine 145l.; rent 10l.; valued ſince at 2400l. *per annum.*

The White Horſe inn, eleven meſſuages in Piccadilly, and two on the South ſide of Jermyn-ſtreet, were leaſed by the Crown in 1784 to Samuel Ruſh, Eſq. for 22 years from 1812. Fine 340l. valued then at 508l. *per annum*; rent 63l. 10s.

Berkeley or Devonshire House.

Berkeley houſe on the North ſide of Piccadilly, inhabited by the Duke of Devonſhire, was burnt in October 1733 by the careleſſneſs of ſome workmen employed in altering or repairing the upper part of the building, who left a glue-pot boiling while they went to breakfaſt. The interior of the houſe fell a prey to the flames; but the moſt valuable books, pictures, medals, &c. were ſaved through the exertions of the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Albemarle, who commanded a party of the guards. The Duke was in Derbyſhire when this fatal accident happened. A few days after the fire, a very fine ſtatue of Britannia in white marble, which ornamented the front of the houſe, and coſt 3500l. fell, and was daſhed to pieces. The houſe was by Inigo Jones, and remarkable for the number of chimnies.

This manſion has been rebuilt; but, though large and convenient, the exterior is by no means magnificent, and is rather injured by the wall that bounds the court before it.

Burlington House,

on the ſame ſide of the way, Eaſtward of Bond-ſtreet, was improved by the celebrated Earl, whoſe taſte in the Fine Arts did the nation ſo much honour; but, as this noble family have fortified themſelves within a moſt tremendous wall, I have never had it in my power to ſee the houſe fairly. In ſhort, there are ſo many richly furniſhed houſes ſcattered through this part of London, that it can neither be expected or deſired I ſhould introduce the reader to the incredible number of grand apartments and fine paintings that adorn them; unleſs he is prepared to wade through twelve inſtead of four volumes of "Londinium Redivivum."

The Earl of Burlington granted a leaſe of the ground on which New Burlington-ſtreet near Savile-row is now ſituated, to ſeveral eminent builders in 1735, who erected the preſent buildings ſoon after.

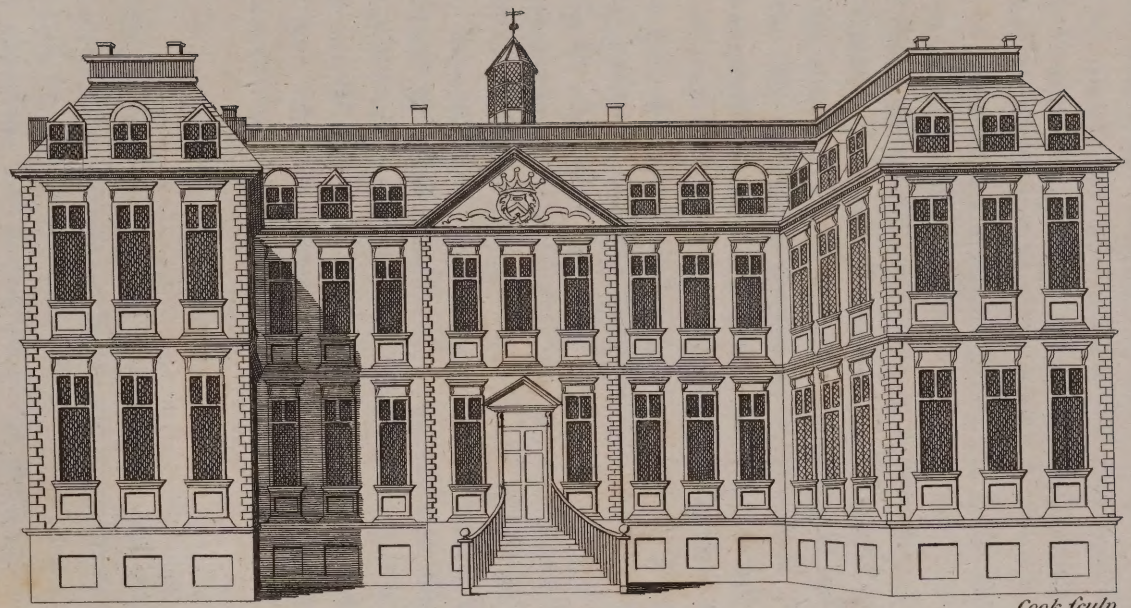
Clarendon House

ſtood immediately facing St. James's-ſtreet, where Albemarle-ſtreet now is. This manſion was maliciouſly called *Dunkirk Houſe*, under a falſe idea that the Earl erected it with part of the bribe he is ſaid to have received from the Court of France, to induce him to prevail on Charles II. to ſell that town. See the annexed plate. The preſent Duke of York purchaſed the houſe adjoining to Burlington houſe; and, after reſiding there a ſhort time, ſold it. It is now converted into an hotel called Albany.

Before 1740, the North ſide of Piccadilly from Devonſhire houſe to Hyde Park corner was remarkable for a ſucceſſion of ſhops of ſtatuaries, where numberleſs wretched figures were *manufactured* in lead for gardens.

Berkeley Square

is ſituated on the North ſide of Piccadilly, and on one of the few deſcents within London. This circumſtance, rather than any magnificence in the buildings, renders it worthy notice. The whole South ſide is occupied by the wall of an extenſive garden, in the midſt of which is a large ſtone houſe, of heavy proportions, built by the Earl of Bute *circa* 1765, and ſold incomplete to the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis



G. Hart fecit. Cook sculp.

A Perspective View of Lord Clarendons House in London, known by the Name of **DUNKIRK HOUSE.**

Marquis of Lanſdowne, for 22,000l. The white front, ornamented with pillars, and a pediment emerging from the ſurrounding dark foliage, makes a beautiful termination of the ſquare; but the remaining ſides are compoſed of plain brick buildings. The area of this quadrangle was till very lately an unintereſting ſlope of graſs; but the inhabitants, fated with the ſameneſs of the ſcene, entered into a reſolution of planting ſhrubs and trees around the enormous pedeſtal which ſupports the equally enormous equeſtrian ſtatue of his preſent Majeſty, made about 1766 by the late Mr. Wilton of Somerſet houſe.

The ſquare is ſaid to contain three acres of ground; and the majority of the reſidents are members of antient and titled families.

Hay-hill, on the Eaſt ſide of Berkeley-ſquare, is very ſteep, and has ſeveral large houſes on the ſummit; but their ſize is the only external recommendation they poſſeſs. According to the Annual Regiſter for 1769, Hay-hill was granted by Queen Anne to the then Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. This grant occaſioned great alarm amongſt that ſpecies of politicians who ſee bribery and corruption in every Royal act, and they exclaimed againſt the parties ſo vehemently that the Speaker ſold the gift, and gave 200l. the amount of the purchaſe-money, to the poor. Since that period it has been poſſeſſed by the Pomfret family, and ſold previous to 1769 for 20,000l.

Previous to the completion of the houſes between New Bond-ſtreet and Hyde park they were called Groſvenor-buildings; but, in the month of July 1725, Sir Richard Groſvenor, Baronet, (who was, in right of the manor of Wimondham, Herts, Grand Cupbearer at the Coronation of George II. and died 1732,) aſſembled his tenants and the perſons employed on the buildings to a ſplendid entertainment, when he named the various ſtreets. At the ſame period, he erected the gate into Hyde park which now bears his name. Sir Richard was as great a builder as the Dukes of Bedford; and to him

GROSVENOR-SQUARE

owes its origin, ſituated on the South ſide of Oxford-ſtreet, and containing ſix acres of ground. The deſign of the garden was by Kent; and when the narrow limits of the incloſure is conſidered, he may be ſaid with juſtice to have done every thing that could be reaſonably expected. The diſpoſition of the walks and the diſtribution of the ſhrubs and trees are pleaſing, and have a very picturesque effect in every point

of view; but the gilt equeſtrian effigies of George I. is nearly obumbrated by the neighbouring foliage, as ſeen from the ſides of the ſquare.

An article in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1739 informs us, that the *centre* houſe on the Eaſt ſide of Groſvenor-ſquare was raffled for, and won by two perſons named Hunt and Braithwaite, which the poſſeſſors valued at 10,000l., but the winners ſold it two months afterwards, in Auguſt 1739, to the Duke of Norfolk for 7000l.

This houſe was built by Mr. Simmons on ground held from Sir Robert Groſvenor for 84 years from 1737, at a ground-rent of 42l. *per annum*.

The houſes on three ſides of the quadrangle are of various heights and dimenſions, and of every deſcription of domeſtic architecture; but the Eaſtern is a regular and uniform plan, and greatly ſuperior in effect to the others, though ſome of the houſes on the North ſide may be more ſuperb; one on the latter very recently received a mortal blow, which has utterly ruined the front. The architect diſpoſed it in three parts: a centre, with pillars and a pediment, and two wings. The hand of modern taſte, or perhaps modern parſimony, demoliſhed the pediment, and the pillars remain.

Moſt of my readers muſt know that this ſquare is the very *focus* of feudal grandeur, elegance, faſhion, taſte, and hoſpitality; the novel-reader *muſt* be intimately acquainted with the deſcription of reſidents within it, when the words Groſvenor-ſquare are to be found in almoſt every work of that ſpecies written in the compaſs of fifty years paſt.

The ſtatue of George I. made by Van Noſt, was erected by Sir Richard Groſvenor in 1726, near the redoubt called Oliver's mount. Some villains in the enſuing March diſmembered it in the moſt ſhameful manner, and affixed a traiterous paper to the pedeſtal.

GROSVENOR-STREET

extends Eaſtward from the ſquare, and conſiſts of a number of excellent houſes, the majority of which are inhabited by titled perſons and affluent families. A manſion within it was the reſidence of Sir Paul Methuen, of whom a writer in the London Chronicle for April 1757, gives the following account: "Sir Paul Methuen, Knight of the Bath, was deſcended from an antient family, ſeated originally at Methuen in Scotland, and the eldeſt ſon of the right honourable John Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and ſome time Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Portugal. In the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, he

he was Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Morocco, the King of Portugal, the Duke of Savoy (afterwards King of Sardinia), and in the reign of King George I. Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the King of Spain. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf with great ability and honour in theſe eminent ſtations abroad; and with equal fidelity at home, in the ſeveral offices of one of the Lords of the Admiralty, one of the Lords of the Treaſury, Principal Secretary of State, Comptroller of the Houſehold; and, in the year 1725, was inſtalled Knight of the Bath, and appointed Treaſurer of the Houſehold. In the year 1733 he reſigned that employment. He was ſeven times elected member of the Houſe of Commons, and ſat in parliament till the year 1747. From a ſincere attachment to the Royal family, and love of his country, he oppoſed every meaſure that tended to leſſen the one in the affections of the people, or weaken the liberties of the other. A good ſubject, a ſteady patriot, an honeſt man, and was deſervedly eſteemed one of the moſt accompliſhed and beſt bred men of the age in which he lived. He died a bachelor, in the 85th year of his age, April 1757, and has left the bulk of his fortune and fine collection of pictures to Paul Methuen, Eſq. of Corſham in Wiltſhire."

Bond-street.

The Weekly Journal of June 1, 1717, obſerves, "The new buildings between Bond-ſtreet and Mary-le-bon go on with all poſſible diligence; and the houſes even let and ſell before they are built. They are already in great forwardneſs."

As *Old* and *New* Bond-ſtreets are *one* ſtreet, the latter is evidently alluded to in the above extract. Could the builders have ſuppoſed their labours would have produced a place ſo extremely faſhionable, they might probably have deviated once at leaſt from their uſual parſimony, by making the way rather wider; as it is at preſent, coaches are greatly impeded in the rapidity of their courſe; but this is a fortunate circumſtance for the Bond-ſtreet *loungers*, who are by this defect granted glimpſes of the faſhionable and generally titled fair that paſs and repaſs from two till five o'clock; and for their accommodation the ſtand of hackney coaches was removed, though by ſtraining a point in the power of the commiſſioners.

Bond-ſtreet abounds with ſhopkeepers of both ſexes of ſuperior taſte: hence the throng of faſhion.

Tri-

Trinity Chapel

is ſituated a few feet Eaſtward of Bond and on the South ſide of Conduit-ſtreets, a wide and excellent range of houſes, ſo denominated from Conduit mead, originally held by the Earl of Clarendon, and granted by him to the Corporation of London, where two conduits of ſpring water ſerved the citizens with part of the ſupply neceſſary for ſo large a city.

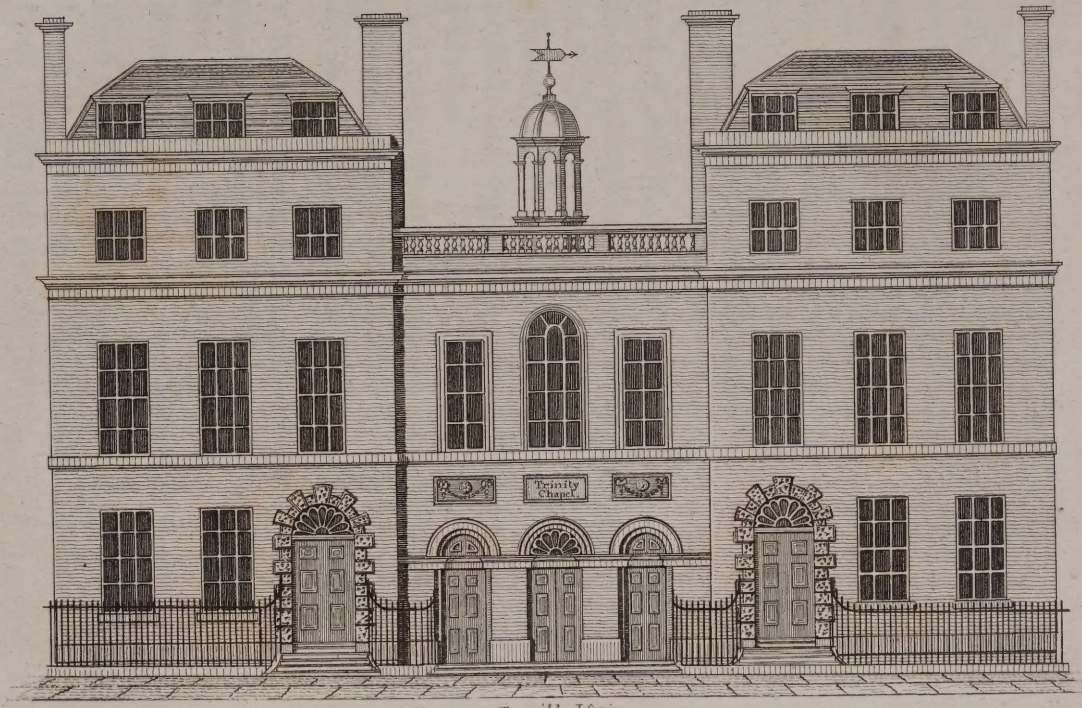
There are few buildings more intereſting than Trinity chapel, *founded* by James II. though by no means in the uſual manner. It is well known, that weak monarch wiſhed to reſtore the Roman Catholic religion, which he himſelf profeſſed; but the general oppoſition to the meaſure he met with ſeems to have had little weight; and he even endeavoured to force his unwilling ſubjects by ſummer encampments of troops on Hounſlow heath, whence he vainly imagined they might be influenced to inflict ſummary vengeance on the *obſtinate* and *heretical* Londoners.

Part of his policy lay in attempting the converſion of the Army; to accompliſh which he cauſed the erection of the original Trinity chapel, conſtructed of wood, and placed on wheels, that his prieſts might remove it from one ſituation to another in the camp. The ſequel of this bigoted folly need not be repeated. The King fled from London and his kingdom; but the chapel, on the contrary, *moved* towards the former, and fixed its permanent reſidence in the then fields, and *North end* of Bond-ſtreet, where it remained in *ſtatu quo* till 1716, when the *Royal* chapel periſhed for a Proteſtant ſucceſſor in humble imitation of its maſter's power.

Dr. Teniſon, vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, rebuilt it (after the determination of a ſuit in Chancery, and a refuſal on the part of the commiſſioners for building fifty new churches to make it the ſite of one of the number) as a chapel of eaſe for his numerous pariſhioners, and for the benefit of the poor.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXIV. p. 497, ſays, "In 1768 the late Dr. Saunders and churchwardens obtained a long leaſe from the City of London, renewable every 14 years, which the preſent rector and veſtry have aſſigned over, for a long time, to the preſent proprietor, who has this ſeaſon repaired it, at an extraordinary expence. The two houſes which appear in the print* on each ſide the chapel form a complete elevation to the building, and are conſidered by the publick in general as highly ornamental to the ſtreet they ſtand in."

* Kindly lent me by Mr. Nichols.



Engraved by J. Swaine.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

UPPER and LOWER GROSVENOR STREETS, and UPPER and LOWER BROOK STREETS,

are grand avenues from Hyde Park to Bond-ſtreet, and conſiſt of the very beſt buildings in this part of London. They contain but few ſhops, and may hence be termed the *calm* retreats of nobility and perſons of great landed property.

MAY FAIR

was held annually for 14 days on the field North of the preſent Half Moon-ſtreet, Piccadilly; and commenced on May-day. After the ſuppreſſion of this fair, the fields were rapidly covered with new buildings, which are far too numerous to particularize, or indeed the many beautiful ſtreets that contain them.

A paragraph in the London Journal of May 27, 1721, ſays, "The ground on which May Fair formerly ſtood is marked out for a large ſquare, and ſeveral fine ſtreets and houſes are to be built upon it."

The Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Grantham purchaſed all the waſte ground at the upper end of Albemarle and Dover ſtreets, in 1723, for gardens; and a road there leading to May Fair was turned another away.

Several ſhort ſtreets Eaſtward of Bond-ſtreet communicate with Hanover-ſquare and Carnaby Market, and Weſtward with St. George's Market, which is well ſupplied with proviſions and vegetables, and is at leaſt equal to Carnaby, or any other in this part of London.

Mr. Lowndes, of the Treaſury, obtained a grant in 1720, for erecting a market near Hanover-ſquare, where he was ground-landlord to a great extent. This gentleman died in 1724, when the following lines appeared:

"No *ways or means* againſt the Tyrant Death,
Could *raiſe ſupplies* to aid thy *fund* of breath;
O Lowndes, it is *enacted* ſoon or late,
Each *branch* of Nature muſt ſubmit to Fate.

Each member of that Houſe where thou didſt ſtand
Intent on *credit* with thy *bill* in hand,
Shall equally this *impoſition* bear,
And in his turn be found *deficient* here.

But truſt in Heaven, where *ſurpluſſes* of joy,
And endleſs *produce*, will all cares deſtroy.

And

And mayſt thou there, when thy *accounts* are paſt,
Gain a *quietus* which ſhall ever laſt."

The ground where numbers of perſons were interred during the prevalence of the plague in 1665, Eaſtward of Carnaby Market, hence termed *The Peſt fields*, appears to have belonged to three pariſhes, and to have been ſold by the officers of them in 1723. Soon after this event, Lord Craven would have proceeded to build on the ſite; but either himſelf or others, apprehenſive of the poſſible ill effects of diſturbing the earth, made application to Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Mead, who both moſt judiciouſly declared it would be raſh in the extreme to make the experiment; which was verified ten years afterwards, when ſeveral workmen were employed to make a common ſewer for ſome new houſes, who diſcovered, at about 12 feet in depth, numbers of bones and quantities of hair of perſons who had been buried during the plague; the effluvia from which was ſo dreadfully offenſive, that orders were immediately given to cloſe the aperture, though great part of the work was completed. The few bones occaſionally digged up in the gardens of the houſes at the back of Broad-ſtreet Buildings, near Bedlam, which ſerved the ſame purpoſe in the great plague, have loſt their pernicious quality.

The houſes in this neighbourhood, except thoſe of Hanover-ſquare, Argyle-ſtreet, and ſome others, are generally old, in fact and faſhion, and are frequently taken down and rebuilt. Marlborough and Poland ſtreets deſerve commendation; but Berwick, Wardour, and others, with the whole South ſide of Oxford-ſtreet, are ſad mixtures of good and bad tenements. Even *Golden*-ſquare, though containing many excellent manſions, falls into diſrepute by compariſon with thoſe of more modern times.

HANOVER-SQUARE.

The Weekley Medley of Sept. 13, 1718, obſerves, "Round about the New-ſquare which is building near Tyburn road," there are ſo many other edifices that a whole magnificent city ſeems to be riſen out of the ground, that one would wonder how it ſhould find a new ſet of inhabitants. It is ſaid it will be called by the name of Hanover ſquare. The chief perſons that we hear of who are to inhabit in that place when it is finiſhed having bought houſes, are theſe following: The Lord Cadogan, a General, General Carpenter, General Wills, General Evans, General

General Pepper, the two General Stuarts, and ſeveral others whoſe names we have not yet been able to learn. On the oppoſite ſide of the way, towards Mary-le-bon, which ſeems a higher and finer ſituation, is marked out a very ſpacious and noble ſquare, and many ſtreets that are to form avenues to it. This ſquare, we hear, is to be called Oxford-ſquare; and that ground has been taken to build houſes in it by the Right Honourable Lords, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Harcourt, the Lord Harley, and ſeveral other noble peers of Great Britain. The ground ſold at firſt for 2s. 6d. per foot, afterwards for 15s.

However ill-natured the intention of the following paragraph may have been, it will ſerve to point out an hiſtoric fact. "Not far from Taviſtock-ſtreet lives a man by profeſſion a meaſurer and ſurveyor: this fellow is everlaſtingly boaſting of himſelf, and vapouring of his performances, and has the boldneſs to ſtyle himſelf the Prince of that calling. If towards being a Prince of a trade it is neceſſary to make himſelf wealthy and great, by undoing all that are ſubject to his management, he richly deſerves the name; for you muſt underſtand, that as among authors there is a *cacoethes ſcribendi*, ſo there is an *ædificandi cacoethes*, or an itch of building, that prevails much among our tribe that dabble in mortar. All the raw and inexperienced workmen that lie under this evil have been drawn by this boaſter to build in and about Hanover-ſquare, till they have built themſelves quite out of doors in this part of the world, and ſo are obliged to croſs the water to another climate, and take up their lodgings in the ſtreets adjacent to Mint-ſquare, where they ſtill rear palaces in their imaginations, and metamorphoſe themſelves into that ſpecies of men called Caſtle-builders; and there they and their families fill their mouths with curſes againſt this their projecting Prince."

Weekly Medley, Sept. 1719.

Argyle-street.

The General Evening Poſt, of Sept. 23, 1736, aſſerts, that "Two rows of fine houſes are building from the end of Great Marlborough-ſtreet through the waſte ground and his Grace the Duke of Argyle's gardens into Oxford-road, from the middle of which new building a fine ſtreet is to be made through his Grace's houſe, King-ſtreet, and Swallow-ſtreet, to the end of Hanover-ſtreet, which faces Hanover-ſquare, Brook-ſtreet, and the North part of Groſvenor-ſquare, the middle of his Grace's houſe being pulled down for that purpoſe; and the two wings lately added to his houſe are to be the corners of the ſtreet which is now building."

THE PANTHEON,

on the South ſide of Oxford-ſtreet, will be particularly noticed in another place.

As we have now taken a rapid ſurvey of the Weſtern extremity of the original vaſt pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, I ſhall refer the reader to that of St. Anne's Weſtminſter, and conclude with the diſtrict of St. Paul's, Covent garden.

LONG-ACRE

is bounded by St. Martin's-lane on the Weſt, and Drury-lane on the Eaſt; and ſo termed beeauſe the field on which it is ſituated conſiſted of ſeven acres nearly in continuity. This ground was part of the grant to the Duke of Somerſet, uncle of Edward VI. and is thus alluded to in an act, intituled, "An act for the ſettling of certain lands, tenements, &c." of Catharine Counteſs Dowager Bedford, William Earl of Bedford, John Ruſſell, and Edward Ruſſell, Eſquires, ſons of Francis Earl of Bedford, deceaſed. It is enacted, that the ground and buildings on the North ſide of Long-Acre, were to remain with John Ruſſell and his heirs, the remainder to William Earl of Bedford and his heirs; and that all thoſe parcels of ground and buildings abutting on Ruſſell-ſtreet on the South (deſcribing the extent) ſhould be for Edward Ruſſell and his heirs, the remainder to John, and the remainder to William Earl of Bedford, and their heirs."

The ſtreet is broad and convenient, but principally inhabited by coachmakers, of whom Hatchett has long been celebrated.

The following "Deſcription of the "Duke's Bagnio, and of the Mineral Bath and New Spaw thereunto belonging *," were publiſhed in 1683, by Samuel Haworth, M. D. under the ſanction of James Duke of York.

"This Bagnio is erected near the Weſt end of Long-acre, in that ſpot of ground which hath been called by the name of Saliſbury-ſtables. At the front of it, next the ſtreet, is a large commodious houſe, wherein dwells that honourable perſon Sir William Jennings † (of whoſe great worth, and ſervices to his Majeſty at ſea, not onely the King himſelf, but almoſt the whole Nation beſides, is ſufficiently ſenſible); who having obtained his majeſty's patent for the making of all public Bagnios and Baths, either for ſweating, bathing, waſhing, &c. is the onely

* Obligingly lent me by Mr. Gough.

† Then Captain of the Royal James, and a great favourite with the Duke of York: Q. What relation to Sir John Jennings, Rear Admiral 1732, and knighted at the battle of Malaga; entruſted with ſeveral important commands; and died 1745, Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital, and Ranger of the Park; buried at Barkway, where he held the manor of Nucells?

undertaker

undertaker of this new building. In this houſe there are ſeveral rooms ſet apart for the accommodation of ſuch as ſhall come to the Bagnio; and to the further ſide of it, the ſtructure of the Bagnio is adjoyned. So that the firſt room we enter to go into the Bagnio, is a large hall, where the porter ſtands to receive the money. Hence we paſs thorow an entry into another room, where hangs a pair of ſcales, to weigh ſuch as out of curioſity would know how much they loſe in weight while they are in the Bagnio. Thorow this room we paſs into a large room called the dreſſing-room: this room hath on each ſide ſeveral private boxes for perſons to undreſs and dreſs themſelves in: the middle walk between the rows of boxes is paved with black and white marble. This room is always moderately warm, to prevent taking cold when the body is ſtript; it is 32 foot in length, and about 30 foot broad; 'tis flat on the top, and covered with lead. At the farther end of this room is an entry, which is ſomewhat warmer; in this entry the rubbers ſtand and wait when they are not employed. On the farther ſide of this entry is a door or paſſage into the Bagnio itſelf, which is a ſtately edifice of an oval figure, in length 45 foot, and in breadth 35. 'Tis covered at the top with a high and large cupola, in which there are ſeveral round glaſſes fixt to let in light, which are much larger, and ſo fewer in number, than thoſe at the Royal Bagnio. This cupola is ſupported by eight cylindrical columns of white ſtone pillars, each of which are 20 inches diameter, and 16 foot high. Between theſe pillars and the ſides of the Bagnio is a ſumptuous walk about 7 foot and a half broad quite round the Bagnio, ſo that the middle of the Bagnio within the pillars and juſt under the cupola is 36 foot long and 26 broad: yet the heat within theſe columns, and likewiſe round about them, is exactly in the ſame degree. The mentioned walk in the Bagnio is arched over with brick; which arch, with the cupola, and all the top of the Bagnio, is covered with lead. The Bagnio is paved with marble, and in the middle of it is placed a marble table, which is 20 inches high, and 6 foot ſquare. The ſides of the Bagnio are covered with white gally-tyles; and in the walls are made ten convenient ſeats ſuch as are in the baths at Bathe: there are likewiſe 14 neeches in the walls, in which are placed ſo many marble fonts or baſons, with cocks over them of hot and cold water, for the convenience of waſhing. On one ſide of the Bagnio hangs a very handſom pendulum-clock, which is kept to give an exact account how time paſſeth away. Adjoyning to the Bagnio there are four little round rooms, about 8 foot over, which are made for degrees of heat, ſome being hotter, others colder, as perſons

can beſt bear, and are pleaſed to uſe. In each of theſe little rooms is fixt a leaden ciſtern, about 2 foot high, 6 foot long, and 2 foot and a half broad: over every of theſe ciſterns are placed two cocks, the one to ſupply with hot, the other with cold water. Theſe rooms are likewiſe all covered with cupola's, and their walls with gally-tyles.

"The inſide of this Bagnio being thus deſcribed, it is now requiſite we ſay ſomething of the manner of entertainment in it, which is as follows.

"The perſon that comes to receive the benefit of this Bagnio, when he firſt enters, pays his money to the porter, or perſon appointed for that purpoſe; then if he pleaſeth he may be weighed in the ſcales; whence paſſing into the dreſſing-room, he is received by the barbers, and preſented with a box to himſelf, his particular barber attending him, who immediately undreſſeth him, cauſing him to ſit down on the ſquab or little couch placed in the box. Being thus undreſt, and his head wrapt about with a napkin, he hath a linen cloth put round his middle which reacheth down to his feet, and another thrown about his ſhoulders which hangs like a mantle down to his middle. He hath a pair of ſlippers given him, and ſo paſſeth to the entry of the Bagnio, attended by his barber, where he is met by a particular rubber deſtin'd to wait on him, who bringing him a pair of wooden clogs, which he changeth for his ſlippers, introduceth him into the Bagnio, and then leaves him to walk about, or ſit down on one of the ſeats, or elſe lye along upon the marble table, which beſt pleaſeth him. Thus, obſerving the clock, the perſon may continue as long as he will: if he purpoſeth to ſweat much, and deſireth a greater degree of heat, he may walk into one of the little rooms deſigned for that purpoſe; and if he finds himſelf almoſt overcome, or ready to faint, he may paſs thence into another of theſe little rooms on the other ſide of the Bagnio, which is much cooler, and there find preſent relief; or if he pleaſe he may call for a bottle of a diaphoretic liquor, which our apothecary hath always in readineſs, which is a very pleaſant cordial, and will both prevent fainting, and quickly reſtore him from it if he already faint, and likewiſe much promote his ſweating. After he hath been in about an hour, more or leſs, he calls for his rubber, who firſt cauſeth him to ſit down in a chair over againſt one of the ſtone baſons in that Bagnio; there with his hands he artificially rubs him over, beginning with the arms, then the legs, afterwards the back, and then the breaſt and belly: hereby he fetcheth off much ſcurf which before ſtopt the pores and ſo hindred thoſe ſluces of perſpiration from ſending forth thoſe heterogeneous particles

ticles which nature deems not fit to remain mixed with that wholeſom liquor the blood, and therefore endeavours to throw them off that way. After this, to make the parts more pliable, the rubber ſtretcheth every limb of the body, and diſtends every joynt in each limb; then he throws warm water upon him, and waſheth his body all over, and hereby renders him white and clean. Having thus done, he takes him into a little room, which is a degree colder; there he rubs his body all over with a hair-chamlet glove, which gently ſcratcheth the body, and is exceeding pleaſant to the ſenſe; the particular uſe and benefit of which, we ſhall relate in the ſequel of this diſcourſe. After he hath continued this pleaſant ſort of friction for ſome time, more or leſs, as the perſon deſires it, he fetcheth a baſon of a perfumed lather, with which he waſheth the body all over; this, the rubber tells you, he finds at his own charge: the body being waſhed hereby, retains a very grateful and pleaſing ſcent. This being finiſht, he rinſeth the body with water, and then fills the leaden ciſtern, ſetting the cocks of hot and cold water both running, whereby the ciſtern is ſoon filled with water moderately warm. The cocks being then both ſtopt, the perſon is deſired to lie or ſit in the ciſtern of water; and the cocks being at his hand, he ſets the cold cock a running, which renders the water in the ciſtern gradually colder and colder: thus he cools himſelf at pleaſure; and when he thinks himſelf cool enough, freſh linen is brought him: he then walks to the door of the Bagnio, where his barber meets him with a pair of ſlippers and a long white linen frock, which having put on, he is again conveyed to his box, where lying along upon the couch, he is with freſh linen wiped dry, and covered with clothes for ſome time, where he lies till he is deſirous to dreſs. The barber then brings him his ſhirt warmed at the ſtove which is at one corner of the dreſſing-room; having put on his ſhirt he helps him on with his clothes, and then brings him his ſhoes ready clean'd: having put on his clothes, ſhoes, and ſtockings, he ſhaves him if he deſires it. The perſon then repairs to the ſcales, and ſees what he has loſt; and then leaving the Bagnio, he betakes himſelf to his pleaſure or buſineſs, finding himſelf as briſk, active, and vigorous, as if he had juſt ſkipt into the world, and never wearied his active members by any exerciſe or occupation.

"The ſame reception and entertainment do alſo women find, only with this difference, *viz.* on women's days there are all imaginable conveniences of privacy, and not a man to be ſeen; but all the ſervants are of the female ſex, and ſuch as are not only neat and cleanly, but likewiſe ſkilful and dexterous in the buſineſs they

they have to do. They likewiſe uſe a water which affects the ſkin with an admirable whiteneſs and clearneſs, with which they waſh the whole body, but eſpecially the hands, and face, and neck; whereby much luſtre and beauty is added to thoſe parts. The days appointed for men are Mondays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays; thoſe for women are Tueſdays and Fridays only.

"Having thus deſcribed the inſide of this Bagnio, and given a conciſe ſpecimen of the manners and cuſtoms appointed for the accommodation of ſuch as ſhall frequent it; it is altogether requiſite we ſhould give as ſhort an account as may be of the particulars belonging to it, eſpecially the bath and waters, before we relate the ſingular uſe and vertues of them all; which take as follows.

"On the Eaſt ſide of the Bagnio there is a coffee-houſe fronting the ſtreet, with this inſcription upon the ſign, 'The Duke's Bagnio Coffee-houſe.' Near the end of this coffee-houſe is the great gate, which opens into a large court-yard, convenient for the receiving of coaches: in this court-yard is viſible the front of the Bagnio, having this inſcription upon it in golden letters upon a carved ſtone, 'The Duke's Bagnio.' On the left hand of the yard over againſt the coffee-houſe is a very convenient building, erected for the accommodations belonging to the Bath; on the outſide of which is inſcribed in like manner, 'The Duke's Bath.' This building is about 42 foot broad, 21 foot deep, and three ſtory high. There are in the lower ſtory or firſt floor ſeveral partitions: on the Weſt ſide of it is a narrow room for a laboratory, in which are chymic furnaces, glaſſes, and other inſtruments neceſſary for making the Bath-waters. At the Eaſt end a door opens, thorow which perſons that come to the Bath firſt enter into an entry, and then turn on the right hand into a convenient room appointed for their reception; and on the further ſide of this room a door opens to the Bath, round about which, within the partition, is a place for the friends or ſervants attending ſuch as go into the Bath, to ſtand, who may lean over and ſee thoſe that wade in the waters. At one corner of the Bath are five or ſix ſteps down into the water. This Bath is about 10 foot long, 7 foot broad, and 5 foot deep; tho it ſeldom or never is full quite up to the top: it holds about 10 tun of water, according to the rules of gaging: on the further ſide of it are ſeats in the wall, ſuch as are in the baths at Bathe: at one corner of it is a large pipe to let in water upon occaſion, and alſo a cock ſomewhat ſmaller which is conſtantly running to ſupply the Bath with water. There is likewiſe another ſmall cock, and ſeveral veſſels adapted for our purpoſe, thro which thoſe prepared liquors paſs which impregnate the

the water, and cauſe that heat and ebullition which appears immediately after their mixture with the water. The Bath is hereby kept continually hot to an exact degree, and is impregnated by the very ſame mineral principles wherewith the natural Baths are; only in this Bath they are more pure, being ſeparate from all noxious fumes, arſenical particles, and other poyſonous and unwholeſom mixtures; ſo that this artificial Bath is much ſafer and better than any natural ones; for (not to leſſen the eſteem of natural Baths, they being extraordinary bleſſings which God hath conferred upon ſome countries) in natural Baths there is much of contingency and caſualty; and it is almoſt as probable that the currents of water in the bowels of the earth ſhould fall upon a poyſonous as upon a wholeſom or innocent mine, and ſo may almoſt as ſoon be impregnated with antimonial, arſenical, or mercurial, as with ſulphureous, nitrous, or vitrioline particles. Hence ſeveral Baths in Europe do retain ſuch deadly and pernicious qualities that none dare to enter them: others, tho frequented, are in ſome meaſure hurtful and deſtructive: and there is no natural Bath in the world but hath ſome unwholeſom particles ſwimming about with the numerous ſulphureous ones.

"On the right-hand coming out of this Bath is a little ſquare room, accommodated for the wiping and wrapping ſuch perſons as uſe the Bath; which room is kept moderately warm by the heat of the Bath. At the end of this room there is a door into the entry, and at the end of the entry a pair of ſtairs up to the chambers above, where there are beds, fires, and all manner of neceſſaries for ſuch as bathe. There are likewiſe garrets for ſervants lodgings, and other conveniencies.

"The manner and circumſtances of bathing are theſe. The perſons deſiring to uſe the Bath, whether one, two, three, or more, firſt come directly to the Bath-houſe, thro the court-yard adjoyning to the Bagnio and Bath, and, by a ſervant appointed for that buſineſs, are conducted into the common room of reception, who, having received their money, either taketh them into the private room at the end of the Bath, or elſe up ſtairs, if they deſire it, and there undreſſeth them; after they are ſtript, he puts on them a canvas ſhirt or ſhift, gives them a pair of clogs, and ſo leadeth them to the Bath. If they are feeble and unable to help themſelves, they have a guide enters with them; otherwiſe they go in without. When they are in, they either walk about, or ſit down on one of the ſeats in the Bath, which ſeats are ſome higher and bigger, ſome lower and leſſer, for the convenience of tall and ſhort, great and ſmall bodies. They continue in the

the Bath as long as they pleaſe, or ſo long as their phyſician, if they conſulted any, adviſed them. They have alſo, while they are in the Bath, offered them by the apothecary a bottle of the mentioned diaphoretic cordial liquor. During the time they ſtay in the Bath, they either divert themſelves by talking with their friends or ſervants about them, or elſe by taking notice of the ſomewhat ſtrangeneſs of the great ebullition and heat which now and then by intervals they will perceive to be cauſed by the above-mentioned mixtures: alſo, if they pleaſe to order the windows to be ſhut, and ſo the Bath darkned, the ſurface of thoſe veſſels wherein the mixtures are made will appear light and flaming, and ſeveral ſhining vapors or exhalations will be ſeen to aſcend in the manner of fiery meteors, which phenomena are cauſed by the avolition of the ſulphureous aporrhea or ſumes from the mineral principles of this Bath, and are ſomewhat pleaſant to behold; ſo that altho the great virtues and admirable qualities, beſides the cleanlineſs of it, are the main inducement to perſwade perſons to make uſe of it; yet theſe curioſities being for diverſion-ſake worth obſerving, I thought fit to mention them in the deſcription of the Bath, intending by and by to inſiſt upon the peculiar vertues and qualities of it.

"Therefore to return from this digreſſion, and proceed in what is yet behind, in reference to relating the manner and circumſtances of bathing. The perſons in the Bath having continued there as long as is thought convenient and neceſſary for this time, they come out, being handed up by a ſervant; and entring the adjacent little room, they are wiped dry, a ſhirt or ſhift and gown is put on them; and hence they are either conveyed into warm beds prepared for them in the chambers, or elſe they are carried in a cloſe chair to their own lodgings near the Bath, ſuch as they ſhall chuſe for themſelves.

"Women likewiſe two days every week are here received with all decency and due reſpect by perſons of their own ſex, ordered to attend them. There is alſo one day appointed in every week for a particular Bath prepared for children in the rickets, very effectual in that diſtemper, as will appear in the following part of this treatiſe, and likewiſe by the experience of ſuch as will have occaſion to ſend their children to it.

"But to avoid being prolix, I ſhal now (having given this ſummary account of the particulars belonging to the Bath) in as few words as may be, give a deſcription of the New Spaw.

"This

"This Spaw is a well of medicinal waters, artificially made, by mineral principles, conveyed into the earth by appropriated veſſels, there ſpringing up in a ſufficient quantity to ſupply all perſons that ſhall have occaſion to drink them. Their colour is clear and tranſparent, their taſte ſweet, and ſomewhat ſtiptic; they turn purple if mixed with galls, and are reduced to tranſparency by a few drops of ſpirit of vitriol: oyl of tartar *per deliquium* will curdle and turn them white, and ſpirit of vitriol will reſtore them to their former pellucid colour. The well is covered over with ſtone, with a figure upon it, and other carved-work about it: it hath a ſmall iron door, which is kept lockt, and opened only by the perſon that draws the water. This well is made cloſe to the wall of the Bath-houſe, in the yard, about the middle of that building; and 'tis encompaſſed on the yard-ſide with tall pallizadoes, in which there is a door made for the perſon that draws the waters to paſs to the well, and likewiſe a window, out of which the waters are to be delivered to thoſe that want them. Near to theſe pallizadoes is a little room for perſons to ſit in that drink the waters. There are alſo all other convenient accommodations for the drinking theſe waters, as bottles, cups, glaſſes, &c.

"This is all I thought neceſſary to relate in reference to the deſcription of the Bagnio, the Bath, and Spaw. The ſubſequent part of this tract is to be ſpent in mentioning the great virtues, effects, and qualities, of them all."

On the acceſſion of the Duke of York to the Crown, theſe Baths aſſumed a Regal title; and a hand-bill, publiſhed in 1686 by Leonard Cundit, who then kept this Bagnio, furniſhes me with an opportunity of annexing his deſcriptio. . The room was circular, and ſurrounded by pillars with arches, and covered by a dome; the centre contained a circular bathing-place; and the length of the building was 32 feet, the breadth 28, and the height 40. Such was then the King's Bagnio; which in 1694 was rebuilt. But Mr. Cundit ſhall ſpeak for himſelf as to the *new* houſe, Oct. 4, 1694. "Theſe are to give notice, that the late great Bagnio in Long-Acre, known by the name of the King's Bagnio, is now rebuilt, and divided into ſeveral rooms, and is far more convenient than before, for the reception of all perſons of both ſexes that are pleaſed to reap the benefit thereof, every day in the week, all perſons being private to themſelves except they bring company with them; for it much exceeds the *Hummums*, and other little *ſweating houſes*, for decency and convenience, and much more advantage may be reaped thereby, their fire being directly underneath, but ours at a diſtance.

"The price for one ſingle perſon is five ſhillings; but if two or more come together four ſhillings each; the rooms being large enough to receive ten or more.

They may alſo be bathed, cupped after the German and Italian manner, ſhaved, and blooded, if required. All ſuch as deſire beds may have them for 2 s. a night each perſon; which beds and rooms are fit for the entertainment of all perſons of quality and gentlemen, where they ſhall be accommodated with clean linen and good attendance. There is no other Bagnio in or about London, beſides this and the Royal Bagnio in the City;" which, I ſuppoſe, alludes to that in Bagnio-court, Newgate-ſtreet, which ſeems to have been the firſt Bagnio we had in our capital; a neat contrived building, ſays Strype, after the Turkiſh faſhion, for the purpoſe of ſweating and hot-bathing; and much approved by the phyſicians of the time.

It is thus noticed in the Gazette Jan. 26, 1701-2: "The Royal Bagnio in Newgate-ſtreet (newly repaired) being far more convenient and commodious than formerly for ſweating, ſhaving, bathing, and cupping after the beſt manner, where perſons may ſweat to what degree they pleaſe; there being ſeveral diſtinct rooms and private for that purpoſe; and do continue Mondays, Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Fridays, for gentlemen, and Wedneſdays and Saturdays for ladies. The charge four ſhillings for each perſon. There is lately found out a good and clear water for bathing."

The Bagnio at the hot baths at Sophia, one of the moſt beautiful towns in the Turkiſh Empire, reſorted to both for diverſion and health, is thus deſcribed by Lady Mary Wortley Montague in her Letters, vol. I. p. 159, firſt edition; and I think it probable her deſcription ſuggeſted the name of thoſe eſtabliſhed in Covent Garden, by the diſtinction of Old and New Hummums. "It is built of ſtone in the ſhape of a dome, with no windows but in the roof, which gives light enough. There were five of theſe domes joined together, the outermoſt being leſs than the reſt, and ſerving as a hall, where the portreſs ſtood at the door. Ladies of quality generally gave this woman a crown or ten ſhillings. The next room was a very large one, paved with marble, and all round it are two raiſed ſophas of marble, one above another. There were four fountains of cold water in this room, falling firſt into marble baſons, and then running on the floor in little channels made for that purpoſe, which carried the ſtreams into the next room, ſomething leſs than this, with the ſame ſort of marble ſophas; but from the ſteams of ſulphur proceeding from the baths adjoining to it, it was impoſſible to ſtay there with one's clothes on. The two other domes were the hot-baths, one of which had cocks of cold water turning into it, to temper it to what degree of warmth the bathers pleaſe to have."

The Arabic root *Hama* حما ſignifies *caleſcere*, to grow warm: hence, by the uſual proceſs of deriving nouns from verbs in that language, *humam* حمام, or warm bath. They are known by this name all over the Eaſt.

Their

Their original uſe may be collected from the following advertiſement:

1701, Nov. 18: "The Hummums in Covent garden having for ſeveral years paſt been neglected and abuſed by thoſe perſons that had the care and management of them, whereby ſeveral perſons of quality have been diſguſted, and have left off coming thither to ſweat and bathe as formerly: this is to give notice, that the ſaid Hummums are now in the poſſeſſion of others, who have refitted the ſame, and rectified all thoſe neglects and abuſes that were formerly done there, where perſons may ſweat and bathe in the cleanlieſt, and be cupped after the neweſt manner. There is likewiſe provided good lodging for any perſons who ſhall deſire to lodge there all night, where who pleaſes may ſee the ſame. The price, as was always, for ſweating and bathing is 5s. 6d.; for two in a room 8s.; but who lodges there all night 10s."

A chapel was finiſhed in Long-Acre, Sept. 1721; which had been erected on the ſite of the Swan tavern, for a Mr. King, whoſe chapel in Spring-gardens was taken down to enlarge Mr. Secretary Craggs' gardens.

BOW-STREET,

which *now* communicates with Long-Acre, is an inconſiderable range of houſes, and contains the Eaſt entrance to Covent-garden theatre, and near it the Police office, whence many thouſands of depraved wretches have been ſent to trial for crimes of various magnitude; but neither of thoſe places differs from the common fronts of houſes.

The following article from the Poſtman, of Jan. 24, 1701, furniſhes reaſon for ſatisfaction, even at this diſtant day, and ſhews how very near the publick were to being deprived of the rich carvings of the matchleſs Gibbon: "On Thurſday, the houſe of Mr. Gibbons, the famous carver in Bow-ſtreet, Covent-garden, fell down; but, by a ſpecial Providence, none of the family were killed; but it is ſaid, a young girl which was playing in the court, being miſſing, is ſuppoſed to be buried in the rubbiſh."

There are ſeveral excellent ſtreets in this neighbourhood, and many reſpectable courts, though nothing particular has occurred to render them remarkable; but the houſe at the corner of Long's-court, in St. Martin's-ſtreet, was the principal reſidence of Sir Iſaac Newton, who built a ſmall obſervatory on the roof, which is ſtill ſtanding. It was recently inhabited by the celebrated Dr. Burney.

CONVENT-GARDEN,

or more properly ſquare, has a ſide to each of the Cardinal Points, and is interſected by four ſtreets. The Weſt end contains the church. At the North-weſt corner, next to King-ſtreet, is a magnificent hotel of brick, with a portico, pilaſters, and an attick, built by Admiral Ruſſel. It was inhabited by James Weſt, Eſq. M. P. Solicitor to the Treaſury, Preſident of the Royal Society, and the celebrated collector of books and prints; and at his death deſcended to the late Lord Archer by marriage with his daughter; who dying without iſſue in 1778, it was converted into a public hotel, under the name of *Lowe's-hotel.*

Another great houſe is mentioned in an advertiſement, 1714, as having been the reſidence of Sir Godfrey Kneller; which was deſcribed as containing a front room 42 feet by 19, and 12 high, with a garden attached to the manſion 150 feet by 40. This was probably the houſe near the Theatre, in which Sir James Thornhill afterwards reſided, and held his Academy for Painting.

On the North ſide is a Piazza; and in the North-eaſt corner an Ionic arch of entrance to the boxes, pit, and galleries of Covent-garden theatre.

The Eaſt ſide conſiſts of but half a piazza, and the ſpacious houſes where the remainder ſtood, called the *Hummums*, the derivation of which has been already accounted for in p. 346.

The South ſide of the ſquare is a row of common houſes.

Whatever may have been the taſte of the Earl of Bedford in directing Inigo Jones to draw the elevations of a ſuperb ſquare, both parties appear to have overlooked one ſtrong objection to Piazzas in London; which is, the exceſſive darkneſs they occaſion to the apartments within them, when the ſun retires to the South, and the fogs and impenetrable ſmoke enſue. Some errors in the foundation of the piers of theſe arches have occaſioned conſtant derangement in the perpendiculars of the fronts; hence they are under continual repair, and ſeveral have been rebuilt.

The elections for Weſtminſter ought to be held in Weſtminſter-hall; but perhaps the ſquare of Covent garden is preferable, for obvious reaſons. Upwards of an hundred years have elapſed ſince the latter place was uſed for this purpoſe. Huggins, the High Bailiff, declared in 1710, he would remove the huſtings to the hall; upon which an anonymous advertiſement was iſſued by the freeholders, declaring that they would to the utmoſt oppoſe his intentions.

The area of Convent-garden, uſed as a market for vegetables, fruits, herbs, ſeeds, &c. &c. is a filthy ſcene, ſoiled by putrid refuſe leaves of cabbages, ſhells

of

of peas, and roots, the air of which is impregnated with a ſtench that is wafted in every direction by the wind; and yet the centre walk has many attractions for the botaniſt and the epicure, who may there feaſt their eyes and their appetites with rare and beautiful flowers and rich fruits—but not at the cheapeſt rate.

In 1758 the Bedford family leaſed this market for 1400l. *per annum* which is now let for a ſtill greater ſum.

ST. MARY-LE-BON, OR ST. MARY-BOURNE.

This city in one vaſt pariſh, has been uniformly omitted in preceding Hiſtories of London, as unconnected and diſtinct from it. Mary-le-bon landlords, and Mary-le-bon builders, have however decreed otherwiſe; and we now merely wonder that the following information ſhould have been ſo recently founded on facts: "On Wedneſday laſt four gentlemen *were robbed and ſtripped in the fields between London and Mary-le-bon* *."

Moſt of the poſſeſſors of this work have Mr. Lyſons's Environs of London, in which that gentleman has introduced a valuable hiſtory of the pariſh, accompanied by church notes, and extracts from the regiſters. I therefore beg leave to refer the reader to that work for *minute particulars*.

In the year 1707, the maps of London repreſent King-ſtreet near Golden-ſquare as perfect to Oxford-road, between which and Berwick-ſtreet were fields. Hence to St. Giles's was covered with buildings; but from King-ſtreet Weſtward not a houſe was to be ſeen. Such was the South ſide of Oxford-ſtreet; the North contained a few ſcattered buildings; but not the leaſt reſemblance of ſtreets Weſt of Tottenham-court road.

Other maps, publiſhed in 1742, exhibit the diminutive church of St. Mary detached from London, with two zig-zag ways leading to it, one near Vere-ſtreet, which was the then Weſtern boundary of the new buildings, and the ſecond from Tottenham-court road, I ſhould imagine ſomewhere above Charles-ſtreet. Rows of houſes with their backs to the fields extended from St. Giles's to Oxford market; but Tottenham-court road had only one cluſter on the Weſt ſide and the Spring-water houſe. Hence it will be obſerved, that Oxford road from Oxford

* Evening Poſt, March 16, 1715-16.

market

market to Vere-ſtreet on the South and Weſt, and Mary-le-bon-ſtreet on the North, and the ſite of Tichfield-ſtreet on the Eaſt, formed the outline of the new buildings.

Captain Rathbone commenced the erection of Rathbone-place previous to 1721, in which year he died. This *place* is narrow, between Oxford-road and Charles-ſtreet, but well built; thence to Fitzroy-ſquare it takes the name of Charlotte-ſtreet, and becomes a wide and admirable ſtreet, of excellent and uniform houſes, ſome of which were erected *circa* 1791, when certain ſpeculating builders commenced Fitzroy-ſquare, fronted with Portland ſtone from deſigns by the celebrated Adelphi Adams. The South and Eaſt ſides, and the garden, are completed; but the remainder has been a dreary chaſm at leaſt *fifteen* years. Part of London-ſtreet, Grafton-ſtreet, Warren-ſtreet, and Fitzroy-market, near Tottenham court road, ſucceeded better; where reſidents aſſembled as ſoon as the houſes and ſtalls of the markets were finiſhed.

Newman-ſtreet and Berners-ſtreet were built between the years 1750 and 1770; the former is rather narrow and curved, and remarkable for the reſidence of Artiſts, of whom Weſt and Ruſſell in oil and crayon paintings, and Bacon ſenior and junior in ſculpture, will long be remembered by their works. Berners-ſtreet, of great width, conſiſts of the beſt claſs of houſes. Wells-ſtreet is old and badly built. Tichfield-ſtreet terminates in modern erections Northward.

The reader, on referring to Hanover-ſquare, will find ſome particulars of the neighbourhood now deſcribing; for which Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer obtained a grant, under the great ſeal, in 1731, authoriſing himſelf, his lady, and their heirs, to hold a market on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Saturdays, for the ſale of fleſh, fiſh, fowls, herbs, and all other proviſions.

John-ſtreet, Weſt of the Market, was erected about the above period; but Great Portland-ſtreet, the continuation, of conſiderable length and excellence, is far more modern. Thence to Cavendiſh-ſquare, originally called Oxford-ſquare, there are ſeveral ſtreets, which, with others Weſtward, are ſhort, but well built.

Three houſes only compoſe the Weſt ſide of Cavendiſh ſquare. The centre, of gloomy front, incloſed by a vaſt blank wall, was built by Lord Bingley, and the firſt ſtone laid 1722. This houſe is 153 feet in length, and 70 in breadth. The North ſide contains but four; the two in the midſt are of Portland ſtone, with baſements, Corinthian columns, entablatures, pediments, and baluſtrades. The others, of brick, were intended as wings to a magnificent palace, *projected*

by

by the Duke of Chandos, contemporary with Pope. The remaining ſides, though filled by large houſes, have nothing remarkable to recommend them.

A gilt equeſtrian ſtatue of the celebrated conqueror of rebellion at Culloden occupies the centre of the railed area, recently planted with ſhrubs; and is thus inſcribed: "William Duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721; died October 31ſt, 1766. This equeſtrian ſtatue was erected by Lieutenant-general William Strode, in gratitude for his private kindneſs, in honour to his publick virtues, Nov. 5, Anno Domini 1770."

Wellbeck is a handſome, well-built ſtreet, ſituated on part of the eſtate of the Earl of Oxford, and received from the builders the name of the Earl's ſeat in Hertfordſhire. It will long be famous in the annals of London as the reſidence of that mad and honourable imitator of the Tylers and Straws of old times, Lord George Gordon. If the madneſs to which he had tranſported the mob was not more timely guarded againſt by Government, it was becauſe ſuch madneſs was unſuſpected in modern times. A very different character died in this ſtreet, Auguſt 1769, but one who will be remembered in certain claſſes almoſt as long, Edmund Hoyle, Eſq. to whom the gaming portion of the community are under the deepeſt obligations for his treatiſe on the game of whiſt, &c. He had attained the age of 97.

Chapel, South end of Wellbeck-street.

The foundation of this neat little ſtructure, and the ſteeple, was laid in Auguſt 1721. It is ſaid in the prints of the day to have been built at the expence of Lord Harley, to accommodate the inhabitants of his manor, in which it is ſituated.

Stratford-place was erected about 1775, on the Banqueting-houſe ground, which is held under a leaſe, renewable for ever, granted by the Corporation of London, to Edward Stratford and others, the proprietors and erectors of the preſent magnificent houſes, diſpoſed in the manner of a ſhort ſtreet terminated by a ſuperb manſion.

The Banqueting-houſe alluded to was uſed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for taking refreſhments, when themſelves, their ladies, and others, viſited the neighbouring nine conduits, which partly ſupplied the City with water, from 1238, till the New River ſupplanted them. One of thoſe conduits ſtood North-weſt of Bond-ſtreet, not far from Oxford-road.

The Mary-le-bon water-works were in the poſſeſſion of Hugh Merchant, leſſee in 1690, which had then been eſtabliſhed 36 years; and ſupplied Covent-garden and

and St. Martin's-lane. They are often mentioned in old Newſpapers, as the cauſe of many fatal accidents, and the ſcene of as many ſuicides.

A mean court-houſe is ſituated near Stratford-place.

The next moſt important ſtreet commences in Oxford-road, whence it proceeds as *Orchard-ſtreet* to Portman-ſquare; after which it becomes *Baker-ſtreet*; then *York-place*; and terminates at preſent in an unfiniſhed ſtate beyond the new road in *Upper Baker* ſtreet. Although this noble avenue has *four* names, it is a continued line of building, and ſeems to increaſe equally in length and ſplendour; York-place is remarkably beautiful. This neighbourhood is of very recent date; and diſtinguiſhed beyond all London for regularity, the breadth of the ſtreets, and the reſpectability of the inhabitants, the majority of whom are titled perſons, and thoſe of the moſt antient families.

Cumberland-place and the Creſcent deſerve particular notice from the ſtranger; as do Glouceſter-ſtreet, the Upper and Lower Seymour-ſtreets, Berkeley-ſtreet, &c. &c. &c.

Portman-ſquare conſiſts of the largeſt and beſt of manſions; and the North-weſt angle is cloſed by the late celebrated Mrs. Montague's reſidence, ſituated in a little park and lawn, ſhaded by numerous trees. The garden of the area is a mere wilderneſs of foliage, and has a very pleaſant effect, not a little improved by the moveable temple erected by the Turkiſh Ambaſſador, who often enjoyed the air within it, ſurrounded by part of his train.

Berkeley-ſtreet communicates with Manchester-ſquare, much ſmaller than Portman, but compoſed of neat houſes, and that of the Duke of Manchester on the North ſide, with a portico in front.

Wigmore-ſtreet extends, *under different* names, from Wells-ſtreet to the Edgware road; and forms the North ſide of Cavendiſh, and the South ſide of Portman ſquares. Many ſhops are interſperſed through this ſpacious avenue; but it is the only one Eaſt and Weſt that extends ſo great a diſtance. Great Mary-le-bon, New Cavendiſh, and Upper Mary-le-bon, *one ſtreet*, is next in length and conſequence; but Devonſhire, Weymouth, and Queen Anne ſtreet Weſt, are ſuperior in their buildings; all of which are eclipſed by Portland-place, near 100 feet in width, bounded by vaſt brick manſions, ornamented with pilaſters, pediments, and baluſtrades, terminated on the South by Foley-houſe, and on the North by the fields, but rivaled by Harley and Wimpole ſtreets, and Devonſhire-place.

High-ſtreet winds in a ſerpentine line from Oxford-ſtreet to the New Road, under the name of Mary-le-bon-lane. At the Northern extremity, and on the Weſt

Weſt ſide, is St. Mary's *church of brick*, the counter-part of the *miniature brick chapels*, which diſgrace the pariſh in every direction.

It ſeldom happens that the names of places are changed to others equally correct; it has however ſo happened in this inſtance. The church was dedicated originally to St. Mary, near the *Bourne* rivulet, or brook of Ty, or Ty bourne, which flowed (afterwards under the name of Ay-brook), from the village of Ay, ſituated at or near May-fair, to Tothill fields, and thence to the Thames.

Bourne, by the vulgar omiſſion of the letters *ur* readily became *Bone*. Hence *Marrowbone* with the lower claſſes, and *le bon*, or Mary *the good*, with others, who have never examined into the derivation.

Ty-bourne road is ſaid to have been part of the Roman military way from the Weſtern to the Eaſtern extremities of the Kingdom; if ſo, it may have proceeded either on, or parallel with, Theobald's-road, near Liquor-pond-ſtreet, Clerkenwell-green, Wilderneſs-row, Eald-ſtreet, &c.

The village of Ty-bourne was ſituated on the Eaſtern bank of the Ty, which is mentioned in Domeſday book, when it gave name to the manor, and afterwards belonged to the abbeſs and convent of Barking, Eſſex. The church of this village is ſuppoſed to have ſtood near the preſent court-houſe, from the number of human bones diſcovered in 1729.

The town and church ſeem to have fallen into ruin through ſome cauſe now unknown; and the latter was dilapidated without controul; in conſequence of which, the inhabitants of the pariſh petitioned the Biſhop of London for permiſſion to erect another on a new ſite, who readily granted their requeſt, by his licence, dated in October 1400. They then built St. Mary's on the Bourne; ſince rebuilt.

The Crown holds nine undivided 24th parts of the manor of Mary Bourne, and of Mary Bourne park, with the houſes, &c. thereon, which were leaſed to Jacob Hinde, Eſq. Aug. 20, 1772, for 7 years and a half, from July 1795, valued at the then laſt ſurvey at 478l. 2s. 6d. Fine 540l.; old rent 13l. 15s. 6d.

15 of the ſame parts were let in 1772; and renewed, in 1780, to William Jacomb, Eſq. for 8 years, from 1803. Fine 1060l.

Other great landholders are, the Dukes of Portland and the Harley family.

John Auſtin, veſtry clerk, made the following official return to Parliament in 1762:

"The firſt rate for the poor made in May 1761, at 6d. in the pound.

"Total of the rent-charge 18,920l.—At 7d. in the pound.

"The ſecond rate for the poor made in November 1761. The rents having increaſed, the total of the rent-charge amounts to 20,194l.—At 6d. in the pound.

"The total rent-charge of the rate for cleanſing the ſtreets and repairing the highways, conſolidated purſuant to act of Parliament, in which is included the landholders, amounts to 18,960l.—At 1s. 6d. in the pound.

"The lamp rate, by 29 George II. is directed to be made on all perſons inhabiting the ſtreets, &c. where lamps are or ſhall be erected by order of the committee therein mentioned; but, as moſt of the inhabitants (eſpecially perſons of quality and diſtinction) chuſe to put up lamps at their own expence, which they may do upon giving proper notice, the burthen at preſent lies chiefly upon the poorer ſort of inhabitants.

"The rent-charge fluctuates; but is at preſent about 206l.

"The preſent contractor has agreed with the committee to cleanſe the ſtreets for one year for 170l.

"The compoſition with the truſtees of the Turnpike road from St. Giles's pound to Kilburn bridge, in lieu of ſtatute-work, and towards repairing the pavement of Oxford-ſtreet, is 75l.

"The preſent contract with the lamp-lighter, for lighting about 112 lamps, is 1l. 12s. *per annum* each."

Ty-bourne was for a long period the place of execution for London and Middleſex. The proceſſion there, intended to impreſs the multitude with ſentiments of reverence for the laws of their country, produced a very contrary effect; and the eager and deteſtable curioſity of the populace to witneſs executions became a ſource of conſiderable emolument to certain miſcreants, who were in the habit of erecting ſcaffolds for ſpectators; for ſeats on which their prices varied, according to the turpitude or quality of the criminal. Dr. Henſey was to have been executed for high treaſon in 1758. The prices of ſeats for that exhibition amounted to 2s. and 2s. 6d.; but in the midſt of general expectation the Doctor was moſt provokingly reprieved. As the mob deſcended from their ſtations with unwilling ſteps, it occurred to them that as they had been deprived of the intended entertainment, the proprietors of the ſeats ought to return the admiſſion-money, which they demanded in terms vociferous, and blows offenſive, and in ſhort exerciſed their happy talent for rioting with unbounded ſucceſs. The place of execution is now at Newgate; and, by a machine of a new conſtruction at once expediting the puniſhment and rendering it as decent as circumſtances will admit.

This

This parish contains 7029 houses; inhabited by 15,378 families; consisting of 27,012 males, and 36,970 females.

In the Verge of the Palaces of Whitehall and St. James's are 241 houses, in which are 707 males, and 978 females.

In the several Inns of Court, extra-parochial, are 1230 houses, inhabited by 1293 males, 614 females.

ST. MARTIN'S, LUDGATE.

THIS copious article is the effect of the liberality of the Rev. Hugh Fraser, whose spontaneous offer of the perusal of his church records will ever be gratefully remembered.

The parish contained 93 houses within the City wall, and 86 without, in the year 1732. At present the total number is 155; inhabited by 633 males, 596 females.

The houses on Ludgate-hill are generally very high, and *filled with riches*, or rather with every description of excellent manufactures productive of them; consequently most respectably occupied. Several courts intersect the remainder of the parish, of which little can be said recommendatory with respect to air and convenience. One of those of the best description contains Stationers Hall.

When the original church was founded it would be vain to attempt tracing. The patronage, however, belonged to the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter and Paul Westminster, in 1322, and continued with them till the suppression; after which Queen Mary granted it to the Bishop of London. The living was 160l. *per annum*, besides fees and perquisites, about 1732.

Rectors.

1709. William Whitfield*, M. A. prebendary of Finsbury; died 1716.

Francis Astry, D. D. 1716. This gentleman was Treasurer of St. Paul's; and chaplain to the Bishop of London†. He resigned in 1717; when

* See an account of him in Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, 1798, vol. I. p. 428.

† He published a sermon preached at St. Paul's, April 22, 1716, before the Lord Mayor, &c. intituled "Humility recommended," another in 3; and died Oct. 30, 1766, æt. 91.

William Thorold *, M. A. was preſented; who died 1741; ſucceeded by

William Gibſon, M. A. ſon of Biſhop Gibſon; archdeacon of Eſſex 1746. He was alſo a canon of Windſor; and died Oct. 31, 1752.

Thomas Archer, M. A. Oct. 12, 1743.

Samuel Carr †, M. A. July 16, 1767; reſigned 1770.

James Waller ‡, D. D. 1770; died 1795.

Hugh Fraſer, M. A. May 7, 1796.

The front of the church in Ludgate-ſtreet is a capricious deſign, with few claims to taſte; nor do the tower and ſpire deſerve *much* commendation. The interior is almoſt ſquare, and has four Compoſite pillars within the area, two pilaſters in each corner, and the ſame number on the four walls: thoſe ſupport rich entablatures in the angles, with horizontal cielings; but the church is interſected by two arched vaults with a roſe in the centre, whence a handſome branch is ſuſpended.

The altar-piece is compoſed of four Corinthian pilaſters, and an arch, with the Commandments, &c. under carved feſtooned drapery, gilt and inſcribed, ΘΕΟΣ. A pediment, vaſes, and other ornaments, decorate the ſummit; between which and the cieling are very vile paintings, of drapery, a Glory, Cherubim, &c. The table of benefactions and the doors are ornamented with beautiful carvings.

The organ is ſmall; but the font is very handſome, with a veined ſhaft, and white marble baſon, the gift of Thomas Morley, Eſq. born in this pariſh 1673, with an inſcription which Salmon, Eſſex, p. 74, ſays reads ανακροφηδον, backwards and forwards:

"ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ §."

The like inſcription occurs on the font at Harlow in Eſſex, the gift of Robert Cheſter, Eſq.; and on another at Melton Mowbray in Leiceſterſhire. Moleon, Voyage Liturgique au France, p. 219, mentions it on the edge of the round font

* He had been miniſter of the Engliſh church at Rotterdam; and publiſhed a ſermon preached before the Lord Mayor, Nov. 5, 1731.

† Of Clare Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1758; M. A. 1761; D. D. 1782. He was preſented in 1770 to the rectories of St. Andrew Underſhaft and of Finchley; and was alſo a prebendary of St. Paul's. He died at Bath in January 1794.

‡ Dr. Waller was alſo Archdeacon of Eſſex, and rector of Kenſington; and was killed, Nov. 10, 1795, at the rectory of Great Waltham, Eſſex, by the fall of a ſtack of chimneys as he was in bed.

§ "[Lord,] waſh my ſin, and not my face only." Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 251; where Dr. Ford calls it an inſcription of the Greek Church, ſo prettily contrived, that the words may be read after the Greek or Hebrew manner.

at

at St. Menin's abbey near Orleans; on that of St. Stephen d'Egres at Paris; and on that of St. Sophia in Conſtantinople.

The Registers

commence immediately after the order for keeping them was iſſued.

Baptisms.

1551, Nov. 22, John Ruſſell, Gentleman, ſon of Thomas Ruſſell, Knight.

1562, March 24, Katharine, daughter of Dr. Remegar, her Majeſty's Chaplain.

1577, Nov. 18, Arthur, ſon of Sir Humphry Gilbert, Knt.

1615, Dec. 16, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Carr, Earl of Somerſet, ſometime Lord Chamberlain.

1638, May 27, Henry, ſon of Sir William Martin and Lady Mary.

1642, April 23, Edward, ſon of Sir Thomas Richardſon and Lady Mary.

1695, John, ſon of Sir John Smith, Bart. and Dame Mary his Lady, born Oct. 29, baptized Nov. 13.

1697, May 27, Jane, daughter of Sir John Smith, Bart.

1699, Aug. 23, John, ſon of Sir John Smith, Bart. and Lady Mary.

Marriages.

1553, Nov. 9, Sir William Tyrrell, Knt. and Mrs. Anne Freeman, widow.

1559, Jan. 23, were married at Weſtminſter, in his Oratory there, Sir George Touchet, Knt. Lord Audley, and Mrs. Johan. Platt.

1559, April 19, Chriſtian Ken, Eſq. and my Lady Beckwyth, daughter to Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knt.

1574, Dec. 9, Sir James Fitzjames, Knt. and Jane Cartwright, Gentlewoman.

1600, June 16, Henry Lord Herbert, and Mrs. Anne Ruſſell.

1626, May 4, Sir John Poley, and Abigail Worſley.

1695, Nov. 25, The Right Honourable George Lord Hamilton, of the pariſh of St. James Weſtminſter, bachelor, and Elizabeth Villiers, of the ſame pariſh, ſpinſter, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, Knt. Marſhal of England.

Burials.

1544, July 31, Watt. Hayle, Chantry Prieſt of St. Peter's College.

1545, Septembris 15° die, Ricardus filius D'ni Peryn Equitis Aurati, within the Black Friers.

1549,

1549, Dec. 10, was buried Margaret Lady Peake, ſometime the wife of Sir Stephen Peake, Haberdaſher, Alderman and Mayor of this town.

1557, Nov. 15, Mr. William Turrell, ſometime Knight of Rhodes.

1558, Dec. 8, My Lady Cholmley, wife to Sir Roger Cholmley, Knt.

—— Dec. 12, Sir George Harper, Knt.

1559, Jan. 27, the Lady Harper, wife of Sir George.

1565, March 17, Francis, ſon of Sir Leonard Beckwith, Knt.

—— July 2, Sir Roger Cholmley, Knt.

1594, Sept. 5, Richard Branthwaite, Serjeant at Law.

1606, Jan. 2, Sir Ellis Jones, Knt.

1615, Feb. 28, was buried an Anatomy from the College of Phyſicians.

This entry may ſerve as an uſeful hint to ſome ſurgical or medical reader, who may learn from it that their predeceſſors diſpoſed of the remains of a fellow-creature in a decent and proper way. This method of proceeding would prevent a repetition of the diſgraceful riots which happened in 1727 in Wych-ſtreet.

1656, March 31, Sir Gerard Rainesford.

1715, Feb. 5, the Honourable William Palmes, Eſq.

1540,	baptized 31,	buried	41.
1564,	- - - 29,	- -	19.
1603,	- - - ——	- -	209.
1625,	- - - ——	- -	254.
1665,	- - - ——	- -	175.
1768,	- - - 38,	- -	14.
1803,	- - - 27,	- -	12.

There are no monuments in the church.

Richard le Long, Citizen and Goldſmith, gave by will in 1349, 2s. to the high altar, 12d. to the fabric, 6s. to the rector, 6d. to the curate, and after the deceaſe of his wife and daughter Edithe and her huſband Robert Miſcenden, two ſhops and cellars to the rector &c. for Maſſes in memory of himſelf and relatives.

Robert Howner bequeathed his ſoul to the Lord God Omnipotent, the Virgin Mary, and all Saints, and his body to the earth within St. Martin's church, Dec. 3, 1380, giving to Thomas, Rector, 6s. 8d. for tithes and oblations withheld, and

and to his Curate 6d. to Robert, Chaplain of the Bleſſed Virgin within the church 3s. 4d. two marks *per annum* to the repairs of the chapel, and to the fraternity 4s. 4d. *per annum*, and ſome ſilver ornaments for the croſs, that he might be remembered in their oriſons.

Maſter Michael de London gave five marks *per annum* to the ſame fraternity for Maſſes.

Roger Payn Spurrier, 1404, gave to Sir William Downe, Rector, &c. 10 marks *per annum*, from poſſeſſions in this pariſh, for the finding of a ſecular prieſt to pray for his ſoul and others.

William Powe made his will Aug. 7, 1424, requeſting that he might be interred before the image of our Lady; he gave to the high altar 20s. to the church works 5l. "Firſt to the honour of God (of whoſe gift all good things proceed) coveting and hoping, for clay houſes and tranſitory things, by the grace of God, to obtain everlaſting tabernacles." He gives further to William Downe, Rector, all his lands in the pariſh of St. Bride, that he and the wardens and their ſucceſſors ſhould find a prieſt to ſing for his ſoul at the altar of our Lady and for thoſe of his relatives, and another at St. Bride's for the ſame purpoſe.

William Sevenoke, May 8, in 1418, was buried there. This worthy citizen had been a grocer, and was a native of Sevenoaks in Kent, where he founded an alms-houſe, and by his will, dated June 17, 1432, gave five marks *per annum* to the Rector and Wardens of St. Martin's, payable from the brewhouſe in Fleet-ſtreet called the "Cowpe on the hoope," which was to be applied to the augmentation of the ſalary of the chantry prieſt of John Flete, Capper, and John Shaw, Vintner, on condition he prayed for his and all Chriſtian ſouls.

Simon Rewell, Draper, made his will Dec. 12, 1451, in which he gives a tenement and ground in the pariſh to John Kermerdyn, &c. Rector and Churchwarden, to augment the chantrys of William Powe and Roger Payn, on condition that their prieſts prayed for the ſouls of John Went, "ſcribe of the court of Canterbury of the Arches," John Goldcorne, William Gynnoure, and all Chriſtian ſouls.

Thomas Froddeſham, "writer of Court Letter of London," gave by will (1458) the ſame tenement and ground for the above purpoſes being a joint poſſeſſor with Rewell.

Richard Baret, Haberdaſher, gave by will (1482) his body to St. Martin's, in theſe words, "that is to wete, within the chapel of the ſame church, where I

was

was woned to ſit before the image of Saint James." Having thus diſpoſed of his body, he gave to the high altar 13s. 4d. "praying the curate there tenderly to pray for him, and to give him a clear abſolution;" 16l. to purchaſe two copes for ſervice in the choir, per Rectores chori, on all principal feſtivals; to every poor priſoner detained in the King's-bench, Marſhalſea, Newgate, and Ludgate, at the time of his deceaſe, a halfpenny loaf each, for their prayers at his month's mind; to the monaſteries of the Black and White Friers 6s. 8d. each for their prayers; 13l. 6s. 8d. to a prieſt for two years, for maſſes at his grave. And requeſts his wife Scolaſt to celebrate his obit 10 years after his death; together with many conditional bequeſts in caſe of failure of heirs.

Gifts and Wills ſubſequent to the Reformation.

Many of thoſe contain inconſiderable bequeſts. The firſt in importance was that of Henry Syvedall, Eſq. dated 1624, who ordered his body to be interred within St. Martin's, with funeral ſolemnities, amounting to 100l. charges; at the ſame time requeſting the Rector to preach a Sermon for 3l. "ſo as he come in mourning." He appropriated 40l. for an alabaſter monument, and declares himſelf to be moved by the ſpiritual bleſſings poured on him by the temporal, in health, fortune, food, and raiment, in gratitude for the reſtoration of the Goſpel through the means of Queen Elizabeth, and the eſcape from the Gunpowder-plot, to grant an annuity of 5l. from a tenement in Thames-ſtreet, pariſh of St. Magnus, for preaching three ſermons annually on the 17th November, 9th of Auguſt to commemorate the failure of the Spaniſh Armada, and 5th of November; the overplus of the 5l. to be expended in a dinner and the repairs of the church.

He gave 3l. *per annum* to the poor from houſes in St. Botolph's Aldgate, on condition they attended the ſermons founded by him.

This gentleman died in September 1624.

1658, Mrs. Parthenia Lowman gave the pariſh 100l. which they bound themſelves by an indenture to ſecure for her charitable intentions to the poor.

An indenture tripartite was executed July 7, 1718, between Theophilus Cater, Gentleman, the Company of Stationers, and the Mayor and Commonalty of London, which declares that Mr. Cater had paid 1000l. to the Company, for which they were to allow him 5l. *per cent.* during life; and after his deceaſe to pay 40l. *per annum*, as follows; 30s. to a miniſter for preaching a ſermon on the 1ſt of December, with 5s. to the reader, and 2s. 6d. each to the clerk and ſexton;

20s.

20s. each to thirty-four poor men, and the remainder for the expences of a dinner for the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants; the money to be diſtributed after the ſermon to fourteen freemen of the Company, 10 pariſhioners of St. Martin's, and 10 of Chriſtchurch, London; who are required to attend the ſervice of the day, as are the Maſter, Wardens, &c. of the Company of Stationers. A clauſe provides that the ſermon is to take place on Monday, if the firſt of December happens on Sunday.

1739, Mrs. MaryEvans gave 100l. and Mr. Thomas Nicholls * 20s. *per annum.*

1780, Mr. Croſſe preſented a handſome clock to the church; in 1795 40l.; and after the deceaſe of Mrs. Lucy Morris 350l. *four per cent.* Bank Annuities.

1799, Mrs. Lucy Morris, 40l.

The preceding particulars were extracted from an antient parchment book (the beginning of which was written in the 12th year of Henry IV.) that fortunately eſcaped through all the periods of diſſention fatal to hundreds of valuable records belonging to churches and pariſhes. This book has been ſubmitted to my uſe in a manner which reflects the greateſt credit on the worthy Rector, Hugh Fraſer, A.M. to whom I am under the greateſt obligations for his endeavours to facilitate my acceſs to the archives of other pariſhes.

This curious remnant of antiquity commences with an inventory of the church goods and ornaments, written in the French language. The reader will perceive from the principal articles that St. Martin's muſt have been a ſplendid church about 1400.

The veſtments are firſt noticed. One entirely new was of blue velvet, with every article, ſtoles, fanons, &c. complete, embroidered with a golden ſtar.

The 2d of red ſay, embroidered in gold.

The 3d of cloth of gold, embroidered with peacocks and griffins; preſented by William Powe.

4th a ſingle veſtment of cloth of gold; given by John Parker, Eſq.

The baſe of a chalice, now preſerved in the church, with Gothic niches, has a mutilated inſcription; which has been a requeſt for prayers for the ſouls of .... Pker and Margaret his wife.

A red and blue veſtment of cloth of gold with griffins, and one of red ſatin, were the 6th and 7th articles in this rich catalogue.

* Part of 3l. a year, New South Sea Annuities, which is regularly received by the churchwarden of St. Bride's. And this 20s. is appropriated to the Reader.

The 8th, a ſingle veſtment of cloth of gold, with a blue field.

Another of bawdkin; given by Sir William Norton.

The 10th, given by Simon Burley, was of cloth of gold and red field.

The 11th, of cloth of gold.

The 12th, of bawdkin, with roſes.

13th, of cloth of gold, red and green.

14th, white cloth of gold; and many others, of ſatin, ſay, &c.

"1 fyn novelle cope de drap d'or; novelle cope de bloy velvet de la ſuit du dit bloy velvet veſtiment, ove ſterres d'or; cope de drap d'or, le champe rouge ſoy de la ſuyt du principal veſtiment; deux quere copes d'un ſuyt de drap d'or; don de John Burgh."

The corporas cloths were of the ſame materials and colours of the ſuit they belonged to, either of cloth of gold or rich ſilks. One was embroidered with the Crucifix, Mary and John, and with Peter and Paul; another with "the ſorrowful head of John Baptiſt," &c.

The "frontells," or drapery for the altars, were alſo ſuited to the veſtments: they were nine in number; ſome were embroidered with gold, in ſtars, I. H. C. and crowns, others painted, particularly one, which had the heads of the Twelve Apoſtles.

There were ſeven chalices with their patens of ſilver and gilt, the whole weighing near 100 ounces.

A ſilver cup weighed 20 ounces.

A ſilver croſs and crucifix 53 oz.

A cenſer 31 oz.

The ſhip 9 oz.

A criſmatory 13 oz.

A "berile" garniſhed with ſilver weighed 3 ounces, and contained the precious relics of Saints.

A beautiful little tabernacle of ſilver was enameled with the image of St. Martin: but all theſe valuable ornaments were foiled by iron and laten candleſticks, pewter cruets, and diſhes. The former were uſed on the high altar, before the ſtatue of our Lady, that of St. Martin in the chancel, the altar of St. James, our Lady, and the ſtatue of St. Anne.

But of all the curioſities which this church contained, the paintings would have attracted moſt attention, if they could have been preſerved till the preſent moment.

moment. Above the altar of our Lady was the repreſentation of the coronation of the bleſſed Virgin, and in a ſecond compartment the Salutation. Before the Crucifix were ſuſpended painted draperies of the Nativity of our Saviour, and the ſigns of his Paſſion. Others were portraits of the Virgin, St. Martin, and a Crucifixion. In addition to theſe, the inferior altars had draperies of cloth of gold, embroidered with a great variety of ſubjects and emblems.

I need not repeat in this ſtage of the work the fate of *all* the above articles. Indeed this church was ſo completely ſtripped, that in 1612 Henry Sivedall, churchwarden, perceiving the pariſh had but *one* chalice, and that he was obliged to *borrow* another for the adminiſtration of the Sacrament, "to the great grief and touch of conſcience of the ſaid Henry, at his own proper coſt did provide" one of ſilver, weighing 36¼ oz.

"The 24th day of Dec. 1612, Ralph Brooke, commonly called York Herald at Arms, pariſhioner of this pariſh, of his piety gave unto the pariſh church of St. Martin for ever, for the adorning of the pulpit of the ſaid church, one cuſhion of crimſon velvet with taſſels of gold, and alſo one eſcucheon of the arms of the late deceaſed illuſtrious Prince Henry of Wales."

And in 1664 Sir Francis Bridgen gave the pulpit a crimſon velvet hanging, and a border of the ſame, both fringed with gold, and a cuſhion; to which he added an altar-cloth of velvet and cuſhion, the former fringed with gold, and a prayer-book bound and embroidered in velvet and gold.

It is barely neceſſary to mention that the altar now has a redundancy of rich veſſels of maſſy ſilver.

Annals.

Rentale eccl̃ie Sancti Martini infra Ludgate London'; renovat' xiii die Octobr', anno R. Henr. quarti poſt Conq̃m xii^mo.

In p̃mis de teñto Joh̃i Bright et Thome Prentys, in quo Joh̃es Gretlyngton peautrer modo inh̃itat — — — xxvi d.

Item de conceſſione et ordinac̃one Joh̃is de Pelh̃m civis cotellarii London', p̃cipiend' de domo ſuâ quã h̃uit in dc̃â p̃ochiâ;

De tenemento cum duab̃s ſhopis que Joh̃es Craſte modo tenet, et reddit inde p̃ annñ ad opus eccl̃ie — — — iiii l. xiii s. iiii d.

De teñ in quo Joh̃es Canoñ goldſmyth modo inh̃itat, et redd' inde p̃ annñ ad dic̃t' eccl̃iam — — — iiii l. xiii s. iiii d.

De tenemento in quo Ric̃us Joynõ modo inhitat, et reddit inde p̃ anñ ad dict' eccliam — — — — LXVIS. VIIId.

De tenemento in quo Johes Kyng carbour inhitat, vocato le Horſhed extra Ludgate en Fletſtret, et reddit inde p̃ anñ — cent' ſolidos.

De tenemento quod Willm̃s Spicer copſmyth tenet de Ric̃o Putt, et reddit p̃ anñ — — — — — VS. VId. ob.

De teñt' vocato le Walſheman ſur le Hope, et reddit inde per anñ de quieto redditu — — — — VIIS.

E quibus reſolut' Prioriſſe de Stretforde per anñ &c. LXVIS. VIIId.

Et ſic ſumma debit' eccle p̃dict' annuatim — XIIIIl. XVIIIS. IId. ob.

There was a chapel in the church, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt; for Maiſter John Kermerdyn met his pariſhioners there, March 21, 1455, in a kind of veſtry, to fix the charges for tolling each of the four bells.

Part of the antient church muſt have ſtood a few feet from Bowyer-row, or Ludgate-ſtreet; for on the 18th of Dec. 1598, the Mayor and Commonalty of London leaſed ground 18 feet in length, and 3 in breadth, on the South ſide of the church, between the greater and leſſer doors, for 40 years, at the rent of 5s. *per annum*, to truſtees for the pariſh.

The affairs of the pariſh appear to have glided ſmoothly on from the above period till 1643; but in that year the general ferment extended its baneful influence into the veſtry, making its appearance in an order for a petition and articles of complaint againſt Dr. Jermin the Rector; and the appointment of a committee, "to make choice of an able divine to ſupply the cure of this pariſh in the room of Dr. Jermin, who was lately voted from this place." Some whimſical enemy to ſuch proceedings (poſſibly his legal ſucceſſor on the Reſtoration) has written in a very neat character certain lines, which enliven the ſubject in a novel way, for inſtance—

"Jermyn depriv'd, becauſe he dar'd to keep
The Fox and Wolf from preying on the Sheep."

The next innovation was, placing the pulpit againſt the altar-piece, where it ſtood till 1660, in which year the veſtry-book contains the following words: "The pulpit removed from where it had ſtood for ſeveral years, all the unhappy time of war betwixt king and parliament, and *quite ſhaded the ten commandments*, to the great grief of ſeveral good people of the pariſh." This pitiful and impious meaſure is thus noticed by our poet:

"The fifth commandment did their ſouls ſo gall,
They mov'd their *canting tub* to hide them *all*."

"At

"At a general veſtry, held June 29, 1646, it was unanimouſly conſented unto, that the ordinance of parliament touching the Preſbyterian government ſhould go forward, and be put in execution." "Impious error!" exclaims our unknown bard.

"Thus did mad people, void of fear and grace,
Beſiege the church, and *ſtorm* the ſacred place.
'Who's this that comes from Egypt with a ſtory
Of a new pamphlet call'd a Directory?
His cloak is ſomething ſhort, his looks demure;
His heart is rotten, and his thoughts impure.
In this *our* land this Scottiſh hell-hatch'd brat,
Like Pharoah's lean kine, will devour the fat.
Lord, ſuffer not thy tender vine to bleed,
Call home thy ſhepherds, that thy lambs may feed!"

This apoſtrophe ſeems to convey an intimation that the lines were written by ſome perſon immediately after recording the vote; if ſo, how did they eſcape eraſing at the next aſſembly? He adds, "Quare fremuerunt gentes?"

Theſe furious or raging men were rather at a loſs for a miniſter. After adopting the "hell-hatched brat," to uſe the words of the *calm* commentator; they elected a Mr. Nalton* in 1649; but he refuſed to accept the place, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf. "After that, Mr. Warr, a miniſter of Hendon, was choſen by a very full and free conſent; but, by the importunity of the people of Hendon, he was perſuaded to abide with them, and did with very great reſpect return hearty thanks to this pariſh for their love to him."

"'Twas Jeroboam's practice and his ſport,
Prieſts to elect out of the baſeſt ſort."

* An altar-tomb in Hendon church-yard is thus inſcribed:

"Hic infra conditur
quod reliquum eſt reverendi Samuelis Nalton, S. T. B.
olim collegii Magdalenſis ſocii quæſtoriſque digniſſimi;
dein eccleſiæ Hamſtedienſis in com. Middleſex curati;
Haverſhamenſiſque in com. de Bucks rectoris vigilantiſſimi.
Vixit liberalis perquam egenis Chriſti membris,
morienſque totum ferè cenſum iiſdem locavit.
Abi, Viator; et, ſi potes, hic imitare.
Ob. 1mo die Auguſti, anno D'ni 1706, ætatiſque ſuæ 75."

61 "Exas

"Ἐκας ἐκας ἔξε βέβηλοι." On the 10th Feb. another choice was propoſed, from ſix names preſented by the Committee; when Mr. Jacombe was elected, who accepted the appointment, and ſubmitted to the veſtry the naming the amount of his ſalary; which they limited to the tithes of the pariſh.

Anonymous concludes his comments in the enſuing lines:

"The Heir is ſlain, the Vineyard's now your own:
But would you the creation cauſe to moan?
Why trouble you Religion's ſacred ſtream?
And tear Chriſt's coat, which had no rent or ſeam.
Inſtead of candles, we enjoy the ſnuff;
For precious balm we have but kitchen-ſtuff.
Thus in the Temple every ſaucy hack
Opens his ſhop, and ſhews his pedlar's pack."

Not a line occurs relating to the plague, the great fire of 1666, or the rebuilding of the church, in the veſtry books, except an incidental mention of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who had ſtaked off 127 feet of ground, part of the Stationers Company's garden, which the pariſh purchaſed for 25l. to enlarge the church. This circumſtance clearly decides that he was the architect of St. Martin's Ludgate.

1712. The pariſh of Allhallows, Lombard-ſtreet, propoſed to take and keep ſeveral boys at their new charity-ſchool, provided the veſtry would permit them to have half-yearly ſermons and collections at St. Martin's, for the benefit of the ſchool. This requeſt was granted Sept. 25; but on the 3d Nov. 1713, it was annulled in favour of the School of Farringdon Within, the governors of which offered upon the ſame conditions to take, cloath, educate, and apprentice, ten children of the pariſh.

The enſuing extract may be acceptable and uſeful.

"A. B. is an houſekeeper and inhabitant in the pariſh of C. in London, alſo carries on a trade in copartnerſhip in the pariſh of D. in London, and pays all duties in the ſaid pariſh of D. in equal proportion with his partner. The ſaid A. B. is choſen churchwarden in the ſaid pariſh of D. *Quære*, is the ſaid A. B. liable to ſerve the office of churchwarden in the ſaid pariſh of D.; and what method muſt be uſed to oblige him to it?—A. B. who is a partner in trade as above ſtated although he is not an houſekeeper in the pariſh where he trades, yet he is ſubject and liable to ſerve the office of a churchwarden where he carries on his buſineſs, by reaſon of his ſhop and copartnerſhip only. This point was determined

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in a parallel caſe in the pariſh of St. Michael Royal in the year 1718. Any perſon elected by the pariſhioners (and they are competent judges of the fitneſs and qualifications of their officers) to be a churchwarden, and after legal ſummons ſuch perſon refuſing to take the uſual oath, and enter upon his office, he may be excommunicated for ſuch refuſal; and he cannot be reſtored but upon ſubmiſſion and undertaking the office.

"Quære, if the ſaid pariſh of C. and the ſaid pariſh of D. ſhould happen to be in two different wards, and the ſaid A. B. having ſerved conſtable or other ward office in the ward wherein the pariſh of D. is ſituate, how far the ſame may alter, or ſtrengthen the caſe?—The two pariſhes being in different wards will not alter this caſe; for where A. B. enjoys the benefit of a trade and partnerſhip, he muſt ſubmit to the load and burthen of an office.

"G. Paul, Doctors Commons, April 2, 1724."

Ludgate.

When the priſon of Ludgate was taken down, and the gate removed, the ground of the former, and ſome houſes Weſt of it, was let on building leaſes; and that where London-wall had ſtood abutting on Pilgrim-ſtreet, Blackfriers, added to it, to enlarge the ſites of the intended buttings. The pariſh of St. Anne Blackfriers extends to the outſide of the gateway leading into Cock-court, Ludgate-hill, where the mark was always affixed. The inhabitants of that houſe and thoſe of the other houſes Weſtward on London-wall were rated and paid parochial dues, ſo that Blackfriers pariſh always comprehended all London-wall Weſtward from Cock-court. "The priſon of Ludgate extended into Pilgrim-ſtreet, and adjoined to London-wall: London-wall was not built on till the priſon was taken away, and the back parts of the old houſes Weſt of the priſon were built cloſe to the wall, but left it intire. The back ſide of Ludgate priſon ran in a parallel line with London-wall. On the top of a ſmall part of this wall (which was eight feet and an half thick) is a garden, which is betwixt Cock-court and where the priſon ſtood." The deſcription thus given formed part of a query ſubmitted to counſel; and is curious, as ſhewing the ſtate of the Wall about 1764.

Ludgate, according to the plan in the veſtry room of St. Martin's, was nearly a ſquare, 37 feet 6 inches on the Eaſt, and 38 feet 5 inches on the Weſt ſide, and

39 feet

39 feet from front to front; the great arch 15 feet 2 inches in width, and the poſterns five.

The priſon extended about 57 feet in front upon the South ſide of Ludgate-ſtreet, including the length of the gate from the Weſt end; the length from North to South of the Eaſt wall was 49 feet, the South wall inclined to the South Weſt 37 feet, the Weſt wall was 45 feet in length, leaving a narrow ſtrip of the priſon parallel with the South poſtern of the gate. The beadle's ſtaff of this pariſh has an antient repreſentation of the gate on the top of maſſy ſilver, and King Lud on the ſummit: it is neatly executed.

This gate is abſurdly ſaid to have been one of the moſt antient in London. When the City wall was firſt erected, abſolute neceſſity demanded that there ſhould be gates or apertures in it in the direction of the great roads and principal ſtreets. Many of thoſe ſtreets and roads are known to have been on their preſent ſites from the dates of the earlieſt writers on the ſubject. Is it therefore probable that Alderſgate, which ſeems to imply greater age than Aldgate, ſhould not have been made for the Northern road before the latter for the Eaſtern, or that Biſhopſgate was not as neceſſary as Ludgate? The diſtinction of Aldgate and Alderſgate muſt have only implied the particular age of each maſs of ſtone, and not the date of the aperture in the wall, a certain number of which muſt have been *originally* left facing each great ſtreet. Their number cannot poſſibly be correctly aſcertained at preſent, for we know that the whole circuit has been mutilated and deranged.

Whether Geoffery of Monmouth attributes this gate juſtly to King Lud is not worth enquiry: the ſecond date in its hiſtory ſeems to be aſcertained without doubt, which is the repair of it by the Barons in the reign of King John, with the ſtones of the poor Iſraelites houſes, moſt magnanimouſly deſtroyed when they entered London. This fact was eſtabliſhed by the diſcovery in 1586 of a ſtone incorporated in the wall, inſcribed with Hebrew characters, thus tranſlated by Mr. Strype: "This is the Station of Rabbi Moſes, the ſon of the honourable Rabbi Iſaac."

In 1260 this gate was again repaired, and ornamented with ſtatues of Lud and other Kings, which innocent perſons were decapitated by the zealots of the time of Edward VI. and *new* headed by order of his ſucceſſor. It was rebuilt at the time abovementioned in the Grecian ſtyle; and, for a building of Elizabeth's reign, was tolerably chaſte.

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The gate was converted into a priſon in 1378, for debts, treſpaſſes, and contempts. The irregular building adjoining, whoſe dimenſions have been mentioned, was erected by Stephen Forſter and Agnes his wife. This Stephen Forſter, fiſhmonger, ſerved the office of Lord Mayor in 1454.

The antient book furniſhes the enſuing curious extract, which ſhews that Forſter did not erect the building when living, but left a certain ſum by will for the purpoſe.

"Irrot' prout ſequitur in rotulis memorandorum de tempore Humfridi Hayford, Maioris Civitatis London, anno regni regis E. IIII^ti^ XVII, A.D. 1477."

"Be it remembered, that the 16 day of October, the 17 year of the reign of King Edward IV. William Berell and Robert Byllyngham, keepers of the fraternity of our Lady, in the pariſh church of Saint Martin at Ludgate of London, and all the pariſhioners of the ſame pariſh, put a bill of ſupplication to Ralph Joſſelyn, knight, then Mayor of the City of London, John Yonge, knight, William Tailor, knight, William Edward, John Tate, Robert Baſſett, Bartholomew James, knight, Richard Gardyner, John Broun, Robert Billeſdon, Thomas Bedlowe, Edmund Shaa, Thomas Hill, Robert Colcwhiche, Hugh Brice, and Henry Colet, Aldermen of the ſame City, the tenour of which bill hereafter followeth in theſe words:

"To the full Honorable Lord the Mayor of the City of London, and to the Right Worſhipful "*ſov'aignes*" his brethren, Aldermen of the ſame.

"Sheweth unto your good Lordſhip and Worſhips, William Berell and Robert Billingham, keepers of the fraternity of our Lady, in the pariſh church of Saint Martin at Ludgate, in the foreſaid city, and all the pariſhioners of the ſame church, that whereas, of time that no mind is, there hath been a chapel of our Lady edified and builded over the Eaſt front of the ſaid gate called Ludgate, in *Bower-rowe**, in the ſaid pariſh, in which chapel have been ſaid and ſung ſolemn maſſes and anthems of our Lady, yearly, at every feaſt of our Lady, by the which God and our Lady were there greatly worſhiped, to the great edyfying and comfort of all the ſaid pariſhioners, and all other people coming and going thorough the ſaid gate. And it was ſo, that, after the deceaſe of the Right Honourable perſon Stephen Forſter, late citizen and one of the aldermen of the foreſaid city, one Maſter William Clyf, clerk, now dead, came to the keepers,

* This was the then name of the high ſtreet between St. Paul's and Ludgate, i. e. Bowyer's or Bowmaker row.

that time being of the foreſaid fraternity, and ſaid then unto them, that the executors of the teſtament of the foreſaid Stephen Forſter, of the goods of the ſame Stephen, intended to enlarge the priſon of Ludgate aforeſaid, for the eaſe of the priſoners there, according to the will of the ſaid Stephen; and that the ſaid executors could not make and perform that work, but if the foreſaid chapel were taken down from the foreſaid front; and the foreſaid Maſter William Clyff, which was deviſer and overſeer of the aforeſaid work, ſaid, and promiſed then to the foreſaid keepers that time being of the foreſaid fraternity, that if they would ſuffer the ſaid chapel to be taken down, that thenafter the foreſaid work were made and finiſhed, another chapel ſhould be there made and ſet up, of the goods of the foreſaid Stephen Forſter, which chapel ſhould be much better than the old chapel. Whereupon the foreſaid keepers that time being of the foreſaid fraternity, in truſt of the foreſaid promiſe of the foreſaid Maſter William Clyff, ſuffered then the ſaid old chapel to be taken down; and, notwithſtanding that promiſe, the ſaid chapel is not yet made again; howbeit that great labour hath been made, to my Lady Forſter, and to the executors, that they ſhould make the foreſaid chapel again, which they utterly refuſe to do. Wherefore, foraſmuch as the foreſaid now keepers of the ſaid fraternity, or ſucceſſors, intend, by God's grace, and with the help of well-diſpoſed people, to edify and make a new chapel on the foreſaid gate, which will be great worſhip to the honorable City; pleaſe it therefore your good Lordſhip and Worſhips, in conſideration of premiſes, to grant, give licence, and enact, that abovenamed now keepers of the ſaid fraternity, or their ſucceſſors, ſhall now do, to be edified and builded on the ſaid gate of Ludgate, a new chapel, in the ſame place where the ſaid old chapel was made and builded, without any challenge, impeachment, or diſpleaſure of your Lordſhips and Worſhips, or of your ſucceſſors, at any future time hereafter."—The which bill read, and by the ſaid Ralph Joſſelyn, Mayor, and Aldermen, underſtanded; it was commanded by the ſame Mayor and Aldermen, the ſaid 16th day of October, to John Brown, Alderman of the ward, and Harry Collet and John Stocker, Sheriffs of the City of London, to go unto the ſaid gate of Ludgate, and ſee whether the building and ſetting up of a new chapel there, where the old chapel was, ſhould be to the hurt or noyſance of the priſon of Ludgate, or of the priſoners in the ſame, or no. Whereupon afterwards, that is to ſay, the 2nd day of December, the ſaid 17 year of the ſaid King, the ſaid John Brown, Alderman, Harry Colet and John Stocker, Sheriffs, reported in the Common Council holden the ſame 2d day of December,

December, in the preſence of Humphrey Hayford, then Mayor, Humphrey Starly, Recorder, Ralph Joſſelyn, knight, William Taylor, knight, William Edward, William Hampton, knight, Bartholomewe James, knight, Richard Gardyn, Thomas Staldbroke, knight, William Heryot, William Stocker, knight, Thomas Bledlowe, Edmund Shaw, Thomas Hill, knight, Brice and Richard Rawſon, Aldermen of the ſaid City, that they, according to the foreſaid commandment, had been at the foreſaid gate called Ludgate, and ſeen the place where the ſaid new chapel ſhould be builded; and furthermore they ſaid and reported, that the building and ſetting up of the ſaid new chapel, where the ſaid old chapel was, would not be to the noyſance ne hurt of the ſaid priſon of Ludgate, nor of the priſoners in the ſame. Wherefore it was licenced by the ſaid Humphry Hayford, Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, the ſame 2d day of December, to the ſaid now keeper of the foreſaid fraternity of our Lady and the pariſhioners of the ſaid pariſh of Saint Martin, and to their ſucceſſors, to build a new chapel, in the place of the old chapel, on the ſaid gate of Ludgate, in the honour and worſhip of our Lady, according to their foreſaid deſires in that behalf."

In the latter end of the reign of Queen Mary, and beginning of that of Elizabeth, diſputes occurred between the pariſhioners of St. Martin's and the keeper of Ludgate, which aſſumed ſo formidable an appearance, that the Mayor and Aldermen were compelled to interfere, by appointing Mr. Chamberlain, Alderman, and Richard Grafton, grocer, and deputy of Farringdon Within, to hear and examine the complaints of each party.

"HEWET.—Jovis xxviii die Martii, anno ſecundo d'ne Eliz. Regine.

"Ad curiam in interiore camerâ Guildhald' Civitatis London' teñtum, coram egregiis et ſpectabilibus viris Majore et Aldermanis dce Civitatis, die et anno preſcriptis, inter alia ſic continetur:

"At this Court, Richard Buckland, haberdaſher, Thomas Pigot, grocer, Henry Nayler and John Lacy, clothworkers, were aſſigned and appointed by the ſaid Court to be ſurveyors and overſeers of the gaol of Ludgate, concerning the ordering as well of the priſoners within the ſame gaol, according to ſuch orders as been provided and made for the ordering and uſing of the ſaid priſoners, as alſo for the ordering and well uſing of the City's Conduit and water there.

"And they the ſame overſeers were alſo appointed and commanded by the ſaid Court, that they ſhould reſort and repair to the ſame gaol, to ſurvey and view the

ſame four times in every year at the leaſt, or oftener, as they ſhall think good, expedient, and neceſſary.

"And further it was ordered, that the ſame ſurveyors ſhall alſo ſee and cauſe the articles and orders here exhibited and delivered to the Court this day by Maſter Chamberlain, Alderman, concerning the ſame gaol, to be duly obſerved and kept, according to the intent, purport, true meaning, and effect of the ſame orders; which orders and articles are theſe:

"Whereas the inhabitants of the pariſh of Saint Martin's within Ludgate, in the ward of Farringdon Within, exhibited of late a bill of complaint againſt Roger Holte, keeper of Ludgate, unto the Right Hon. Sir William Hewet, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, and to the Right Worſhipful his brethren the Aldermen of the ſame: for that the ſaid Roger hath and doth deny not only the parſon's duty; but alſo fifteens, clerk's wages, and ſuch other duties; alledging for himſelf, that inſomuch as he inhabiteth in a gaol, he ought therefore to be diſcharged of the ſaid charges, for that he is but a common ſervant to this ſaid City; for the examination and appeaſing of which griefs and controverſies, it pleaſed the Lord Mayor, with conſent of his aforeſaid brethren, in open and full Court holden in the Inner Chamber of the Guildhall of the ſaid City, the 6th day of February now laſt paſt, to will, appoint, and commit the ſaid bill, together with all other complaints of the ſaid pariſhioners againſt the ſaid Roger Holt, for to hear, conſider, and order, by Mr. Chamberlain, Alderman of the aforeſaid ward, and Richard Grafton his Deputy. Theſe are therefore to certify unto the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that we the ſame Alderman and Deputy, calling before us the inhabitants of the aforeſaid pariſh, and alſo the aforeſaid Roger Holte, and having duly, ſeverally, and adviſedly, not only heard the complaints, anſwers, and replications of either of the ſaid parties, but alſo having ſeen and underſtood certain regiſters and precedents brought forth before us by the ſaid pariſhioners, and underſtanding and certainly knowing alſo that the ſaid pariſhioners, and underſtanding and certainly knowing alſo that the keepers of all other the gaols of this City, namely, Newgate and both the Compters, have, and do, as neighbours, bear the common charges of the ſeveral pariſhes that they be of, as other inhabitants of the ſame do; and that the predeceſſors of the ſame Roger Holte have paid the like; purpoſing and intending to avoid, amove, and repreſs all and all manner of queſtions, ſtrifes, diſorder, and variances, that have, or at any time hereafter may happen, in and about the ſaid duties, do, by the commiſſion.

commiſſion and authority aforeſaid to us given, ordain, decree, and determine, that the ſaid Roger Holte, and his ſucceſſors, maſter keepers of the aforeſaid gaol, ſhall obſerve, keep, and perform, all theſe articles hereafter expreſſed, in manner and form following:

"Imprimis, that the ſaid Roger Holte, and his ſucceſſors, ſhall pay both the parſon's duties, and alſo the clerk's wages, as a pariſhoner of the ſaid pariſh, like as others his predeceſſors and he himſelf hath done; alſo to pay the ſcavenger for his and their ſeveral lodgings within the ſame gaol, namely, for filth and rubbiſh that ſhall grow and come of the ſame lodgings and ſtairs, after ſuch manner and ſort as he and his ſucceſſors from time to time ſhall be reaſonably rated by the inhabitants of the ſaid pariſh to beare and pay; and alſo the ſaid keeper, nor any his ſucceſſors, ſhall not from henceforth ſuffer any filth of the aforeſaid gaol to be brought down and laid in the ſtreet, before the ordinary cart of the ſaid pariſh be come, and ready forthwith to carry the ſame away; and the keeper of the ſame gaol for the time being ſhall pay from time to time for carriage of ſuch filth unto the raker as they have been accuſtomed, or as they may beſt agree with the raker for the time being.

"Alſo that the ſaid keeper and his ſucceſſors ſhall, from time to time, pay for their private lodgings within the ſaid gaol of Ludgate all ſuch fifteens, ſubſidies, and other things, as by act of parliament, or order of the Lord Mayor and Common Council of this City, ſhall be determined and ordered to be paid and generally levied of the ſaid pariſhioners, as a citizen and pariſhioner of the ſaid pariſh ought to do, and that by the indifferent aſſeſſment of his ſaid neighbours. And further we the ſaid Alderman and Deputy, finding that the ſaid pariſhioners do complain, *that a way leading through the door at the ſtairs head going to the ſaid gaol into the leads of St. Martin's church is foreſtalled and cloſed up by the ſaid Roger Holte, which way, as appeareth, hath been the common uſual way for the parſon of the ſaid church to paſs and repaſs to and from the parſonage of the ſaid pariſh of St. Martin's, and at this preſent* is ſhut up and incloſed, to the general diſcommodity of the ſaid pariſhioners; for that, *that neither parſon nor curate is, by means of foreſtalling of the ſaid way, willing to be reſident, nor keep hoſpitality in the ſaid pariſh*, and thereby are to ſeek when any pariſhoner being viſited with ſickneſs would have them and their good and comfortable advice and inſtruction, do declare, ordain, and determine, that the ſame way doth belong of right unto the parſonage of the ſaid church

church of St. Martin; and that the ſaid Roger Holte, and his ſucceſſors, ſhall quietly and peaceably ſuffer the parſon and parſons of the aforeſaid church for the time being, and from time to time, and all times hereafter, to have ingreſs, egreſs, and regreſs to and through the ſame way, into and from the ſaid parſonage, through the antient door leading into the leads of the ſaid pariſh church as aforeſaid, without any let, diſturbance, denial, or contradiction, except that the ſaid Holte, or his ſaid ſucceſſors, can otherwiſe agree or compound with the parſon of the ſaid pariſh for the time being for the ſame. Moreover, whereas the aforeſaid pariſhioners have and do grievouſly complain, that the water that ſhould be and hath been accuſtomed to ſerve in the conduit there, hath not only been withdrawn and kept from them, but alſo hath been ſo naſtily, vilely and (with reverence ſpoken) ſo filthily ordered in the ciſtern, as it hath been both diſcommodious through the lack and ſcarcity thereof, and alſo (as we be credibly informed) very jeapardous for the infecting of the pariſhioners and others who have uſed the ſame water: We the ſame Alderman and Deputy, eſteeming and judging that neceſſity and charity willith that the aforeſaid diſcommodities and enormities be alſo provided for, do, by the aforeſaid commiſſion and authority, deem and decree, that the ciſtern of the ſaid conduit at the ſtairs head leading to the aforeſaid gaol being amplified, enlarged, and made greater, ſo as conveniently may be without diminiſhing of the uſual way now had to the ſame gaol, at the only proper coſt and charges of the ſaid pariſhioners, there ſhall be made, at their like coſts, two locks and two keys, to lock up and keep the ſame ciſtern, as well for their better furniture of water, as alſo for the preſervation of the ſame from like miſordering in and at all times to come; and that the one key ſhall be in the ſure keeping of ſuch perſon as is and ſhall be of the Common Council of the aforeſaid City from time to time, namely, for that part of the aforeſaid pariſh which is in the ſame ward of Farringdon Within; and that the other key ſhall be in the cuſtody of ſuch other like perſon as for the time being is and ſhall be of the ſame Common Council for that part of the ſame pariſh which is in the ward of Farringdon Without. Given, &c. 17 Feb. 1559."

I do not find that Stowe mentions this Conduit, except the following lines allude to it; which are part of an inſcription placed on Ludgate, ſoliciting the prayers of the Londoners for Stephen Forſter and his wife's ſouls:

"So that for lodging and *water* priſoners here nought pay;
As their keepers ſhall all anſwer at dreadful dooms-day."

Which

Which convey an intimation that thoſe two perſons brought the water here and made the Conduit. It may be well to conclude this article with the enſuing extracts, in order to ſhew the ſuperior conveniences *we* enjoy.

"January 1585, it was agreed in veſtry, "that there ſhall be three water bearers, and no more, and they all to be men, and not any of their wives nor ſervants; and that they ſhall deliver ſeven tankards of water, winter and ſummer (ſo that the tankards be ſix gallons apiece) for *two pence*; and that they ſhall carry no water to any perſon dwelling out of the pariſh, except ſuch water as they ſhall fetch from other places without the pariſh; and alſo, that if any of them ſet out any tub or tubs (as heretofore they have done) to the annoyance of the ſtreet, every ſuch perſon ſhall be diſabled and debarred to carry any water from the conduit." "Alſo it is ordered and agreed by a veſtry holden the 12 day of January, in the 30th year of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, that no manner of ſervant, nor no water-bearer, ſhall be at the Conduit in the ſervice-time, nor leave there no tankard nor pail; for, if they do ſo offend, the churchwardens ſhall take the ſaid tankard or pails and keep them, until ſuch time that the ſaid offenders do come and put into the poor man's cheſt 4d. and then the ſaid party to have his tankard again."

March, 1690. "Agreed that the churchwardens ſhall go forward to get on the conduit-cock which ſerves Ludgate priſon, on the waſte of that water; and that the cock from which the ſaid water is to come be fixed between the poſtern and the coachway before Ludgate priſon door."

"Complaint having been made to Sir William Withers, Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Within, that divers gentlemen and others, paſſing to and fro in the night about their lawful occaſions, have been ſtopped in their coaches at Ludgate and Newgate, and the gates not readily opened by the watchmen, as they ought to have been, and that not without ſuſpicion of their demanding and receiving money, in breach of their truſt, and neglect of their duty: Theſe are therefore to certify all gentlemen and others, that due care is taken for the preventing the like irregularities; and if any conſtable of the night, or any watchman or watchmen, ſhould for the future preſume or ſuffer the like diſorderly practices to be done, the perſon ſo aggrieved is deſired to take ſuch conſtable, beadle, or watchmen's names, and ſignify the ſame, with the time when, and the place of their own abode, to Sir William Withers, at his houſe in Coleman-ſtreet, that ſo ſuch perſons ſo neglecting or refuſing may be puniſhed according to law." Newſpaper 1708.

The

The following advertiſement appeared in the papers: *Ludgate Priſon*, Dec. 2, 1728.

"Whereas we have great reaſon to believe, that many well-diſpoſed charitable Chriſtians withhold their benevolence to this houſe (appointed for freemen of London only), as apprehending that there are conſtant ſupplies to relieve the diſtreſſed. Theſe are humbly to acquaint the publick, that to this priſon there is no conſtant allowance of bread or coals, and the whole ſupply of proviſions which comes in in a week is not ſufficient to ſuſtain the priſoners one day. There are now cloſely confined about 150 poor men and widows of freemen, who ſuffer very much in this hard ſeaſon; and humbly requeſt thoſe who may, in compaſſion, be charitably diſpoſed to make any addition, by legacies or other gifts, that they would be pleaſed to come into the houſe, and enquire for the conſtable-aſſiſtant of that day, who will immediately call the Steward and other aſſiſtants, regularly to receive and rightly apply the ſame."

The priſon having been taken down, the priſoners appropriated to this gaol were confined in the London Workhouſe till 1794; when they were transferred to the preſent *Ludgate*, part of the pile known by the name of the Giltſpur-ſtreet Compter. Mr. Neild has ſaid every thing relating to its preſent ſtate in his recent publication on the State Priſons in general, to which I beg leave to refer the reader, p. 194.

I have much pleaſure in adding, that, ſince the Liſt of Rectors in p. 356 was completed, Mr. Frazer has been (in 1805) preſented to the rectory of Woolwich. His ſucceſſor at St. Martin's is the Rev. Tindal-Thompſon Walmſley, B. D.

Stationers Hall

ſtands on the ſite of Abergavenny houſe *, and is a neat plain building, repaired and caſed with ſtone, in 1800, by Robert Mylne, Eſq. Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the New River Company, &c.

It is ſituated North of St. Martin's church, and has a paved court-yard, handſomely railed, before it. The baſement ſtory, and ſome other parts of the building, ſerve as warehouſes for the Company's ſtock of printed books, and for other printed books which are the property of ſuch individual members of the fraternity as chooſe to rent them. Sufficient room, however, is reſerved by the Company for an excellent kitchen and other offices.

* The Company poſſeſſed one previous to the erection of the preſent, that of Peter College.

The

The front has a range of large arched windows, an ornamented entrance, a neat cornice, and pannels of bas reliefs above it. A flight of ſteps leads to the great room, which is entered through the arch of a ſcreen of the Compoſite order, with a pediment, the Company's arms and rich ornaments, finely carved, diſtributed in the intercolumniations and other appropriate places. The room is ſurrounded by oak wainſcot; and a court cupboard, of antique origin, ſupports the hall plate on gala days. At the North end is a large arched window entirely filled with painted glaſs, the border and fan of which are very vivid and ſplendid. Seven compartments are filled with the arms of London, the Royal arms, the Company's arms, their creſt, the arms of Thomas Cadell, Eſq. and two emblematic figures deſigned by Smirke. At the bottom is the following inſcription:

"This window (except the arms and creſt of the Company, which for their excellence and antiquity it has been thought adviſeable to preſerve) was the gift of Thomas Cadell, Eſq. Alderman, and Sheriff of London, 1801."

It would be unjuſt to Mr. Egginton of Birmingham not to add that the whole is a moſt brilliant ornament, and admirably executed.

A door in the Weſt wall leads through an anti-room to the Court room, a ſuperb apartment, with four large windows ſurmounted with feſtooned curtains, which admit light from a pleaſant garden. The arched cieling commences on a Compoſite cornice, and the ornaments in ſtucco on it are very elegant. A large luſtre of cut glaſs is ſuſpended from the centre.

The chimney-piece, of variegated marble, has an highly-enriched frieze of fruit and flowers in carvings of the greateſt poſſible relief, which are continued quite to the cornice, in many fanciful forms, exceedingly taſteful. The floor is covered by a fine Turkey carpet. At the Weſt end, over the Maſter's chair, and under a drapery of crimſon, is Mr. Weſt's celebrated painting of Alfred dividing his laſt loaf with the ſtranger. The beauty of the females, the benevolent placid features of Alfred, and the regret expreſſed by the infants at the loſs of their food, are well known to the publick through the print publiſhed from this picture, for which the Company are indebted to the late Alderman Boydell, whoſe whole-length portrait, by Graham, hangs on the right of the chimney place, and is thus deſcribed in a printed paper:

"Portrait of John Boydell, Eſq. Lord Mayor of the City of London, painted by Mr. Graham, and preſented by him to the Company of Stationers, June 8, 1792.

"The Lord Mayor in the City Chair. On his right hand, and reſting on the chair, ſtands the figure of Juſtice holding the balance and the city ſword. On the left ſtands the figure of Prudence with her looking-glaſs, and with the emblem of penetrating Wiſdom in her right hand. Behind the chair, in the centre, ſtands the figure of Induſtry, with a ſun-burnt complexion and bee-hive on her head. On the left, and rather before the chair, recumbent on a cornucopiæ, is the figure of Commerce, with the Mariner's compaſs in her left hand, whilſt ſhe points with the other to the Plenty poured from the horn, at the ſame time turning her face to the Lord Mayor with a perſuaſive look of invitation for him to partake of that which he is ſo juſtly intitled to. And on the table is the buſt of Shakſpeare and the City Mace."

The colouring of this picture is good, and the likeneſs excellent; but the introduction of allegory on the ſame canvas with a portrait cannot but be conſidered as an unpardonable deviation from propriety.

On the left ſide is a large picture, thus deſcribed on another printed paper.

"Mary, Queen of Scots, eſcaping from Lochlevin caſtle by the aſſiſtance of George Douglas; painted by Graham. Preſented Auguſt 11, 1791, to the Company of Stationers by the Right Honourable John Boydell, Lord Mayor of the City of London.

"There was in the caſtle of Lochlevin a young gentleman called George Douglas, the brother to her keeper: he was not more than eighteen years of age. To him ſhe paid a flattering attention. Her engaging manners, her misfortunes, her beauty, her ſmiles, won him completely to her intereſt. She opened her mind to him; and even inſinuated that ſhe might tender her hand as the reward of his ſervice and fidelity. His heart was big with love, generoſity, and the ſpirit of adventure. By his means ſhe correſponded with her friends, and prepared them for her enterpriſe. *Upon the ſecond day of May*, 1568, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, when her keeper was at ſupper with his family, George Douglas, poſſeſſing himſelf ſecretly of the keys of the caſtle, haſtened to her apartments. *He conducted her out of her priſon.* She felt herſelf to be again a Queen. He locked the gates of the caſtle behind him, to prevent a ſudden purſuit. *They flew to the lake, entered the boat* that was in readineſs for them, and were inſtantly rowed to the oppoſite ſhore. There ſhe was received by the Lord Seton, with a choſen band of horſemen in complete armour. That night he conveyed her to his

his houſe at Niddrie, in Weſt Lothian. She reſted a few hours, and ſet out for Hamilton *."

"All contemporary authors agree in aſcribing to Mary the utmoſt beauty of countenance and elegance of ſhape of which the human form is capable. Her hair was black, though, according to the faſhion of that age, ſhe frequently wore borrowed locks, and of different colours; her eyes were a dark grey; her complexion was exquiſitely fine; her hands and arms remarkably delicate, both as to ſhape and colour; her ſtature was of an height that roſe to the majeſtic. No man, ſays Brantome, ever beheld her perſon without admiration and love; or will read her hiſtory without ſorrow."

There is little to praiſe in this effort of Mr. Graham's pencil, who has totally failed in delineating the beauty of the unfortunate Queen. He that has ſeen the portrait of Mary in the hall of the Scottiſh Corporation in Crane-court, Fleet-ſtreet, will immediately diſcover that Mr. Graham's Mary rather reſembles a modern truant Miſs, eſcaping from a boarding-ſchool with a Scotch ſoldier to Gretna-green, than a Queen of majeſtic front. It muſt, however, be admitted that the boatman's head and his boy are full of juſt expreſſion.

In the North-Eaſt corner of the hall is a large and convenient room, in which the mercantile part of the Company's buſineſs is tranſacted; and it is ornamented with the following pictures:

Tycho Wing. This celebrated compoſer of Almanacks is repreſented as poſſeſſing very lively and expreſſive features, which are well painted, and with conſiderable warmth of colouring. His right hand reſts on a celeſtial ſphere, his collar is open, and a looſe drapery covers his ſhoulders. Under him is a ſcarce engraving of his relation Vincent Wing, and another of Lilly the Aſtrologer.

On the North wall are prints of Earl Camden, and Alfred dividing his laſt loaf. Near them, "Matt. Prior, ob. 1721, æt. 57;" an exceeding good portrait, and the features full of animation and vivacity. He wears a cap and crimſon gown. This picture and its companion Sir Richard Steele were preſented to the Company by Mr. Nichols. The latter exhibits a large man inclined to corpulency, with handſome dark eyes and brows, with a velvet cap on his head, and his collar open.

They were formerly part of the collection of Edward Earl of Oxford; and were painted, it is believed, by Kneller.

Between them is a half-length of Bp. Hoadly ſeated; an excellent portrait, habited in the robes of a Prelate under thoſe of Dean of the order of the Garter. This eminent divine appears to have been more than 60 years of age when the painting was made,

* Stuart's Hiſtory of Scotland, 8vo. vol. I. p. 298.

and has pleaſant full features ſhaded by a moderate-ſized powdered wig. On a tablet under it is the followiug inſcription:

"This Portrait of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, Prelate of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, was painted at the expence of William Wilkins, Eſq. Citizen and Stationer of London, out of the high eſteem and veneration he had for the Biſhop, on account of his being always actuated by the true ſpirit of the Goſpel, and the principles of the Proteſtant Religion, and of his being a firm friend to Liberty, Religious and Civil. Mr. Wilkins left it to the Stationers Company after his wife's deceaſe, who departed this life the 29th day of July, 1784."

A fine print of Alfred III. viſiting William de Albanac completes the decorations of the North wall.

The Eaſt ſupports a buſt modeled from a maſk taken from the corpſe of the late worthy and learned printer Mr. Bowyer, under which is inſcribed,

"To the united munificence of
THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS,
And other numerous Benefactors:
Who,
When a calamitous Fire, *Jan.* 30, 1712-13,
Had in one night deſtroyed the effects
Of WILLIAM BOWYER, Printer,
Repaired the loſs with unparalleled humanity.
WILLIAM, his only ſurviving ſon,
Being continued Printer of the Votes of the Houſe of Commons,
By his Father's merits,
And the indulgence of Three Honourable Speakers;
And appointed to print the Journals of the Houſe of Lords,
At near LXX years of age,
By the patronage of a noble Peer;
Struggling with a debt of gratitude which could not be repaid,
Left this Tablet to ſuggeſt
What worn-out Nature could not expreſs.
EX VOTO PATRONI OPTIMI AMICISSIMI
PONI LUBENTER CURAVIT CLIENS DEVINCTUS
J. NICHOLS, MDCCLXXVIII."

A por-

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

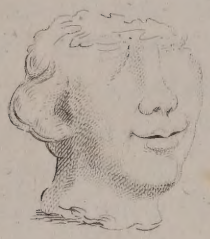

Fig. 3.

I.C.del. I.B.Sc.

A portrait of "William Bowyer, printer, born July 16...; died Dec. 27, 1737, preſented by J. Nichols 1778." This is a very good picture of the above gentleman's father, by which he appears to have been a pleaſant round-faced man. He had been many years a valuable member of the Company of Stationers.

"Robert Nelſon, born June 22, 1656; died Jan. 16, 1714-5; preſented by J. Nichols, 1778." The excellence of this pious author's life, evinced in various admonitory publications, gave his features great placidity, which, added to their beauty, has enabled Sir Godfrey Kneller to preſent us with one of the moſt engaging likeneſſes I have almoſt ever ſeen.

Under Mr. Bowyer's buſt is a curious old portrait on board of Archbiſhop Chicheley 1414—1443, given alſo by Mr. Nichols; and deſcribed, accompanied by a print from it, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIII. p. 284.

The City wall extends along the Weſt end of the Court-room of Stationers Hall, where a ſmall piece of ground has recently been demiſed by the City of London to Meſſrs. Leach and Dallamore, proprietors of the London Coffee-houſe; for the purpoſe of enlarging their already extenſive buildings (a part of which, a few years after the pulling down of Ludgate, was fitted up as a German chapel). The workmen employed diſcovered, in July 1806, one of the baſtions of the old City wall, a circular ſtaircaſe, and, worked in with the maſonry, a mutilated female head as large as the life, with coarſe features, a ſexagon altar three feet ten inches and ¾ high, and width 2 feet 6 inches, thus inſcribed:

D. M.
CL. MARTIN
NAE. AN. XL
ANENCLI
TVS
PROVINC
CONIVGI
PIENTISSIME
H. S. E.

They found alſo an elegant broken trunk and thighs, of a ſtatue of Hercules; the whole of which, correctly drawn by Carter, and engraved by Baſire, in the annexed

annexed plate, from the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. LXXVI. p. 792, Mr. Nichols has obligingly permitted me to uſe.

The Stationers were incorporated by the charter of the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, May 4, 1556; the preamble and the following extracts from which are intereſting:

"I. Know ye, that we, conſidering and manifeſtly perceiving that ſeveral ſeditious and heretical books both in verſe and proſe are daily publiſhed, ſtamped, and printed, by divers ſcandalous, ſchiſmatical, and heretical perſons, not only exciting our ſubjects and liegemen to ſedition and diſobedience againſt us, our crown and dignity, but alſo to the renewal and propagating very great and deteſtable hereſies againſt the faith and ſound Catholick doctrine of holy Mother the Church; and being willing to provide a proper remedy in this caſe,

"II. We, of our own ſpecial favour, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do will, give, and grant, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors of the above-mentioned Queen, to our beloved and faithful liegemen, the Maſter, the Freemen or Commonalty, &c. &c. Freemen of the myſtery or art of a Stationer of our City of London and ſuburbs thereof, that from henceforth they may be in deed, fact, and name, one body of itſelf for ever, and one ſociety corporated for ever, with one Maſter, and two Keepers or Wardens in the Society of the ſame myſtery or art of a Stationer of the City aforeſaid, and that they may enjoy a perpetual ſucceſſion.

"XII. Moreover we will, grant, ordain, and conſtitute, for ourſelves and the ſucceſſors of our foreſaid Queen, that no perſon within this our kingdom of England, or dominions thereof, either by himſelf or by his journeymen, ſervants, or by any other perſon, ſhall practiſe or exerciſe the art or myſtery of printing, or ſtamping any book, or any thing to be ſold or to be bargained for, within this our kingdom of England, or the dominions thereof, unleſs the ſame perſon is or ſhall be one of the Society of the foreſaid myſtery or art of a Stationer of the City aforeſaid, at the time of his foreſaid printing or ſtamping; or has for that purpoſe obtained our licence, or the licence of the heirs and ſucceſſors of our foreſaid Queen.

"XIII. Moreover we will, grant, ordain, and conſtitute, for ourſelves, the heirs and ſucceſſors of our ſaid Queen, to the foreſaid Maſter, Keepers, or Wardens,

dens, and the Commonalty of the myſtery or art of a Stationer of the foreſaid City of London, and to their ſucceſſors for ever, that the foreſaid Maſter, and Keepers, or Wardens, and their ſucceſſors for the time being, ſhall very lawfully as well ſearch, as often as they pleaſe, any place, ſhop, houſe, chamber, or building, of any ſtamper, printer, binder, or ſeller, of any manner of books within our kingdom of England, or dominions thereof, concerning or for any books or things printed, ſtamped, or to be printed or ſtamped, as ſeize, take away, have, burn, or convert to the proper uſe of the ſaid Society all and ſingular thoſe books and thoſe things, which are or ſhall be printed or ſtamped contrary to the form of any ſtatute, act, or proclamation, made or to be made.

"XIV. And that, if any perſon ſhall practiſe or exerciſe the foreſaid art or myſtery contrary to the form above deſcribed; or ſhall diſturb, refuſe, or hinder the foreſaid Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens for the time being, or any one of them for the time being, to make the foreſaid ſearch, or to ſeize, take away, or burn the foreſaid books or things, which are, or any one of which has been printed or ſtamped, or are to be printed or ſtamped, contrary to the form of any ſtatute, act, or proclamation, that then the foreſaid Maſter, or Keepers or Wardens for the time being, ſhall impriſon or ſend to gaol, or either of them ſhall impriſon or ſend to gaol, every ſuch perſon ſo practiſing or exerciſing the foreſaid art or myſtery contrary to the form aforeſaid, or ſo that, as aforeſaid, the diſturber, refuſer, or hinderer, ſhall there remain, without bail or mainprize, for the ſpace of three months; and that the ſame perſon ſo practiſing the art or myſtery aforeſaid contrary to the ſaid form, or ſo that, as aforeſaid, the diſturber, refuſer, or hinderer, ſhall pay, or cauſe to be paid, for every ſuch practiſing or exerciſing as aforeſaid, contrary to the ſaid form, and for every ſuch diſturbance, let, or hinderance, one hundred ſhillings of lawful money of England, one moiety thereof to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors of the foreſaid Queen, and the other moiety thereof to the foreſaid Maſter, Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty, &c. In witneſs whereof, the King and Queen at Weſtminſter, May 4.

By writ of Privy Seal, &c."

This charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth; and afterwards by act of parliament in the reign of William and Mary, cap 8. § 14.

A true

A true Copy of the Grant, or Conſtitution, which made the Stationes a Livery Company of the City of London.

" Hensell, Mayor.

" Jovis, 1° die Februarii, anno ſecundo Dominæ Elizæ Reginæ, &c. 1559.

" Item, It was this day ordered and agreed, at the earneſt ſuit and prayer of John Cawood, and divers other ſaid perſons being freemen of this City in the fellowſhip of the Stationers, that the ſame fellowſhip from henceforth ſhall be permitted and ſuffered to have, uſe, and wear a livery and livery-hood in ſuch decent and comly wiſe and order as the other companies and fellowſhips of this City, after their degrees, do commonly uſe and wear: and that they the ſaid Stationers ſhall cauſe all ſuch and as many of their ſaid fellowſhip as conveniently may be able, to prepare and make ready the ſame liverys with ſpeed, ſo that they may from henceforth attend and wait upon the Lord Mayor of this City at all common ſhews hereafter to be made by the cityzens of this Cytie, in ſuch and lyke manner and ſorte as the other Cityzens of the ſayd Cytie, for the honour of the ſame Cytie of long tyme paſt, have done and yet dayley do, as occaſion ſhall require." Jackson."

" James, by the Grace of God, &c. to all Prynters, Bookſellers, and all others to whome, &c. Greetynge.

" I. Knowe yee that wee for the helpe and reliefe of our lovynge ſubjects beinge of the Corporacion of Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltye, of the arte and myſterye of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and of theire ſucceſſors, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by theis preſentes for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, doe gyve and graunte full power, authoritie, pryvyledge, and lycence unto the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens and comonaltye, of the myſtery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and to theire ſucceſſors for ever, to imprynt, or cauſe to be imprynted, all manner of booke and bookes of Prymers, Pſalters, and Pſalmes, in meter or proſe, with muſycall notes, or withoute notes, both in great volumes and ſmall, in the Engliſhe tonge, which now be, or at anye tyme hereafter ſhall be ſett forthe and permytted by us, our heires or ſucceſſors, or by anye other perſon or perſons thereto by us, oure heires or ſucceſſors, authoryſed, or to be authoryſed, to be had, uſed, read, and taughte of, by, or unto oure lovinge ſubjects

ects throughoute our realme of Englande, by whatſoever name or names the ſame booke or bookes, or anye of them, are or ſhall be called (the Bookes of Common Prayer uſuallye read or to be read in the Churches of Englande, together with all bookes conteyned in the letters patents of the office of oure prynter graunted to Robert Barker and Criſtofer his ſonne alwais excepted and forepryſed, anye other priviledge, or anye other order heretofore granted or taken to the contrarie notwithſtandinge; ſtraightly inhybytynge and prohybytynge all other the ſubjects of us, oure heires and ſucceſſors, to prynt, utter, or ſell, or cauſe to be prynted, uttered, or ſolde, anye other booke or books of Prymers, Pſalters, and Pſalmes in the Engliſhe tonge (except before excepted) than ſuch as ſhal be by the Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the myſtery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, or theire ſucceſſors, prynted, or cauſed to be printed, accordynge to the true meanynge of thys our preſent priviledg, uppon payne of forfeiture of all ſuche bookes as they ſhal imprynte, utter, or ſell contrarye to the meanynge hereof; the ſame booke and bookes, ſo to be forfeited, to be ſeiſed uppon and taken by the ſaid Maſter, or Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltye, of the myſtery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and theire ſucceſſors, and uppon ſuch paynes and penalties as may be inflicted upon ſuche as contempne and infrynge oure commaundement royall.

"II. Wherefore wee will and commaunde all and every the offycers and ſubjects of us, oure heires and ſucceſſors, as they tender oure favoure, and will avoid our diſpleaſure, that they, and every of them, yf neede do requyre, do aid and aſſyſte the ſaid Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltye, of the myſtery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and theire ſucceſſors, in the due execution of this oure graunte and lycence with effecte, accordynge to the true intente and meanynge of the ſame.

"III. And further knowe yee, that wee, of oure more aboundante grace, certen knowledge, and mere mocion, for the better reliefe of the ſaide Corporacion of Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commynaltye, of the myſtery or art of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and their ſucceſſors, of oure eſpecyall grace, certen knowledge, and mere mocion, have given and graunted, and by theis preſentes, for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, do give and graunte unto the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the myſtery or arte of Stacyoners of the cittye of London, and theire ſucceſſors, full power, priviledg, and authoritie, that they the ſaid Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and

Comynaltie, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall and may at all tymes, and from tyme to tyme for ever, prynt and cauſe to be prynted all manner of Almanackes and Prognoſtycacions whatſoever in the Engliſhe tonge, and all manner of bookes and pamphletts tendynge to the ſame purpoſe, and which are not to be taken or conſtrued other than Almanacks or Prognoſtycacyons, beinge allowed by the Archbuſhop of Canterbury, and Buſhop of London, or one of them, for the tyme beinge, or by ſuch other perſon or perſons as they or either of them for the tyme beinge ſhall in that behalfe aſſigne or appoynte, by what names or titles ſoever the ſame ſhall be entituled, named, or called, as ſhall be printed within thys realme of Englande.

" IV. Wherefore by theſe preſentes, for us, oure heirs and ſucceſſors, wee doe ſtraightlye charge, prohibitte, and commaunde all and ſinguler other prynters, bookſellers, and all other the offycers, mynyſters, and ſubjects whatſoever of us, oure heires and ſucceſſors, that they, or any of them, at any tyme or tymes hereafter ſhal not prynte, or cauſe to be prynted, any of the ſaide Almanacks, Prognoſticacyons, or any other Almanacks or Pronoſtycacyons, books or pamphletts in the Engliſhe tonge tendinge to the ſame or like purpoſe, and that may be in any wyſe conſtrued and taken as Almanacks and Prognoſticacions, by what titles or addycyons ſoever the ſame be or ſhal be intytled or named, nor buy, utter, or ſell, or cauſe to be boughte, uttered, or ſolde, any other Almanacks, Prognoſtycacyons, or other books in the Engliſhe tonge tendinge to the ſame purpoſe, than ſuch only as ſhall be printed by the ſaid Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the myſtery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and theire ſucceſſors, uppon payne of forfeiture of all ſuch Almanacks, books or pamphletts, and Prognoſtycacyons, as ſhall be printed, bought, uttered, or ſolde, contrary to the lymytacyon and meaninge of theſe oure letters patentes, and uppon payne of forfeiture of twelve pence for every Almanack and Prognoſtycacyon ſo to be printed, boughte, uttered, or ſolde, and alſo uppon ſuch paynes and penalties as may be inflicted uppon ſuch as contempne or infringe our commaundemente royall, all which ſaide forfeitures to be to the uſe of us, oure heirs and ſucceſſors.

" V. And moreover by theiſe our letters patents, for us, oure heires and ſucceſſors, wee do will and commaunde all and ſinguler oure offycers, mynyſters, and ſubjects whatſoever, as they tender oure favour and will avoide our indignacion and dyſpleaſure for the contrarye, that they and every of them (yf need ſhall requyre) do aide and aſſiſte the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltye,

mynaltye, and theire ſucceſſors, as well for ſearchinge of all ſuch perſon or perſones offendinge therein, as in the due exercyſinge and execucion of this oure preſent lycence and pryvyledge with effect, and in all matters incident to the ſame, accordynge to the true meanynge of theis preſents.

" VI. And further know yee, that wee, of oure more ample grace, certen knowledge, and mere mocion, for us, oure heires and ſucceſſors, doe, by theiſe preſents, graunte unto the ſaid Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltye, of the myſtery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittye of London, and their ſucceſſors, that the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, of the ſaide Corporacion for the tyme beinge, or the greater parte of them (whereof the Maſter of the ſaid Corporation for the tyme beinge to be one), ſhall have full and free lycence, power, and authoritye, to conſtitute, ordeyne, and make, from tyme to tyme, ſuch reaſonable laws, ordinances, and conſtytucions, as to them, or the greater part of them (whereof the Maſter of the ſaid Corporacion for the tyme being to be one), ſhall ſeem good, profitable, honeſt, and neceſſary, accordynge to theire diſcrecions, for the good governmente and direction of the ſaid Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynalty, and of their ſucceſſors, in, aboute, or concernynge, the due execucion of theis oure letters patentes.

" VII. And that the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſyſtants, for the tyme beinge, and theire ſucceſſors, or the greateſt parte of them (whereof the Maſter of the ſaid Corporacion for the tyme beinge to be one), ſo often as they ſhall conſtitute, ordeyne, and make, anye ſuch lawes, conſtytucions, and ordynances, as is aforeſaid, ſhall and may impoſe, aſſeſſe, ordeyne, and provyde ſuch paynes, punyſhmentes, and penaltyes, by impriſonment of body, or by fynes and amerciamentes, or by either of them, uppon all ſuch as ſhall offende agaynſt ſuch lawes, ordynances, and conſtitucions, or any of them, as to the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtantes, and theire ſucceſſors, for the tyme beinge, or the greater part of them (whereof the Maſter of the ſaid Corporacion for the tyme beinge to be one), ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenyente for the obſervacion of the ſaide lawes, ordynances, and conſtitucions: and the ſame fynes and amerciaments, from tyme to tyme, and at all tymes hereafter, ſhall and may levy, take, and have, to the uſe and behoofe of the ſaid Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltye, and of theire ſucceſſors, withoute impedymente of us, our heires or ſucceſſors, and withoute anye accoumpte therefore to us, our heires or ſucceſſors, to be rendered or made.

" VIII. All and ſinguler which lawes, ordynances, and conſtitucions, ſo as aforeſaid to be made, wee will to be obſerved, under the paynes therein to be conteyned, ſo alwayes that the ſaid lawes, ordynances, and conſtitucions, be examyned and approved by the Chancellor of Englande, Treaſurer of Englande, and Chiefe Juſtices of either Benches of us, our heires or ſucceſſors, for the tyme beinge, or any three of them, and be not contrary or repugnante to the lawes, ſtatutes, rights, or cuſtoms, of our realme of Englande, nor contrary to a decree touching Printers and Bookſellers made in the courte of Starr Chamber, the three and twentith day of June, in the eight-and-twentith yere of the raigne of Elizabeth, late Queen of Englande.

" IX. And for the avoyding of all confuſyon which may happen in and aboute the premiſſes, oure will and pleaſure is, and by theſe preſentes, for us, oure heires and ſucceſſors, wee do will and graunte, that the government, order, and direccion, of all affaires, matters, and thinges, concernynge the execution of this oure graunte and priviledge, ſhall from tyme to tyme, and at all tymes for ever, remain wholly and fyrmly in the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtantes, of the myſtery or arte of Stationers of the Cittye of London, and of their ſucceſſors, or of the greater parte of them, whereof the Maſter of the ſaid Corporacion for the tyme beinge to be one. In witneſs whereof, &c. T. R. apud Harfield, 29 Die Octobris. *Per Breve de privato Sigillo*, &c."

" James, by the grace of God, &c. To all Prynters, Bookſellers, and all others, to whome theſe preſentes ſhall come, greetynge.

" I. Whereas our dear ſiſter Elizabeth, late Queen of England, by her Letters Patents under the Great Seale of England, bearing date at Weſtminſter, the ſixth-and-twentith daie of February, in the three-and-thirtieth year of her late reigne, did of her eſpecial grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, graunt and give licence and priviledge unto her well beloved ſubject Verney Alley, Gentleman, and to his aſſignes, in reverſion for terme of thirty yeares, to commence and begin immediatelie from and after the death and deceaſe of John Daie and Richard Daie his ſonne, by himſelf or by his aſſignes, to imprint, or cauſe to be imprinted, the Pſalms of David in Engliſh Meetre, and Notes to ſinge them; The A. B. C. with the Little Catechiſme, and the Catechiſme in Engliſhe and Latine, compiled by Alexander Nowell, with all other bookes in Engliſhe

or

or Latine, which the ſaid Alexander Nowell before that had made, or thereafter ſhould make, write, or tranſlate, and had or ſhould appoint to be printed by the ſaid Verney Alley, or his aſſigns; and alſo all ſuch other books whatſoever as the ſaid Verney Alley ſhould imprint, being compiled, tranſlated, and ſet forth by anie learned man, at the procurement, coſts, and charges, of the ſaid Verney Alley, ſoe that no ſuch booke or bookes ſhould be repugnant to the Holie Scripture, or the lawes or orders of this realme, as in and by the ſame letters patents maie appeare; which ſaid letters patents the adminiſtrators and aſſigns of the ſaid Verney have aſſigned and ſett over unto certaine perſons in truſt to the uſe of the Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commynaltie, of the arte or miſtery of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and theire ſucceſſors.

" II. And whereas alſo, by our letters patents under our Great Seal of England, bearinge date at Harfielde, the nyne-and-twentith daie of October, in the firſt yeare of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the ſeven-and-thirtieth, it is mencioned, that wee, for the helpe and releife of oure lovynge ſubjects beinge of the Corporacion of the Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commynaltie, of the arte or myſterie of Stacioners of the Citte of London, and theire ſucceſſors, of oure ſpecial grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, have given and graunted full power and authoritie, priviledge, and lycence, unto the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the miſterie or arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and to theire ſucceſſors for ever, to imprint, or cauſe to be imprinted, all manner of booke and bookes of Primers, Pſalters, and Pſalmes, in meeter or proſe, with muſical notes or withoute notes, both in great volumes and in ſmall, in the Engliſhe tongue, which then were or at any time after that ſhould bee ſett forthe and permitted by us, our heires or ſucceſſors, or by any other perſon or perſons thereto, by us, our heires or ſucceſſors, authoriſed, or to be authoriſed, to be had, uſed, read or taught, of, by, or unto our lovinge ſubjects throughout our realme of England, by whatſoever name or names the ſame booke or bookes, or anie of them, were or ſhoulde be called (the Bookes of Common Prayer uſuallie reade or to be reade in the churches of Englande, togeather with all books conteyned in the letters patentes of the office of our printer graunted to Robert Barker and Chriſtopher his ſonne out of the ſaid recited graunt, alwaies excepted and forepriſed) with prohibition to all other the ſubjects of us, our heires and ſucceſſors, to print, utter, or ſell, or cauſe to bee printed, uttered, or ſould, anie other booke or bookes of Prymmers, Pſalters,

and

and Pſalmes, in the Engliſhe tongue (except as in the ſaid recited letters patents is excepted) than ſuch as ſhoulde bee by the Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commynaltie, of the arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, or theire ſucceſſors, printed or cauſed to be printed, accordinge to the true meaneing of the ſame graunte.

" III. And where in and by our ſaid recited letters patents it is further mencioned, that wee, of our more abundant grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, for the better reliefe of the ſaid Corporacion of the Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the miſtery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittie of London, and theire ſucceſſors, did give and graunte unto the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commynaltie, of the miſtery or arte of Stacyoners of the Cittie of London, and theire ſucceſſors, full power, priviledge, and authority, that they the ſaid Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, and theire ſucceſſors, ſhould and might at all times, and from time to time for ever, printe and cauſe to be printed, all manner of Almanacks and Prognoſticacions whatſoever, in the Engliſhe tongue, and all manner of bookes and pamphletts tendinge to the ſame purpoſe, and which were not to bee taken or conſtrued other than Almanacks or Prognoſticacions, beinge allowed by the Archbiſhoppe of Canterbury and Biſhoppe of London, or one of them for the time beinge, or by ſuche other perſon or perſons as they or either of them, for the tyme beinge, ſhoulde in that behalfe aſſigne or appointe, by what names or titles ſoever the ſame ſhould bee entitled, named, or called, as ſhould be printed within this realme of Englande, with ſtraight commandement and prohibicion to all and ſinguler other printers, bookſellers, and all other officers, miniſters, and ſubjects, whatſoever, of us, our heires and ſucceſſors, that they or anie of them, at anie time or times after that, ſhould not printe or cauſe to bee printed, anie of the ſaid Almanacks, Prognoſticacions, or anie other Almanacks or Prognoſticacions, bookes or pamphletts, in the Engliſhe tongue, tendinge to the ſame or like purpoſe, and that mighte bee in anie wiſe conſtrued and taken as Almanacks and Prognoſticacions, by what titles or addicions ſoever the ſame were or ſhoulde be intitled or named; nor buy, utter, or ſell, or cauſe to bee bought, uttered, or ſoulde, anie other Almanacks, Prognoſticacions, or other bookes in the Engliſhe tongue tendinge to the ſame purpoſe, than ſuche onelie as ſhoulde bee printed by the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the miſterie or arte of Stacioners, of the Cittie of London, and theire ſucceſſors, as in and by the

the ſaide recited letters patents more plainelie appeareth, which ſaide recited letters patents by us graunted the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, of the art or miſterie of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, have ſurrendered to us in our Court of Chauncerie, and which wee have accepted.

" IV. Now know yee that wee, for the helpe and reliefe of the ſaide Corporacion of Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the arte or miſterie of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and theire ſucceſſors, of our ſpecial grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, have given and graunted, and by theſe preſents for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, doe give and graunte full power, authoritie, privilege, and licence, unto the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the miſterie or arte of Stacioners, of the City of London, and to theire ſucceſſors for ever, to imprinte, or cauſe to bee imprinted, all manner of booke or bookes of Prymmers, Pſalters, and Pſalms, in meeter or proſe, with muſicall noates or without noates, both in great volumes and in ſmall, in the Engliſhe tongue, which now bee or at anie time hereafter ſhall bee ſett forthe and permitted by us, our heires or ſucceſſors, or by anie other perſon or perſons thereto, by us, our heires or ſucceſſors, authorized, or to bee authorized, to bee had, reade, uſed, or taught, of, by, or unto, our lovinge ſubjects throughout our realme of Englande, by whatſoever name or names the ſame booke or bookes, or anie of them, are or ſhall bee called, (the Booke of Common Prayer uſuallie reade or to be reade in the Churches of Englande, togeather with all bookes conteyned in the letters patents of the office of our printer graunted to Robert Barker and Chriſtopher his ſonne, other than the ſaide booke and bookes of Prymmers, Pſalters, Pſalms, in meeter or proſe, Almanacks, Prognoſticacions, and Bookes and Pamphletts, tendinge to the ſame purpoſe, which are not to bee taken or conſtrued other than Almanacks or Prognoſticacions, alwaies excepted and forepriſed) anie priviledge or anie other order hertofore graunted or taken to the contrarie notwithſtandinge; ſtraightlie inhibiting and prohibiting all other perſon or perſons whatſoever, to printe, utter, or ſell, or cauſe to bee printed, uttered, or ſould, or to be brought into this realme from anie the partes beyonde the ſeas, anie other booke or bookes of Prymmers, Pſalters, and Pſalmes, in the Engliſhe tongue (except before excepted) than ſuche as ſhall bee by the Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the miſterie or arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, or theire ſucceſſors, printed or cauſed to bee printed, according to the true meaninge of this our preſent graunt and priviledge, upon paine

of

of forfeiture of all ſuche books as they ſhall imprinte, utter, or ſell, contrarie to the meaninge hereof; the ſame booke and bookes ſo to bee forfeited to be ſeiſed uppon and taken by the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the miſtery or arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and theire ſucceſſors, to theire owne proper uſe, benefitt, and behoofe, and uppon ſuch paines and penalties as may be inflicted uppon ſuche as contemne and infringe our commaundement royall.

" V. Wherefore wee will and commaunde all and every the officers and ſubjects of us, oure heires and ſucceſſors, as they tender oure favoure, and will avoide our diſpleaſure, that they and every of them (if neede do require) doe aid and aſſyſte the ſaid Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the arte or Miſterie of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and theire ſucceſſors, in the due execution of this our graunte and lycence with effecte, accordinge to the true intent and meaninge of the ſame.

" VI. And further know yee, that wee, of our more aboundant grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, for the better reliefe of the ſaide Corporacion of Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the miſterie or arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and their ſucceſſors, of our ſpecial grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, have given and graunted, and by theſe preſents for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, doe give and graunte unto the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the miſterie or arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and theire ſucceſſors, full power, priviledge, and authoritie, that they the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, and theire ſucceſſors, ſhall and maie at all times, and from time to time for ever, printe, and cauſe to bee printed, all manner of Almanacks and Prognoſticacions in the Engliſhe tongue, and all manner of bookes and pamphletts tendinge to the ſame purpoſe, and which are not to bee taken and conſtrued other than Almanacks or Prognoſticacions, being allowed by the Archbiſhoppe of Canterburie and Biſhoppe of London, or one of them, for the time beinge, or by ſuche other perſon or perſons as they or either of them, for the time being, ſhall in that behalfe affigne or appointe, by what names or titles ſoever the ſame ſhall be intitled, named, or called, as ſhall bee printed within this our realme of Englande.

" VII. Wherefore by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, wee doe ſtraightlie charge, prohibite, and commaunde, all and ſinguler other printers, bookſellers,

bookſellers, and all others, the officers, miniſters, and ſubjects whatſoever, of us, our heires and ſucceſſors, that they or anie of them, at anie time or times hereafter ſhall not printe, or cauſe to bee printed, or brought from the partes beyonde the ſeas, anie of the ſaide Almanackes, Prognoſticacions, or anie other Almanackes or Prognoſticacions, bookes or pamphletts in the Engliſhe tongue tendinge to the ſame or like purpoſe, and that maie be in anie wiſe conſtrued and taken as Almanacks and Prognoſticacions, by what titles or addicions ſoever the ſame bee or ſhall bee intitled or named, nor buy, utter, or ſell, or cauſe to bee boughte, uttered, or ſoulde, anie other Almanackes, Prognoſticacions, or other bookes in the Engliſhe tongue tendinge to the ſame or like purpoſe, than ſuch onelie as ſhall bee printed by the ſaid Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the miſterie or arte of Stacioners, of the Cittie of London, and theire ſucceſſors, uppon paine of forfeiture of all ſuche Almanackes, Bookes, Pamphletts, and Prognoſticacions, as ſhall bee printed, bought, uttered, or ſould, contrarie to the lymitacion and meaninge of theſe our letters patentes, and uppon paine of forfeiture of twelve pence for every Almanacke and Prognoſticacion ſoe to bee printed, boughte, uttered or ſoulde, or imported, or brought into this realme from beyonde the ſeas; and alſoe uppon ſuch paynes and penalties as maie bee inflicted upon ſuch as conteme and infringe our commaundement royall: all which ſaide forfeitures to bee to the uſe of us, our heires and ſucceſſors.

"VIII. And moreover by theſe our letters patents, for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, wee doe will and commaunde all and ſinguler our officers, miniſters, and ſubjects whatſoever, as they tender our favour, and will avoide our indignacion and diſpleaſure for the contrary, that they and everie of them (if neede ſhall require) doe ayde and aſſiſte the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, and theire ſucceſſors, as well for ſearchinge of all ſuche perſon or perſones offending therein, as in the due exerciſe and execucion of this our preſent licence and priviledge with effect, and in all matters incident to the ſame, accordinge to the true meaninge of theſe preſents.

"IX. And further know yee, that wee, of our more ample grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, doe by theſe preſents graunte unto the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the miſterie or arte of Stacioners, of the Cittie of London, and theire ſucceſſors, that the ſaide Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtantes, of the ſaide Corporacion for the time beinge, or the greater parte of them (whereof the Maſter of the

ſaide Corporation for the time beinge to be one) ſhall have full and free licence, power, and authoritie, to conſtitute, ordaine, and make, from time to time, ſuche reaſonable lawes, ordinances, and conſtitucions, as to them or the greater part of them (whereof the Maſter of the ſaid Corporacion for the time beinge to be one) ſhall ſeeme good, profittable, honeſt, and neceſſarie, accordinge to theire diſcrecions, for the good governemente and direccion of the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, and of theire ſucceſſors, in, aboute, or concerninge, the due execucion of theſe our letters patents.

"X. And that the ſaide Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtantes, for the time beinge, and theire ſucceſſors, or the greateſt parte of them, (whereof the Maſter of the ſaide Corporacion for the time beinge to be one) ſoe often as they ſhall conſtitute, ordaine, and make anie ſuch laws, conſtitucions, and ordinances, as is aforeſaide, ſhall and maie impoſe, aſſeſſe, ordaine, and provide, ſuch paines, puniſhmentes, and penalties, by impriſonment of body, or by fines and amerciamentes, or by either of them, uppon all ſuche as ſhall offende againſt ſuch lawes, ordinances, and conſtitucions, or anie of them, as to the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtantes, and theire ſucceſſors, for the time beinge, or the greater parte of them (whereof the Maſter of the ſaide Corporacion for the time beinge to be one) ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient for the obſervacion of the ſaide lawes, ordinances, and conſtitucions; and the ſame fines and amerciaments from time to time, and at all times hereafter, ſhall and maie leavie, take, and have, to the uſe and behoofe of the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, and of theire ſucceſſors, without impedimente of us, our heires or ſucceſſors, and withoute anie accompte therefore to us, our heires or ſucceſſors, to bee rendered or made.

"XI. All and ſinguler which lawes, ordinances, and conſtitucions, ſoe as aforeſaide, to bee made, wee will to bee obſerved under the paines therein conteyned. So alwaies that the ſaide lawes, ordinances, and conſtitucions, be alreadie, or ſhall bee examyned and approved by the Chauncellor of England, Treaſurer of Englande, and Cheefe Juſtices of either Benches, of us, our heires or ſucceſſors, for the time beinge, or anie three of them, and bee not contrarie or repugnant to the lawes, ſtatutes, rightes, or cuſtomes, of our realme of Englande, nor contraire to the decree touching printers and bookſellers, made in the courte of Starr Chamber the three-and-twentith daie of June, in the eighte-and-

twentith

twentith yeare of the raigne of oure ſaide deere ſiſter Elizabeth late Queene of Englande.

" XII. And wee alſoe do, by theſe preſentes, confirme, approve, and allowe, all and every ſuche lawes, ordinances, and conſtitucions, as by the Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, of the ſaide miſterie or arte of Stacioners, or anie of theire predeceſſors, have been conſtituted, ordeyned, and made, for the good governmente and direccion of the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, and of their ſucceſſors, in, about, or concerninge, the due execucion of oure former letters patents graunted, of the premiſes or anie of them: and which lawes, ordinances, and conſtitucions, have been examined and approved by the Lord Chauncellor of Englande, and by the Chiefe Juſtices of either Benche for the time beinge, under theire handes and ſeales.

" XIII. And, for the avoideinge of all confuſion which maie happen in and aboute the premiſes, our will and pleaſure is, and by theſe preſents, for us, oure heires and ſucceſſors, wee do will and graunte, that the government, order, and direccion, of all affaires, matters, and thinges, concerninge the execucion of this oure graunte and priviledge, ſhall from time to time, and at all times, for ever, remaine wholie and firmlie in the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtantes, of the miſterie or arte of Stacioners of the Cittie of London, and of theire ſucceſſors, and of the greater parte of them (whereof the Maſter of the ſaid Corporacion for the time beinge to bee one.)

" XIV. And wee further will and graunte, for us, oure heires and ſucceſſors, that this oure preſente graunte ſhall bee goode and availeable againſt us, our heires, and ſucceſſors, notwithſtandinge anie miſrecitall or not-recitall of anie former graunte or grauntes of the premiſſes, or anie of them, to anie perſon or perſons whatſoever; and notwithſtandinge anie miſnameinge, not true nameinge, or not nameinge, of anie of the premiſſes, or of anie of them; although expreſſe mencion of the certaintie of the premiſſes, or of anie of them, or of anie other giftes or grauntes by us, or anie our progenitors or predeceſſors, to the ſaide Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Comynaltie, heretofore made in theſe preſentes, is not expreſſed; or anie other or former graunte by us, or anie our progenitors, heretofore had, made, or done, or mencioned to bee had, made, or done, to anie other perſon or perſons whatſoever, or anie ſtatute, acte, ordinance, proviſion, proclamacion, or reſtrainte, to the contrarie thereof, had,

made, ordeyned, or provided, or anie other matter, cauſe, or thinge whatſoever to the contrarie notwithſtandinge. In witneſs, &c. Witneſs our ſelf at Weſtminſter, the eighte day of Marche.

" *Per Breve de Privato Sigillo, &c.*"

The Oath of the Freemen and the Charge given by the Maſter and Wardens to their Apprentices are very excellent, and deſerve recording.

" The Oath of a Freeman of the Company of Stationers.

" You ſhall ſwear to be good and true to our Sovereign Lord King George; and to be obedient to the Maſter and Wardens of this Company, in all lawful manner: you ſhall alſo keep ſecret all the lawful counſel of this fellowſhip; and all manner of lawful rules and ordinances for the good ordering of the ſaid fellowſhip, ye ſhall to the beſt of your ſkill obſerve and keep; and to your power ye ſhall be well-willing, helping, and furthering, to the good governance and wealth of the ſame fellowſhip; and ſhall not be party or privy in any counſel or device that may be to the hurt or hindrance of the ſaid Company, or to the overthrowing and breaking of the good laws and ordinances of the ſame; but all ſuch practices, counſels, and deviſes, you ſhall diſcloſe to the ſaid Maſter and Wardens of the Company, and them labour to hinder and break, as much as in you lieth. So help you God."

" A Leſſon or Charge to be given by the Worſhipful the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of Stationers, to all the Apprentices of their Company; who are required carefully to obſerve and obey the ſame.

" You ſhall be good and true to our Sovereign Lord King George. You ſhall neither know or hear of any treaſon, murder, or felony done, or to be done, but you ſhall forthwith diſcloſe and reveal the ſame to your Maſter. You ſhall be obedient to your Maſter and Miſtreſs, and reſpectful to their children, kindred, and neighbours. You ſhall from time to time do your duty and due reverence to the Maſter and Wardens, and to others the worſhipful of this Company. You ſhall alſo be civil and gentle in language, and in all other behaviour to your elders, and to all manner of perſons. You ſhall wear your apparel decently and ſeemly. You ſhall uſe fair and gentle words in buying and ſelling, eſpecially ſhunning

ſwearing

ſwearing and lying. You ſhall not give evil example by any wicked word or action. You ſhall deal honeſtly and truly, and not damnify your Maſter, nor ſuffer any other ſo to do. You ſhall not play at dice, cards, or any other unlawful game. Neither ſhall you frequent taverns or ale-houſes. You ſhall be no ſtealer, loiterer on errands, nor runner-away, nor be an enticer of any other ſo to do. Neither ſhall you frequent or uſe evil or unhoneſt company at any time, upon pain of due correction for the ſame by your Maſter, and further as ſhall be thought meet by the Maſter and Wardens of this Company. God ſave the King."

Conſiderable ſums having been bequeathed in truſt for charitable purpoſes to this moſt reſpectable Company; I cannot do better than convey a knowledge of them to the reader in the words of the ſeveral Teſtators.

Extract from the Will of Mr. WILLIAM BOWYER; dated the 30th July, 1777.

"And now I hope I may be allowed to leave ſomewhat for the benefit of printing. To this end, I give to the Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty of the myſtery or arte of a Stationer of the City of London, ſuch a ſum of money as will purchaſe two thouſand pounds three *per cent.* Reduced Bank annuities, upon truſt, to pay the dividends and yearly produce thereof, to be divided for ever equally amongſt three printers, compoſitors or preſſmen, to be elected from time to time, by the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, of the ſaid Company, and who at the time of ſuch election ſhall be ſixty-three years old, or upwards, for their reſpective lives, to be paid half-yearly; hoping, that ſuch as ſhall be moſt deſerving will be preferred. And whereas I have herein-before given to my ſon, the ſum of three thouſand pounds four *per cent.* Conſolidated annuities, in caſe he marries with the conſent of my executors: now I do hereby give and bequeath the dividends and intereſt of that ſum, till ſuch marriage takes place, to the ſaid Company of Stationers, to be divided equally between ſix other printers, compoſitors or preſſmen, as aforeſaid, in manner as aforeſaid; and, if my ſaid ſon ſhall die unmarried, or married without ſuch conſent as aforeſaid, then I give and bequeath the ſaid capital ſum of three thouſand pounds to the ſaid Company of Stationers, the dividends and yearly produce thereof to be divided for ever equally amongſt ſix other ſuch old printers, compoſitors or preſſmen, for

for their reſpective lives, to be qualified, choſen, and paid, in manner as afore-ſaid.—It has long been to me matter of concern, that ſuch numbers are put apprentices, as compoſitors, without any ſhare of ſchool-learning, who ought to have the greateſt: in hopes of remedying this, I give and bequeath to the ſaid Company of Stationers ſuch a ſum of money as will purchaſe one thouſand pounds three *per cent.* Reduced Bank annuities, for the uſe of one journeyman compoſitor, ſuch as ſhall hereafter be deſcribed; with this ſpecial truſt, that the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, ſhall pay the dividends and produce thereof half-yearly to ſuch compoſitor. The ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, of the ſaid Company, ſhall nominate for this purpoſe a compoſitor who is a man of good life and converſation, who ſhall uſually frequent ſome place of public worſhip every Sunday, unleſs prevented by ſickneſs, and ſhall not have worked on a Newſpaper or Magazine for four years, at leaſt, before ſuch nomination, nor ſhall ever afterwards, whilſt he holds this annuity, which may be for life, if he continues a journeyman. He ſhall be able to read and conſtrue Latin, and at leaſt to read Greek fluently with accents; of which he ſhall bring a teſtimonial from the Rector of St. Martin's Ludgate for the time being. I could wiſh that he ſhall have been brought up piouſly and virtuouſly, if it be poſſible, at Merchant Taylors', or ſome other public ſchool, from ſeven years of age till he is full ſeventeen, and then to ſerve ſeven years faithfully, as a compoſitor, and work ſeven years more as a journeyman, as I would not have this annuity beſtowed on any one under thirty-one years of age: if after he is choſen he ſhould behave ill, let him be turned out, and another be choſen in his ſtead. And whereas it may be many years before a compoſitor may be found that ſhall exactly anſwer the above deſcription, and it may at ſome times happen that ſuch a one cannot be found, I would have the dividends in the mean time applied to ſuch perſon as the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, ſhall think approaches neareſt to what I have deſcribed. And whereas the above truſts will occaſion ſome trouble, I give to the ſaid Company, in caſe they think proper to accept the truſt, two hundred and fifty pounds."

The ſeveral ſums afore-mentioned, *viz.* 2000l. three *per cent.* Reduced Bank annuities; 3000l. four *per cent.* Conſolidated annuities, now reduced to three *per cent.* (Mr. Bowyer's Son having died unmarried), and 1000l. three *per cent.* Reduced Bank annuities, making together 6000l. have been transferred to, and ſtand in the name of the Corporation; the yearly dividends being 180l.; which pays to one annuitant 30l.; to three others 20l. each; to ſix more 15l. each.

Extract

Extract from the Will of Mrs. BEATA WILKINS; dated 24th November, 1773.

"Item, I give to the Worſhipful Company of Stationers in London, according to the deſire of my late dear huſband, the picture of the late Right Reverend Doctor Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, whom he had a great eſteem for, and ſaid his principles were founded on the Goſpel; he was a true Proteſtant, and had always been a firm friend in the cauſe of liberty, religious and civil; after my executors have cauſed it to be new framed in a handſome manner, to be put up in ſome conſpicuous part of Stationers Hall. (See p. 380.)

"Item. I give the intereſt and produce of all the money ariſing from my forty pounds ſhare in the ſtock in the Stationers Company, which is computed at three hundred and twenty pounds, to the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants, of the ſaid Company for the time being, and their ſucceſſors for ever, in truſt, that the intereſt thereof be by them diſtributed annually amongſt ſix poor men and ſix poor widows, not penſioners to the ſaid Company; which principal money I deſire may be by them placed at intereſt, and ſuch intereſt is to be by them paid in the month of December, before Chriſtmas every year, at the time when the Company pay their penſioners, and equally divided between the ſaid poor men and poor widows, as they the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants, ſhall in their diſcretion think proper."

The ſum of 320l. being the amount of the 40l. ſhare, was laid out in the purchaſe of 358l. 11s. 4d. five *per cent.* Navy Annuities, which ſtand in the name of the Corporation; the yearly dividend being 17l. 18s. 6d. to which the Court of Aſſiſtants add 1s. 6d. to make the dividend to each annuitant 1l. 10s.

Extract from the Will of WILLIAM STRAHAN, Eſq. dated 2 July, 1784.

"Alſo I give and bequeath unto my Executors herein after named, the ſum of One Thouſand Pounds, of lawful Money of Great Britain, to be paid unto them by and out of ſuch part of my perſonal eſtate of which I have a diſpoſing power, upon truſt, that they my ſaid Executors, and the ſurvivor of them, and the Executors, or Adminiſtrators of ſuch ſurvivor, do and ſhall pay and aſſign the ſaid ſum of one thouſand pounds unto the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of Stationers of London, to whom I give and bequeath the ſame ſum of one thouſand pounds, upon truſt, that they the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and

and Court of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Stationers Company, and their ſucceſſors, the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Stationers Company of London for the time being, do and ſhall from time to time, lay out, and inveſt the ſaid ſum of one thouſand pounds, in the purchaſe of government ſecurity, or ſecurities, or place and continue the ſame ſum at intereſt on ſuch other ſecurity or ſecurities, and in the name or names of ſuch perſon or perſons as they, or the major number of them, ſhall from time to time think fit; and as touching one moiety or half-part of the annual intereſt, dividends, and proceeds that ſhall from time to time ariſe, or be made, by or from the ſaid ſum of one thouſand pounds, my mind and will is, and I do hereby order and direct, that ſuch one moiety, or half-part of the ſame annual intereſt, dividends, and proceeds, from time to time, ariſing from the ſaid ſum of one thouſand pounds, ſhall yearly, and every year for ever, in the week after Chriſtmas-day annually, be paid, diſtributed, and divided, in equal ſhares or proportions to ſuch five poor journeymen printers, natives of that part of Great Britain called England or Wales, and who ſhall be freemen of the ſaid Company of Stationers, as the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants for the time being of the ſaid Company of Stationers, or the major number of them ſhall annually elect and chooſe as proper perſons to partake of the ſaid charitable donation; and as touching the remaining moiety, or half part of the annual intereſt, dividends, and proceeds that ſhall from time to time ariſe, or be made, by or from the ſaid ſum of one thouſand pounds, my mind and will is, and I do hereby order and direct, that ſuch laſt-mentioned moiety or half-part of the ſame annual intereſt, dividends, and proceeds, from time to time, ariſing from the ſaid ſum of one thouſand pounds, ſhall yearly, and every year for ever, in the week after Chriſtmas-day annually, be paid, diſtributed, and divided, in equal ſhares or proportions, to ſuch five poor journeymen Printers, natives of that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, without regard to their being freemen, or being non-freemen of the ſaid Company of Stationers, as the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants for the time being of the ſaid Company of Stationers, or the major number of them, ſhall annually elect and chooſe, as proper perſons to partake of the ſaid charitable donation; and upon, to, or for no other truſt, intent, or purpoſe whatſoever."

The ſum of 1000l. was laid out in the purchaſe of 1324l. 15s. 9d. three per cent. annuities, 1726, which ſtand in the name of the Corporation; the yearly dividend being 39l. 14s. 10d; to which the Court of Aſſiſtants add 5s. 2d. to make the dividend to each annuitant 4l.

Ex-

Extract from the Will of Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON; dated 3d January, 1795.

"I give and bequeath all the remainder of property whatever to the Worſhipful Company of Stationers, upon the following conditions: that they will allow my ſiſter Mary Johnſon fifty pounds *per annum*, to be paid half-yearly to her only; and ten pounds *per annum* to my uncle Lockington Johnſon, or to his wife Elizabeth Johnſon, during their natural lives. So that after the deaths of my ſiſter Mary Johnſon, my uncle Lockington Johnſon, or his wife Elizabeth Johnſon, all my whole property to be divided half-yearly, *viz.* the intereſt, as the dividends ſhall become due, among five very poor widows who have ſeen better days, above the age of ſixty, whoſe huſbands were Liverymen, and in a good way of buſineſs, were either Stationers, Printers, Bookſellers, or Binders; the choice of theſe objects to be left to the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of Stationers. N. B. To avoid any diſpute, in caſe my uncle and aunt outlives my ſiſter, the fifty not to go to them, but to be divided amongſt the five widows."

*** Beſides the ſum of 1000l. four *per cent.* Bank Annuities, found in the Teſtator's name, the executors, with his other property, purchaſed 800 l. like Annuities; the whole of which has been transferred to, and ſtands in the name of the Corporation, with a balance in caſh of 42l. 10s. 10d. paid over by the executors to the Maſter and Wardens. Since which the ſum of 50l. like Annuities has from a ſurplus of caſh been purchaſed, and ſtand in the name of the Corporation.—There is alſo a ſum of 50l. five *per cent.* Bank Annuities, in the name of the Teſtator's father, which cannot be transferred until the event of the Teſtator's ſiſter either marrying or arriving at the age of forty; but the dividends of it are received by the Company.—The half yearly dividend on the whole 1900l. being 38l. 5s.

Extract from the will of THOMAS WRIGHT, Eſq. Alderman; Nov. 24, 1794.

"I give to the Maſter, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty, of the myſtery or art of a Stationer of the City of London two thouſand pounds, four *per cent.* Bank Annuities, upon truſt, to pay, apply, and diſttibute the dividends and yearly produce thereof upon the firſt day of January in each year, or as ſoon after as conveniently may be, in manner following; that is to ſay, the ſum of fifty pounds eight ſhillings, part of ſuch dividends, unto and amongſt twenty-four poor freemen of the ſaid Company, not receiving any other penſin from the Company, in equal ſhares and proportions, at two pounds two ſhillings each. To the Clerk of the ſaid Company for the time being, the ſum of three pounds three

ſhillings, other part of ſuch dividends, for his trouble upon this occaſion. And the ſum of twenty-ſix pounds, nine ſhillings, reſidue of ſuch dividends, in and towards the providing and defraying the expence of a dinner for the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Company, upon the day of ſuch diſtribution."

*** The ſaid ſum of 2000 l. was ſoon after the death of Mr. Alderman Wright (which happened on the 9th day of April 1798) transferred by his executors to, and now ſtands in the name of the Corporation; the yearly dividends being 80l.

My friend Mr. Nichols, who in 1804-5, much to his own credit, and to the ſatisfaction of the Company at large, preſided as Maſter, has been ſo obliging as to procure me the enſuing particulars, relating chiefly to public proceſſions.

1564 The Lyvery *new begonne and revyved agayne*, in the colors of ſkerlett and browne blew, worne on the feaſt-daye, beinge the Sondaye after Saynt Peter's daye.

1573 The feaſts of this Company reſtrained by order of Common Council.

Jan. 28, 1588-9 A precept* from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Maſter, Wardens, and ſix of the comelieſt perſonages of the Company, to attend him at the Park corner above St. James's, on horſeback, in velvet coats, chains of gold, and with ſtaff torches, to wait on the Queen, "for the recreating of her Majeſty," in her progreſs from Chelſea to Whitehall.

1611 April 11, The purchaſe of Bergavenny houſe† to be paid for from the ſtock of the partners in the privilege.

1612 An annual ſermon, with cakes, wine and ale, for the Company on Aſh-wedneſday, eſtabliſhed by the will of Mr. John Norton.

1614 Feaſting reſtrained for ſix months, by order of the Lord Mayor.

1619 The Company ordered to attend in their ſtand in due form, on the King going to hear a Sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

1629 The Company aſſiſted towards pageants, and public ſolemnities, for the King's Coronation.

1633 Mr. Recorder Littleton being made Reader to the Temple, the Court ordered 10l. to be preſented as a remembrance of their love to him.

1638 The Company ordered to attend in their ſtand, on the King, Queen, and Queen Mother, paſſing through the City.

* This precept is printed at large in Queen Elizabeths Progreſſes, vol. III. p. xv.

† The ſite of the preſent Hall. The Company had two Halls before this, the firſt in Milk-ſtreet; the ſecond in St. Paul's Church-yard.—"Paid for the pavynge of the long cauſey between Paul's church doer and the Stationers Hall, 20s. 1d." occurs as an entry in 1570.

1641

1641 Precept from the Lord Mayor, for the Maſter, Wardens, and ten of the moſt graceful of the Company, to attend on horſeback, in their beſt array, with footmen, to receive the King at his return from Scotland, and wait on him through the City.

1643 On account of the preſent diſtractions, there ſhall be no Dinner on May 6th, uſually called *Lamb's Feaſt*; nor Proceſſion, or Livery Gowns. Only the Company to meet at St. Faith's church, to hear the ſermon.

1650 Precept from the Lord Mayor, ordering the Company to ſubſtitute the arms of the Commonwealth for thoſe of the late King; and to remove the King's picture and all monarchical arms out of the Hall.

—— The Company ordered to attend the Lord Mayor to Weſtminſter in their barge; and to diſplay the arms of the Commonwealth.

1654 In conſequence of a precept from the Lord Mayor, for the Company's rails to be ſet in the ſtreet, and the Livery to attend in their gowns and hoods on February 8, when the Lord Protector goes to dinner at Grocers' hall; orders were given accordingly; and the Wardens to provide cloth to adorn the rails.

1660 A precept from the Lord Mayor, dated May 17, directed to the Maſter and Wardens of the Company, was read, requiring, that if the King, at his return to his Kingdom, ſhall pleaſe to paſs through the City, ten of the moſt grave, tall, and comely perſonages of the Company, well horſed, and in their beſt array or furniture of velvet, pluſh, or ſattin, with chains of gold, be in readineſs to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other Citizens, for his better reception. They were accordingly nominated, and ordered to chooſe each of them a footman to attend him. The Wardens are to deliver them coats, ribbons, and truncheons, for the occaſion.

—— Mr. Hunſcott (the beadle) being very antient, and therefore incapable of the ſervice; ordered that John Cleaver do carry the Company's banner on horſeback on that day, with ſuch furniture and allowance for his ſervice as the Wardens think fit; the Wardens to pay Mr. Hunſcott 20s. in lieu of the benefit that might accrue to him had he carried the Company's banner; and to give notice to ſome young Freemen of the Company, to ſerve as Whifflers, who are with him to attend the Livery at their ſtand on that day.

1662 In conſequence of a precept from the Lord Mayor, imparting his Majeſty's pleaſure, that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and 500 Citizens on horſeback attend on Tower wharf, to receive the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, and conduct

him through the City, and commanding that ſome of the chief of the Company do attend him in velvet coats well mounted for that occaſion; three gentlemen were ordered to furniſh themſelves, and appear accordingly.

1662 Miles Fleſher, Eſq. having lately fined for Alderman of London, earneſtly moved that he might not be expoſed to election for Maſter of the Company; but his deſire was overruled.

1663 A precept from the Lord Mayor was received, for ſending ten men of the Company, ſubſtantially horſed, and apparelled in velvet coats and chains of gold, to attend his Lordſhip, and wait on the King and Queen, at their return from their progreſs. A Court was accordingly called for their nomination.

1670 An excuſe to be made for this year's attendance by the Livery upon the Lord Mayor at taking his oaths, in reſpect that the hall of this Company is but now building.

1676 Ordered, that before Lord Mayor's day there be made four ſtreamers, or banners, to be carried before the Company; *viz.* the Kings Arms, the City Arms, the Lord Mayor's Arms, and the Company's Arms.

1697 Five new banners and ſtreamers ordered to be made, on occaſion of the King's paſſing through the City, and the Lord Mayor's deſire that the Company ſhould appear in the utmoſt ſplendour; the King's banner, the Company's banner, the ſtreamer of the Company, the City banner, and City ſtreamer.

1760 On a meſſage from the Lord Mayor, to inform the Maſter that on account of the King's death there could be no public proceſſion on Lord Mayor's day, and to deſire that the Company's barge might not go out, nor any muſic be at the Hall; ordered that the Livery be ſummoned to dinner only on that day.

1768 Precept received from the Lord Mayor, for the Company to attend him on the River in their barge, on the King of Denmark's dining in the City.

1806 On occaſion of the public funeral of the gallant and ever to-be-lamented Lord Nelſon, the Maſter and Wardens, with ſixty of the ſenior members of the Company, attended the ſolemn proceſſion by water, on the 8th of January, in their barge, from Greenwich to Whitehall.

In the Illuſtrations of the Manners and Expences of antient Times in England 1797," 4to, pp. 221—228, are ſeveral curious items from the Books of the Stationers Company between the years 1554 and 1557, extracted by the late George Steevens,

Steevens, Eſq. with "an inventory of all ſuch ſtuff and other things as do appertain to their houſe, in the hall, the great parlour, the counſell parlour, the chapel, the buttrey, kitchen, cellar, &c." A few of the items are here copied.

The chargis layde oute for our Corporation.

	£.	s.	d.
Fyrſte, for two tymes wrytinge of our boke before yt was ſygned be the Kynge and the Quene's Majeſtie's Highnes, —	0	18	0
Item, for the ſyngned and the prevy ſeale, — —	6	6	8
Item, for the great ſeale — — — —	8	9	0
Item, for the wrytinge and inrolynge, — — —	3	0	0
Item, for wax, lace, and examinacion, — —	0	3	4
Item, to the clerkes for expedycion, — —	0	10	0
Item, for lymnynge and for the ſkyn, — —	1	0	0

Remaynynge in the cheſte with three lockes and 3 keyes, which ſtandeth in the counſell chamber.

In primis, one longe caſe with locke and keye, covered with lether.

Item, the Corporacion of Stacyoners under the greate ſeale of Englande, made in anno Phil. and Marie 3° and 4°.

Item, another boxe with a patent given by harolds to the Company of Stacyoners, concernynge their armes, with charges, a gyfte of Mr. *Cawood.*

Item, one ſpone of ſylver parcell gylt, of the gyft of Mr. *Dockray.*

Item, a ſpone all gylt, of the gift of Mr. *Cawood.*

Item, a ſpone of ſylver all gylte, of the gyft of Mr. *Walye*, &c.

The regiſter of printed books in the records at this Hall have been on many occaſions highly ſerviceable to editors and commentators of our antient Engliſh lore. Both Mr. Steevens and Mr. Malone have induſtriouſly ſearched through them for the illuſtration of Shakſpeare; and Mr. Herbert moſt diligently for his improved edition of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities."

The firſt copy entered on the books of the Stationers' Company is:

"To *William Pekerynge*, a ballett, called a Ryſe and Wake — 0 0 4"

Many curious particulars relating to the uſes made of Stationers hall may be found in Malone's Life of Dryden; and at the commencement of the laſt Century concerts were frequently given in it, ſimilar to thoſe now common in Hanover-ſquare and other places. Numbers of funeral feaſts and convivial meetings have beſides been celebrated and held there, excluſive of thoſe peculiar to the Company.

ST.

ST. MARTIN OUTWICH, BROAD-STREET WARD.

The patronage of St. Martin's was originally held by the Earls of Surrey*; ſubſequently by the Oteſwiches, who (or their truſtee John Churcham, Alderman and Sheriff 1385) conveyed it to the Company of Merchant Taylors, who with the exception of one lapſe to the biſhop of London 1554; and to the Crown by the promotion of Bp. Kedder to Bath and Wells, 1691, have preſented to it ever ſince.

Several large ſums were recently ſubſcribed towards rebuilding the church; when the Corporation of London gave 200l.; the Merchant Taylor's company 500l.; and the South Sea Company 200l.

"The firſt ſtone for rebuilding the pariſh church of St. Martin Outwich was laid this fourth day of May, 1796, by the Worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors, patrons of the rectory of the ſaid pariſh church. Mr. John Rogers, maſter; George Vander Nuenberg, Thomas Walters, Thomas Bell, William Cooper, Wardens." Gent. Mag.

CHANTRIES.

"John De Breadſtreet bequeathed ſeveral quit-rents from 8 ſhops in Watling-ſtreet, under one Ruffe, to find a prieſt and certain lights, 3l. 3s. 4d. *per annum*; which rents are now received by the rector and wardens out of the augmentations, by virtue of the King's letters patent.

"John Kyddermeſter the elder, deceaſed, gave 200l. by will, to purchaſe 10l. *per annum*, to the intent to keep an obit, yearly expending thereat (with 51s. 8d. to the poor) 5l. 6s. 8d. which lands were not purchaſed; yet ſince his death the ſaid obit hath been kept, and the ſaid ſum beſtowed by his ſon John Kyddermeſter, who hath in his hands the ſaid 200l.

RECTORS ſince 1700.

The Rev. Nicholas Zinzano held this rectory previous to the Rebellion of 1715; and printed a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor and the Judges 1708 from 1 Theſſ. v. 21. 4to; but reſigned it after that period, on account of the oaths required by Government.

* 2 Ed. III. the King granted to John de Warren Earl of Surrey, in feodo, two meſſuages and the advowſon of the church of St. Martin Outwich, and forty ſhillings rent from the pariſhes of St. Helen and St. Martin Outwich, late Hugh le Deſpencer's ſenior, for ſervice by him due.

Joſiah

Joſiah Whateley *, M. A. March 1715-16: who died 1719.

Benjamin Carter; elected June 1719. This gentleman held the vicarage of Weſt Ham; was chaplain in ordinary; and died of an apoplexy, Dec. 1727, much regretted by his pariſhioners †.

Richard Biſcoe, M. A. Prebendary of St. Paul's, chaplain in ordinary ‡.

July 21, 1748, Nicholas Fayting, M. A.; died Feb. 22, 1789.

March 1, 1789, Samuel Biſhop, M. A.; and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. He was head maſter of Merchant Taylors ſchool (an office with which this rectory was never before held) and chaplain to the Company; and rector alſo of Ditton in Kent. He died of the gout in 1795 §.

Dec. 24, 1795, John Roſe, M. A.

Robert Wharton, clerk of the pariſh, 1732, ſays the living was then worth 100 l. *per annum*, with tithes, a houſe and fees.

Extracts from the churchwardens books, communicated by Mr. Nichols.

An enventorye of all the howrnaments that pteynythe to the churche of St. Marten's Otewiche, wytthein Byſchoppys gatte ſtrette, in London, the xxvijth daye of Zenever', in the yeere of ow^{r} Lorde God A. m v^{c}xvth, that tyme beyng cyrchewardennys Mathye Pemberton, m̃chant, and Stewyn Londe, ffuller:

Jewells and platte of ſelver.

Itm, in p̃mys, a chales, w^{t} the patten of ſylver and geyltte, w^{t} a Trynyte in the patten anameld, pond' xxixth unc' off Troye.

Itm, a chales off ſelver and geylt, wythe a vernakyl yn the paten, enamelde, pond' xxvijth unc of Troye.

Itm, a chales of ſelver, and geylt wythe a varnakyll || yn the paten, pond' xix unc' of Troye.

* Of Trinity College, Cambridge; printed 2 Sermons 1715, on 1 Cor. vi. 19, and Phil. i. 27.

† Several of his ſermons are printed: from Pſ. xxiii. 12. 17...; Tit. iii. 1, Aſſize 1712; Col. iii. 14. 4to. at the election of a Lord Mayor, Prov. xxiv. 21. 30 Jan. 1715, 8vo; Deut. xi. 26; Thankſgiving 1716, 8vo; Aſſize, 1 Tim ii. 2. 1717, 4to; another ſame year, from Gal. v. 13; On a ſchool feaſt 1718, Prov. 18. 24, 4to.; another, 1721, Prov. xxix. 2. 4to.; Pſ. cxxix. 1, 2. 5 Nov. 1722; Rom. ii. 14, 15. Aſſize. Sixteen diſcourſes on practical ſubjects, 1729, 8vo.

‡ Preached a Sermon from 1 Pet. i. 8. Others at Boyle's Lectures, 1742, 2 vols. 8vo.

§ He publiſhed a Sermon on Heb. ii. 40, preached at the Anniverſary Meeting of the Truſtees of Raine's Charity, 1783, 8vo. After his death, his "Poetical Works" were publiſhed by ſubſcription, in 2 vols. 4to. 1796, by his friend the Rev. Thomas Clare, M. A. for the benefit of the Widow, whom he ſoon after married; and is now vicar of St. Bride's. A ſecond edition of the Poems were publiſhed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1800; and a volume of Mr. Biſhop's "Sermons, chiefly on Practical Subjects" in 1798, 8vo.

|| *Vernicle* in the gloſſary of the Royal Wills, where it is explained a *Veronica*.

Itm,

Itm, a chales, pfell geylte, wythe a ffotte madde lyke a flower and a fcrypture, pond' xxth unc' of Troye.

Itm, a chales, pfell geylte, wythe a fkerypture abowte the ffotte, pond' xvij unc' off Troye.

Itm, a pexe off fylver ffor the fakerment, pond' xvth unc' di. off Troye.

Itm, a boxe off felver ffor the fakerment in veffitaciones, w^{t} Ihs en y^{e} coweryng, and armys on the feid, inamelde, pons ijth unc' di. and qr. off Troye.

Itm, the faid box of fylv' was put ynto the pyx when it was new made and gyldyd yn anno 1522 *.

Itm, a croffe of fylver and gylt, wythe owr Laddye and Seint John off Evangeleyfte †, of the gyfte off my Lady of Burgayne ‡, fome tyme before y^{e} wyffe of Richard Naylore, mchant off London, pond' $\frac{xij}{iij}$ unc' and xiijth of Troye.

Itm, a croffe off fylver and geylt and anamylde, off the gyfte of Maft^{r} Warde, fometyme alderman and grocer off London, pond' xlvth unc' of Troye.

Itm, a croffe of felver and geylt, w^{t} a bace § on the ffotte, to putte yn rellyks, pond' iijth unc' & di. off Troye.

Itm, a payer off candellfteks off felver, pcell gylt, off y^{e} gyfte of Maft^{r} Hewe Pemberton ||, fome tyme alderman of London, $\frac{xx}{iij}$xjth unc'.

Im, a fenffore of felver, pcell geylt, pond' xxxix unc', with the yoryne in the bottome and all.

Itm, a creffmetorye ** off felver, pcell geylt, pond' xviij unc' di. off Troye, whereoff was geyffyn by Margret Erle a pece of felver, w^{t} srtayne fpowynys; the reft wythe makyng, and more fylver, it coffe the chyrche boxe xxxs. ft. A° 1515.

* This laft entry occurs in another hand.

† Our Lady and St. John always formed part of the Rood when complete; and fometimes the patron-faint of the church was added.

‡ Elizabeth Lady Abergavenny (often written Bergavenny). See Collins's Peerage, where fhe is faid to have re-married Richard Naylor; but her maiden name is not mentioned.

§ Written *box* in the next page and means a pedeftal.

|| Againft the North wall of St. Martin Outwich new church, under a triple ftone canopy with nich-work over the arches, and a cornice of oak-leaves, is an altar-tomb, with three fhields in quatrefoils in front: on the front and end edge whereof, when in the old church, was,

" ——— Aldermannus ejufdem civitatis et Katerina uxor ejus qui quidem Hugo obiit vii° die menfis Septembris anno d'ni mill'imo vc° quorum a'i'abus propicietur Deus. Amen."

This was erected to the memory of Hugh Pemberton.

In re-building the church, that part of the infcription on the end edge from vc° to the end, has been loft. What remains of the former part has been re-placed. The whole tomb, when cleanfed from the different coats of paint with which it has been covered, appears to be of beautiful foffil marble.

** Chrifmatory.

Itm,

Iẽm, a paxe of ſylver and geylt, pond' iiij unc' et di. qr. off Troye.

Iẽm, a payer of crewetts off ſylver, ꝑcell gylte, pond' vij owyncs.

Iẽm, a boxe off ewery *, garnyſhede w^t ſilver, pond' iij unc' di. off Troye.

Iẽm, a boxe, with diverſe rellyks thereyn to the nomber of a xj, w^t ſcrypturs on them.

Cowpper.

Iẽm, a croſſe of cowper and geylte, wythe Marye and John.

1517.

Payd on Seynt Marten's day, for bred and drynke for the ſyngers, vš.

1518.

Iẽm, a cloth called a vayle of whyte lynneyn, to draw affor the awter in Lent tyme.

In an inventory of ornaments, 1522, we have,

Iẽm, a croſſe of ſylv' and gilt, w^t a box ov' the ffote to put theryn relycks, waiying . . . . . , *w^ch was luſtated and made a monſtrans* † *as after aperith* ‡.

Iẽm, a box of yvory, garniſhed wyth ſylv', and another box w^th xj relyks theryn.

Iẽm, a monſtrans, w^t a relike of Sent Marten, the fote ſylv' and gilt, and the flat edge about the relik ſylv', and all the reſidue cop and gilt.

1527.

Item, reſcayved of the wardens of the fullers, for the gyft and bequeſt of Steven Lond, for the Paſcall light, and for the ſtandarts at his obit, the time of dirge and maſſe, amount — — — — — — — viijš.

Item, monay reſcayved for the obitt of Mr. Clerke, xijđ.; and for the obit of John Carpent^r, xxđ.; amont, — — — — — ijš. viijđ.

John Amanton and Rouland Goodman, cherchwardens, ys dewe to have, for monay by thayme paid to Sir John Thoms, p̃ſt, ſinging for M^r § Owtwich, for a whole yere, endit at Criſtimas laſt paſt, iij l. vjš. vijđ.; and for a reward gyven hym by the conſent of the pareſh, vjš. viijđ.; amonts, — — vil. || xiijš. iiijđ.

* Ivory.

† A veſſel to *ſhow* the pix. ‡ In another hand.

§ As this church, according to Stowe, was founded by *four* perſons of the name of Outwich (or Otewich), one of whom had the Chriſtian name of *Martin*; perhaps *Martin* Outwich is emphatically commemorated on account of his Chriſtian name; or it may mean *Maſter* Outwich.

|| So in the Original; but ſhould be iij l.

1539.

To Syr Thom̃s Bellow, morrowmaſſe priſt, for his wags, q̃rtly xxxv$. am^{ts} his wags for ij yeres, — — — — — xiij^{li}.

To the Maſters of Pappe *, for the porchaſe of the churchey'de, in the preſence of M^{r} Hamon, — — — — ij^{li}. xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}."

The church is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, where the front exhibits a complete repreſentation of a gaol, accompanied by marks of extreme ſtrength, very ill ſuited to its diminutive outline. The North ſide faces Threadneedle-ſtreet, and is very plain. The interior is a complete oval, which, though not a common form for a church, has an excellent effect. Four pilaſters on the North, and the ſame number on the South walls fluted, and, with Cherubim between volutes for capitals, are connected by a ſtrange ſubſtitute for an entablature, formed by carved flutings, with roſes in the centre of the arch; the plain arches above thoſe have three windows on the North ſide, and but two on the South. The middle window on the North contains eleven coats of arms, under thoſe of England, in painted glaſs. Each angle of the church walls, which make nearly a ſquare, compoſe a gallery, fronted by neat railings, and ornamented with brackets. The cieling is a ſemi-oval, with a very bad pannel of the ſame figure, encloſing a large flower.

The Weſt end of the church has a deep receſs, the whole intercolumniation in width. This, I preſume, is intended for the reception of an organ; at preſent it contains a neat gallery; and the walls fix niches, with an arched cieling, divided into plain ſquares; a ſlight ſcreen, with purple cloth curtains within the receſs, ſupports the back part of a ſquare pulpit, whoſe baſe reſts upon a richly-carved palm-tree. The prieſt's and clerk's deſks, on the ſame level, are placed below, and on either ſide of this pulpit, which compels the congregation to turn from the ſacred ſpot appropriated to the moſt ſolemn offices of our faith.

* The hoſpital belonging to the fraternity of St. Charity and St. John the Evangeliſt, near the church of St. Auguſtine in the Wall, for poor impotent prieſts of the Papey, founded, 1480, by William Owen, William Barneby, and John Stafford, chantry prieſts, in London. The foundation and ſtatues, and the names of the maſters and wardens, from 1442 to 1548, are in the Cott. Lib. Vitell. F. xvi. 2. 3; rendered uſeleſs by fire, (Tanner, p. 325.) The church of St. Auguſtine "de *Pappey* infra Bithopſgate" ſtood in Camomile-ſtreet, and was deſtroyed in the great fire. The burial-ground purchaſed of this fraternity ſtill remains in uſe in Camomile-ſtreet." "In ſome languages Prieſts are called *Papes*" Stowe, p. 156. *Papa* is the appellation of patriarchs and biſhops in the Eaſtern church (Du Freſne); and in Ruſſia the term is ſtill applied to prieſts.

The

The Sacrarium reſembles the Weſtern receſs in the outline, and the cieling; but the ſides are plain. Three ſteps lead to the altar, which are covered by a rich Wilton carpet. The table is a ſlab, ſupported by a plain arch, and by caryatide winged boys, whoſe arms are croſſed on their breaſts. The arch and tablet are an imitation of red marble, ſpotted with white, with a very high poliſh; but the boys are *painted* white, though of ſtone; the effect, however, is rich. Two dark purple velvet cuſhions lay on the table. The baſement of the ſacrarium is compoſed of highly-poliſhed veined marble, the ground a bright yellow, and the veins white and purple.

The rails are neat; and two very correct copies of antique ſtools, ornamented with purple drapery, ſtand on the platform, for the officiating prieſts.

A narrow border of gold, arched, forms the bounds of a very bad picture in diſtemper, painted on the Eaſt wall above the altar, by I. F. Rigaud. In the firſt place, the Artiſt ought to have been aware that water-colours are not ſuited to our climate, which, abounding with damps, every wall covered by them muſt inevitably be the means of conveying the fluid into the very body of the paint, and finally cauſe a ſeparation of the parts. This poſition is already eſtabliſhed in the picture before us; the rays emanating from the brows of our Saviour are falling off, and a ring of Cherubim are an indiſtinct maſs of red and yellow; ſeveral clouds have periſhed, and the knee of an angel has expanded into a huge tumour. Excluſive of this circumſtance, the opaque bodies of theſe colours fail of producing that brilliancy with which the Aſcenſion ſhould be accompanied.

The figure of our Saviour is diſproportioned; the thighs and legs are too long, and the arms too ſhort; and the muſcles of the breaſt actually appear detached, and tied *over* the arms. The heavy white drapery, with three *parallel* folds on the left arm, could not poſſibly remain an inſtant on the body as it aſcended, as it is repreſented; and the beard and hair are too red, and very badly drawn: but the fore-ſhortened countenance is extremely full of joy and placidity.

The clouds are ſoft and fleecy, but the rays are too diſtinct and red; and Mr. Rigaud ſhould have remembered, that the nimbus of the Omnipotent ought to have been much brighter than the effulgence from the head of Chriſt.

The picture is inſcribed upon the baſe, "Denuò ædificatum annis 1796-7, Joanne Roſe, Rectore; S. P. Cockerell, Archit.; I. F. Rigaud, Pictore; Geor. Sharpe, Arm. Ricar. Bickerton, Cuſtodibus."

The very pleaſing effect produced by the manner of ſuſpending the branches before each gallery ought in juſtice to be noticed.

Monuments.

The monument of John Oteſwich and his wife is now in the South-weſt angle of the church, on an imitation of an altar-tomb, formed by the back of one of the ſeats in the Merchant Taylors pew; the double cuſhions of each figure are ſupported by angels, and a lion lies at the feet of the man. His hair is long, and curled at the ends; he wears whiſkers, and the beard is divided into two points; the robe paſſes in a high collar cloſe under the jaws, and is faſtened by very ſmall buttons down the breaſt; the ſleeves are exactly like the preſent ſurplice, and a girdle binds it round the waiſt. The arms are covered with cloſe ſleeves buttoned on the under ſide, and the hands meet in prayer upon the breaſt; a dagger hangs from the girdle on the left, and a purſe from the right ſide.

The lady's head is covered with a veil, which falls down the ſhoulders; the dreſs is cloſe-bodied with roſes down the front, and a mantle flows from the ſhoulders. The covering of the arms is exactly ſimilar to her huſband's; the hands joined in prayer, and a dog lies at her feet. The indentings are almoſt filled with paint *.

An altar-tomb on the North wall has received its full ſhare of white paint. The baſe is divided by pairs of ſmall pannels into three parts, each of which contains a ſhield, now blank, within quatrefoils, each trefoiled. On this are cluſtered pillars, and buttreſſes at the corners, ſupporting three arches eſcaloped and flowered; behind thoſe are eighteen trefoil pannels, and above them a frieze of fifteen ſquares of quatrefoils, and over it another of roſes; and the upper part has a rich termination of foliage. The cieling of the arches is divided into circles eſcaloped; lozenges, quatrefoils, and trefoils, interſperſed with roſettes.

Six kneeling children, part of a broken labeled braſs, remain: and this inſcription: "Pater de celis Deus, miſerere nobis."

In the North-eaſt angle was the monument of William Clitherow, 1469, and Margaret his wife †.

* This monument is engraved in Wilkinſon's "Antique Remains of this church, Plate IV. 2, and in the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. Appendix, Plate XXXVIII. The lines note || p. 408. are engraved in Wilkinſon.

† Wilkinſon Plate V.

A ſmall

A ſmall niche, and two coats of arms of Pemberton and the Merchant Taylors Company *.

On the South wall, a large tomb, with two Compoſite pillars, and two niches; under which are kneeling effigies of Richard Staper, Alderman and Merchant of London; his wife, five ſons, and four daughters. This white-painted tomb has been lately made to connect, by rich brackets of marble, with a grand fire-place of that material under it. Alderman Staper died June 30, 1608 †.

The following tablets are on the walls within the galleries: One to the family of Stanley. Another to Thomas Clutterbuck, 1714, aged 26; and Jaſper Clutterbuck, 1697, aged 63. A third to Thomas Langham, 1700 ‡, &c. A fourth, to John Tuffnell, Eſq. 1686 §. And fifth to Thomas Wight 1633.

The South Sea House,

almoſt facing the Church, is a large and handſome brick building. The reader will find every particular relating to this Company in a future Work.

Merchant Taylors Hall,

alſo near St. Martin's church, has a neat front to the ſtreet, and a quadrangle within it. The Court-room, and every part of the Hall, is extremely clean, and elegantly decorated in the modern ſtyle; and was adorned, about 1708, with curious antient hangings, repreſenting the hiſtory of their patron Saint John Baptiſt.

The patent for the Arms of the Company was granted in 1480, and their incorporation in 1501.

The following is from the Acts of the Privy Council; Harl. MS. 169.

"King's Parlour at Shene, Aug. 21, 20 Henry VI.

"It is adviſed and commanded, that letters of Privy Seal be directed to the Wardens of the Craft of Taylors in London, and to all the Taylors there reſiding, that howbeit that the King, by his letters patents, hath, amongſt other things contained in the ſame, granted unto them, ſearch amongſt themſelves; yet, for certain cauſes, moving the King and his Council, he will and chargeth them ſtraitly that all excuſations ceaſing, and now after the ſight of theſe, they ſurceaſe of putting in execution the ſaid letters as touching the ſaid ſearch; and that they and every each of them, obey the Mayor of London after the old uſages, cuſtoms, and laws of London; and that they bring before the King and his Council the ſaid letters patents at the XV of St. Michael next coming, for to ſee the contents of them."

* Wilkinſon, Plate V. † Ib. Plate VIII. ‡ Ib. XII. 1. § Ib. XII. 2.

Charle

Charles II. directed Lord Coventry to addreſs a *polite mandate* to the Company, in the enſuing terms:

"Worthy Sirs; His Majeſty being informed that John Milner, late Clerk of your Company, is (for reaſons beſt known to yourſelves) laid aſide, and a new Clerk ordered to be choſen, hath commanded me, in his name, to recommend unto you Mr. Richard Forſter, as a perſon very well qualified for that employment, not only in regard of his education in the Univerſity and practice of the Laws, but alſo of his integrity and diligence; which good qualities and endowment, as they have moved his Majeſty to order this recommendation, ſo I hope they will ſerve ſufficient alſo to prevail upon you for chooſing and admitting him into your ſervice in the vacant place he now deſireth. This is what I have in command from his Majeſty; to which I ſhall only add from myſelf, that I am, Sirs, your very faithful humble ſervant, H. Coventry.

"*Whitehall, July* 26, 1678.

To the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, of the Company of Merchant Taylors, London."

Merchant Taylors Hall has been preferred, from very remote periods to the preſent, for the reception of large and honourable convivial companies. To particularize each inſtance is unneceſſary; but the reader will, I am certain, be obliged to me for introducing a *precedent* from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, which it is devoutly to be wiſhed had been acted upon by the Houſe at the laſt adjournment.

"July 1604. This day there was a ſolemn feaſt prepared at Merchant Taylors hall in London for Mr. Speaker and a great number of the Members of the Houſe of principal note and quality, to the number of 100 perſons, beſides ſervants. This was begun upon a motion made by Sir Edward Hobby, for a *friendly and loving meeting*, ſo near the time of departing into their countries. The collection and proviſion undertaken by Sir Thomas Ridgeway. The King ſent a buck and a hogſhead of wine. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice-chamberlain, and Mr. Secretary Herbert, were preſent, and 30 perſons above the number intended. Beſides, every gentleman, and the clerk and the ſerjeants, had a man allowed them to wait.

"The Clerk preſented the feaſt with a march-pane, repreſenting the Houſe ſitting."

Mr. Campbell obſerves of a Taylor, "His fancy muſt always be upon the wing, and his wit not a wool-gathering, but a faſhion-hunting. He muſt be a perfect Proteus,

Proteus, change as often as the moon, and ſtill find ſomething new. He ought to have a quick eye, to ſteal the cut of a ſleeve, the pattern of a flap, or the ſhape of a good trimming at a glance. Any bungler may cut out a ſhape when he has a pattern before him; but a good workman takes it by his eye, in the paſſing of a chariot, or in the ſpace between a door and a coach *."

The pariſh contains at preſent 44 houſes; inhabited by 140 males, and 186 females, total 326.

ST. MARY AT HILL, or ST. MARY HILL, BILLINGSGATE WARD,

perhaps more properly St. Mary on the hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard, united ſince 1666, are ſituated near the Thames; conſequently nothing recommendatory can with truth be ſaid in praiſe of the few ſtreets, lanes, and courts, compoſing them. If the houſes within ſuch diſtricts are merely healthy and weather-proof, it is as much as can be expected. The number in St. Mary at Hill is 111, inhabited by 371 males, 391 females; total 762. In St. Andrew Hubbard, 52 houſes, inhabited by 186 males, 190 females; total 376.

The advowſon of the church of St. Mary was purchaſed about the year 1638 by the pariſhioners; and as that of St. Andrew is poſſeſſed by the Duke of Northumberland as heir of the Duke of Somerſet, the preſentation is alternate.

Tonſtall mentions St. Mary ad Montem thus:

Mr. John Allen, curate, ſerving, 10l.; goods 32l. 17s.; fined 3l. 4s.

Sir John Gildeſley, ſerving, 7l.; goods 8l.; fined 30s.

Sir John Nele, chanter, 6l. 13s. 4d.; goods 6l. 13s. 4d.; fined 26s. 8d.

Sir Richard Ellis, ſtipend 7l. 13s. 4d.; goods 10l.; fined 34s.

* London Tradeſman, p. 192.

And

And St. Andrew Hubbard:

Mr. Edward Pontiſbery, rector, benefice 8l.; goods 9l.; fined 34s.

Sir Thomas Kent, curate, ſtipend 9l.; goods 22l.; fined 50s.

Subſequent to the fire of 1666 the income of the rector was made 200l. *per annum.*

RECTORS.

Andrew Snape, D. D. This Divine publiſhed a Sermon, preached before the Lord Mayor, Jan. 30, 1710; and reſigned this living 1737. He was Head Maſter of Eton College, and deeply concerned in controverſy about 1717 with the Biſhop of Bangor and others, in which much animoſity prevailed: but the printers of the time had a noble harveſt of profit in conſequence. He publiſhed a ſecond Sermon, preached at St. Bride's, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of the ſeveral London Hoſpitals, on Tueſday in Eaſter week, 1731, when he was provoſt of King's College, Cambridge. Three volumes of his Sermons were publiſhed in 8vo. 1745.

Dec. 15, 1737. George Hawkyns *, M. A.

Aug. 13, 1763. Guyon Griffith, of Clare hall Cambridge, D. D.; died Jan. 1, 1784. He was ſon of Moſes Griffith, M. D. and married a niece of Sir Thomas Harriſon the Chamberlain.

Feb. 2, 1784. John Brand †, M. A. and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, preſented by the Duke of Northumberland; died Sept. 11, 1806.

The book of chantries, preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, notices the following within St. Mary's. Teſt. 17 Ed. II. Non reddit'.

Roſe Wyrtell founded a chantry there, and gave one annual rent of 8l. 2s. 6d.

John Weſton founded a chantry there, and gave by his will in lands and tenements 8l. 13s. 4d. *per aunum.*

John Cawſton founded a chantry, and gave lands and tenements *per annum* 20l. 17s. 10d.

John Naſyng founded a chantry, and gave all his lands and tenements within the pariſh, *per annum* 12l. 3s. 4d.

William Cambridge founded a chantry, and gave by his laſt will, his lands and tenements, 10l. 6s. 8d.

* A ſermon at the Election of a Lord Mayor 1731, Eccles. xii. 13; another before the Lord Mayor, Nov. 5, 1744, 1 Tim. ii. 2.

† See a very full account of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVI. p. 881.

Richard

Richard Goſſelynge founded a chantry, and by his laſt will gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 9 l.

John Bedman founded a chantry, and gave by his laſt will all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 13 l. 6 s. 3 d.

The parſon and wardens of the ſaid church have divers other lands, the donors whereof (for lack of evidence) unknown; with the revenues thereof coming they find certain conduits. The lands amount unto 24 l. 3 s. whereof to William Rice conduit 8 l.; to Robert Tanner conduit 8 l.; to William Hammonde conduit 8 l.; ſo remaineth clear 3 s.

There are divers lands and tenements amounting to the ſum of 24 l. 3 s. which the churchwardens claim as the church-land; but they have no writing to declare the ſame.

The enſuing curious particulars relating to this church are from "Illuſtrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times," publiſhed in the year 1797 by Mr. Nichols:

The walls and tower of this church being all that eſcaped the fire in 1666, we are not to expect the leaſt traces of the parts of the building that occur in theſe accounts; nor is there a ſingle braſs or antient mural monument now remaining here.

The church antiently appears to have had a croſs aile, and two ailes to the body: the North aile was begun 1487; finiſhed 1489; the South aile about 1501, on the ſite of the abbot of Waltham's kitchen. In a grand repair, 1490, Mr. Alderman Remington *, John Smarte, and William Prewne, granted each a ſum of money to "make a whole arch;" as did Harry Kello for a large one; and John Suckling, and ſir John Plumer (chantry prieſt) united to make a whole arch, upon condition "that all the pariſhioners will be contributing to the ſame after their power that may be." Accordingly five of them gave from 40s. to 20s. and 10s. apiece. "Thomas Hant will give as Mr. Alderman will ſet him; and Mr. W. Wilde, parſon, as his pleaſur."

Robert Revett (one of the ſheriffs 1490) gave liberally towards it *.

Different ſums were collected for this work in 1496, to the amount of 13 l. 1 s. 8 d. including 8 d. by "the bedyll's wyff at two times for two of her geeſts."

My Lady the King's grandam †, gave to our church 20 s.; Mr. Robert Ryvett, alderman and grocer of London, to the repairs of the church and ſteeple 200 marks.

* See p. 423.

† Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, grandmother to Henry VIII.

Here were ſeven chantries founded by the following perſons:

1. Roſe Wrytell, ſometime wife of William Fairſtede, clerk. She died 1328, and by will, dated 1323, 16th of King Edward, ſon of King Edward, bequeathed a tenement of olde tyme callid the *Swanne on the Hope**, in Thames-ſtreet, in this pariſh, to maintain a prieſt at the altar of St Edmund King and Martyr, for her ſoul, and thoſe of her huſband, her father, and mother.

2. John Cauſton, mercer, died 1353, buried in the church of St. Pancras, Soper-lane, left the rents of certain tenements here, and in other pariſhes, for one prieſt and 5 tapers before the image of Our Lady at the high-altar of the Salutation, St. Thomas the Martyr, and St. Nicholas, who had altars on the South ſide of the high altar. Alſo another prieſt to ſing for the ſoul of Henry Barnard, and all Chriſtian ſouls in this church.

3. John Naſyng, brewer, by will, dated 1356, 35 Edward III. requiring his body to be buried in this church, gave the rents of ſeveral tenements and ſhops in this pariſh to the amount of 9l. 3 s. 4d. *per annum*, for one prieſt. The abbot of Waltham had a quit-rent of 22 s. out of theſe rents from 1493 to the diſſolution.

4. John Weſton, merchant of London, ſheriff in 1420, by will, dated 1407, 3 Henry IV. orders his body to be buried here, and appoints a prieſt to ſing for his ſoul. If the parſon and pariſhioners neglect to perform his will, the money to go to the mayor or wardeyn and commonalty of the city of London, to the uſe and ſuſtentacion of the brigge of London, and to find a prieſt, &c. to ſyng in the chapel of London bridge.

5. William Cambridge, grocer, mayor 1420, by will, dated 1431, 10 Henry VI. orders his body to be buried in St. Stephen's chapel of his own making, on the North ſide of this church, and bequeaths lands to the amount of 10 l. *per annum* to the rectors of this church and the Grocers' company to find one prieſt; and 6s. 8d. for an anniverſary; and 6s. 8d. for the poor on the ſame. In caſe of failure of his executors, the money to go to the uſe of London bridge, as Weſton's.

* The Swan and Hoop, a corruption of Swan on or in Hoop. Q. has this ſign any relation to the *Swan-hopping*, an annual ceremony obſerved by ſome of the livery companies of London; or, as *hoppet* is defined by Skinner a Lincolnſhire word for a *baſket*, is *hope* any incloſure of *wicker* in which the ſwans had their neſts?—A *Hooper* is explained by Bailey to be *a wild ſwan*; a *Hope* is the ſide of a hill, or low ground among hills.

6. Richard

6. Richard Goſlyng, ironmonger, ſheriff 1420, by will, dated 1428, 6 Henry VI. bequeaths his body to be buried here *, and five marks for a prieſt; a taper on St. Catherine's altar; and 6d. a week for two poor men or women of this pariſh each, &c.; and on failure of application by the parſon and churchwardens here, to thoſe of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate; and on their neglect, to the mayor and aldermen, to find a prieſt in the chapel of London bridge, as the preceding ones.

7. John Bredham, fiſhmonger, by will dated 1472, 12 Edward VI. appoints a prieſt in St. Catharine's chapel, and leaves 4d. a week to three poor men of the pariſh: in caſe of neglect the whole to go to St. Botolph Biſhopſgate.

Thomas Ryvett, grocer, by will dated 1496, left half the reverſion of his daughters' fortunes, in caſe of their deceaſe under age, and ſingle, to maintain a prieſt here; but this ſeems not to have taken place.

John Yongeham of Rocheſter, fiſhmonger, buried here, founded an obit.

Here was another for John Bradmer; and the pariſh prieſt had two pence to remember in the pulpit the ſoule of Richard Bliet †, of Thurroc, Eſſex, who gave 6s. 8d. to the church works.

In this church were ſeven altars. The high altar of St. Mary's, or Our Lady's; St. Thomas's on the South ſide of the church; St. Edmund's; St Catharine's; St. John Baptiſt's; St. Stephen's in his chapel on the North ſide of the church; the South altar between the images of St. Thomas the Martyr and St. Nicholas. This, if not the ſame with St. Thomas' abovementioned, might be dedicated to Becket and St. Nicholas jointly. The chapels of St. Chriſtopher and St. Anne had their altars.

Here were three brotherhoods, of St. Catharine, St. Anne, and St. Chriſtopher.

The window of the Trinity is mentioned in the South ſide of the church, and that of St. John on the North. Here was a charnell houſe, and no leſs than ſix

* He leaves to St. Clement's church, Rocheſter, where he was born, 6s. 8d.; to his wife Alice his meſſuage at Mepam, and lands at Luddiſdon, Kent. The expence of his obit to be divided between the parſon (then William Hatclyff, D.D.), if preſent, 8d. his curate 8d. eight prieſts and two clerks 3s. 6d. wax 8d. clerk for rynging 20d. a dozen of bread price 12d. a kylderkyn of ale 2s. for the prieſts, clerks, and pariſhioners aſſiſting, to be paid by his wife, and after her death by the Fiſhmongers' company; the remaining 20s. to go to the common box of the fellowſhip, to aſſiſt at the obit, and pay the ſaid ſum, viz. 10s. to the quere, and 10s. to the wardens of the company; and in failure of this, the whole to go to the repairs of the church. If neceſſary, his wife to ſell the meſſuage and garden at Rocheſter, called the Bell.

† Q. Richard Butte, vicar of Greys Thurrock, 1395—1399. Newcourt, II. 589.

church-yards, unleſs ſome of them went by two names; viz. the Great and Little, North and South; the Pardon church-yard; and the Proceſſion church-yard, with its graveled cauſey. Perſons buried here, beſides Cambridge, Goſlin, Ryvett, and Remington, who occur in the regiſter, may be ſeen in Stowe.

"A pytt in the Chirche 2s; in the Pardon church-yard *, for a man 8d. for a child 4d; and ſo likewiſe in the Grete church-yard."

From theſe regiſters we are enabled to correct Newcourt's Liſt of the Rectors: After H. Webb, 1400, we are to inſert Thomas Atherſton, who was rector † here 1407; William Sparke was rector 1428 ‡, undated in Newcourt; John Horne (Newcourt alias Daventre) was rector ‡ 1431; William Hatclyffe, undated in Newcourt, was rector 1507.

May fyſt, the yere of King Henry the Sixth after the Conqueſt x°.

Fyſt, a cowpe of ſilver and gold to lay in Goddes body with criſtall.
A cowpe of ſilver for Goddes body.
[Theſe are plainly paxes wherein to keep the hoſt].
iii paxbredes of ſylver gilt.
ii ſheppis of ſylver §.
a lytill cofyr with relekys ‖.

1500. To George Nichols, for writing the note and the indenture, and two ſingle obligacions betwyne the abbot and his convent and us — — — — 0 5 0

N. B. This was on the purchaſe of the abbot's kitchen here to build the South aile, at which time Alice Hackney's body came to light. The pariſh paid an original quit-rent of 10s. to Waltham

* We have two more ſuch places in London mentioned by Stowe: one the area of the great cloiſter on the North ſide of St. Paul's (355); the other the cemetery incloſed by Biſhop Stratford near the Charter-houſe, for the perſons who died of the plague 1348. Both theſe places had chapels in them. Perhaps this regiſter firſt diſcovers a third of the name diſtinct from the other or Great church-yard. The burial-fees too ſeem to be different and leſs.

† Weſton's will. ‡ Cambridge's will.

§ A ſhippe for frankincenſe. Abingdon Churchwardens' Accompts. Archæol. I. 12. In Catholic rituals this is now called *navicula*. William Bruges, by will 1440, bequeathed, among other plate, to the church of St. George in Stamford, "a ſhip of ſylver for frankincence, and 1 ſpone in the "ſame ſhype of ſylver." Peck's Annals, XIV. p. 25.

‖ See ſuch an one engraved in Vetuſta Monumenta of the Society of Antiquaries, II. pl. 51 and 52.

abbey

abbey for ever. At the ſame time was begun the ſteeple at the Weſt end: and there is a charge of 4d. a night to certain men ſet to watch the church 14 weeks, while the Weſt end was broken down for this purpoſe, with 1d. for brede and ale, and 2lb. of candle weekly.

The Inventorye of Chyrch Goades, 1485-6, when Prewne and Halhed were Churchwardens.

The appareyle for the hyghe aulter.

Item, two awlter clothes of ruſſet cloth of golde, of the gyfte of Mr. William Marowe, and William and Thomas his two ſonnes, by the helpe of Mr. John Smarte, grocer.

Item a corporas caaſe of the ſame.

Item, the curtens of ruſſet ſarſynett frenged with ſylke.

Item, a ſewte of rede ſatyn frynged with golde, of the gyfte of the ſaide Mr. Wyll'm Marowe, and of John Smart, grocer, conteyning 3 coopes, 2 chaſſubles, 2 aulbes, 2 amytts *, 2 ſtoles, 3 fanons, and 2 gyrdylls.

Item, a chaaſyble † of clothe of golde, that Mr. *Cambrugge* made with an albe, and amytts and albe, ſtole and fanon, and a gyrdyll of ſylke made like a call, with a corpas caaſe of the ſame.

Item, an ault of wyte damaſke, with the frontel paled with pple clothe of golde and white; and a awlt cloth dyapre ſewed to the ſame.

Item, two curteynes of white ſylke to the ſame.

Item, an awlt clothe blewe velvent, powdred with flewrs of golde, and the frontell of the ſame ſewte.

Item, a frontell for the ſchelffe ſtandyng on the altar of blue ſarſenet, with brydds of golde, and two blew curteyns of ſylke frenghed.

* The amice (*amictus*) was the undermoſt of the garments that compoſed the habit of a prieſt, going over the head and tied over the breaſt with two ſtrings. Next was the albe or aube of linen like a ſurplice. Over this the girdle; and laſt of all the ſtole. Spelman, Gloſſ. voc. *Amictus*. The fanon was a towel or linen cloth which the prieſt held in his hands when celebrating maſs, called alſo the maniple. Id. v. *Fano*.

† Cheſuble was a ſmaller cope. Ib. v. *Caſula*.

Item,

Item, a peyer altar cloths of grene bawdkyn * above and benethe, with 2 curteynes of grene ſarſenet, frenget with ſylke, blue, grene, yelow, and rede.

Item, a ſewte of whyte clothys of golde, of the gyfte of John Yongeham †, fiſhmonger, conteyning 3 copes, 1 cheaſible, 2 tonykles, 3 albes, 3 amyts, 3 ſtoles, 3 fannones, and 3 girdells.

Item, two awter clothes of red cloth of gold and whyght panyd, and 2 curtens of red ſarſynet and whyght panyd, and fringed with ſilke.

Item, a corporas caſe, with the one ſide of cloth of gold of tyſew al gold, and the other ſyde grene ſaten barrid with taps of gold, of the gyft of Elyz. Gooſwell.

Item, a ſewte of reede clothe of lukis ‡ golde, containing a coope, with a cheaſible, 2 tonykles, 3 aulbes, 3 amyts, 3 ſtoles, 3 fanons, and 3 gyrdills, of the gyfte of William Baker, peauterer.

Item, a rede veſtment broudred with lyons of golde of reede ſaten; that is to ſaye, a cheſible and a tonykle to the ſame, with 2 albis, 2 amyts, 2 ſtoles, 2 fannones, and 2 girdles, late amended, and a coope thereto of rede ſaten poudrid with lyons.

Item, a blacke veſtment of velvet poudyrd with lambes, mones, and ſterrs; the cheaſible, the albe, the amys, the ſtole, the fanon, and girdill.

Item, a canapye of blue clothe of baudkyn with birds of flour in golde.

Item, a canapye of rede ſylke, with grene braunchys and white flours poudryd with ſwannys of golde betweene the branches.

Item, a veſtyment of the gyfte of Maiſt. Wyll'm Wylde §, late pſon of this chirch.

Item, a cheſſyble of blue ſaten fringed with ſilk, with an albe and amys, and a gyrdill.

Item, two corporas caſes of white and golde, and 3 nedyl wyrke, and 6 other caſes of dyvers wyrke.

* Bawdekyn, Baldicum, Baldichinum, Baldekinum, Pannus auro rigidus plumatoque opere intertextus. Baudekyn, cloth of ſilk. Spelman's Gloſſary in voce. Gold brocade, the richeſt cloth. Hiſt. of Hawſted, p. 119, n. In Peterborough Inventory are altar cloths of bawdkyn. Gunton, p. 58.

† John Yongeham, fiſhmonger, by will dated 1514, leaves 40 l. for a ſuit of veſtments, white or black, with 3 copes, &c. This and the two following articles are written with different ink, and in a different hand from the articles both before and after; ſo that this gift of Mr. Yongeham's was inſertèd in a part of the regiſter before left vacant.

‡ Louvois, or Lovain, or Luccheſe.

§ He appears to have died about 1504.

Item, ſix copes for children of dyvers ſorts, and 8 ſmall ſtremers, of the gyfte of Mr. Remyngton * and Mr. Revett †, and of ſquare baner.

Item, a myter for a byſhop ‡ at Seint Nycholas tyde, garnyſhed with ſylver and anelyd, and perle and counterfete ſtone.

Item, two cheyres § of iron for Rectes copes.

Item, a pyx clothe for the high aulter of ſipers || frenged with golde, with knoppes of golde, and ſylke of Spaneſhe making, of the gyfte of Mr. Doctor Hatclyff, pſon.

Item, a pyx clothe of ſipers frenged with grene ſylke and red, with knoppes ſilver and gylt with corners goyng, of Mres Sucklyng's gyfte.

Item, three croſſe ſtavys clothes gyldyd with ymages of golde.

Item, a canape for the pyx of whyte baudekyn lyke theſe.

Item, a leeſke of laton with a flakon.

Item, two ſtandards of laton.

Item, on the hygh aulter 2 gret candylſtyks, and 3 ſmall, and on Sent Stephen's alter 2 candylſtyks.

Item, 2 croſſe ſtaves laten gyldyd.

Item, two gylt feet for croſſys, and oon copper gylt.

The effect of the King's Majeſty's letters to them, that all the linen of the churches in London and ſuburbs, except what is neceſſary for preſent uſe, be given to the uſe of the poor in Chriſt Church hoſpital. A letter to the churchwardens hereon, dated 24 Jan. 6 Edward VI. ſigned Nicholas London, Rowland Hill, Richard Dobo.

The churchwardens return of veſtments, linen and plate: among the former were three ſuits of cloth of gold, with three copes of the ſame to each ſuit; four ditto ditto of velvet ¶, two ditto ditto of bodkin; ſeveral others of damaſk, &c.;

* William Remington, mayor 1500, and buried here 1510 or 1511. Stowe.

† Robert Revett, one of the ſheriffs 1490, gave liberally towards the new building of this church and ſteeple, and was there buried. Stowe.

‡ It appears by this and the next article that the cuſtom of Boy-biſhops, or Epiſcopi Puerorum, prevailed here, as well as at Saliſbury and other places.

§ Q. chains, or frames, to hang the rector's copes on. Or was it ſomething for the *Rectores chori*, mentioned at Peterborough, Gunton, p. 58?

|| At Peterborough were 7 copes of ſattin of *Cyprus*. Gunton, p. 60.

¶ Baudekyn.

eight

eight children's copes, three croſſe clothes; a camiſe cloth of red bodkyn with eight ſtremers; a ſtayned cloth which went about the ſepulcre; 15 banner cloths; an ould veſtment of ſattyn and brydgis; a veſtment of whitbuſtyne with a red croſs: another of whit buſimc for the high aulter whole *harnys* [hangings] of clothe of goulde, courtins of red and white ſarſnet; another of ruſſet clothe of golde with courtins of ruſſet ſylke; two others of white ſylke and grene bodkin; another of grene bodkyn for St. Chriſtopher's altar; one of white for St. Catharine's; one of blewe for St. Anne's; and one of white for our Lady's. Theſe harnyſes are diſtinguiſhed into thoſe "above and beneath with curtains."

The plate conſiſted of .... gilt chalice and pattyns of ſilver, and one ſilver criſmatory, two ſhipps with two ſpoons, two cruetts, two candelſtics, and a pyx; two paire of organs, the one paire gretter than the other; a ſilver croſs with a criſtoll in it bound with latice wire.

The churchwardens had ſold, 2 Edward VI. a chalice and pix of ſilver unaccounted for (at 5s. 5d. per oz), and a deſke with other lattyn; alſo to *Jefres* the baſket-maker 7lb. ½ of alliblaſter, at 2s. 4d. per lb. total 17s. 6d. To others the *gilt* of three images at 12s.; and 14l. of pewter at 4s. 8d.; to —— *Red*, goldſmith, 12 oz. of ſilver, being claſpes of bokes, and the plate of a rinter *, and other plate.

The parſelles of ornaments lately appertaying to this church are now reſtorede agayne by the Quene's Majeſtie's goodnes, 20 December, 1° of her reign, by the handes of Arthur Sturton, at the Quene's wardrop at Weſtminſter; viz. three copes of red clothe of gold, for the prieſt, deacon, and ſubdeacon; three ditto of white ditto for ditto; three ditto of blue ditto; one whole hangens of cloth of gold riſed with ruſſet velvet for the high altar; and one of ditto with white and grene velvet for St. Chriſtopher's.

A liſt of the church-plate, &c. 1553, 1 Mary, precedes this.

The pariſhioners gave a croſs of copper gilt, a veſtment of grene bodkin, and two curtains of white ſilke and ſarſnet.

The preſent church of St. Mary is almoſt incloſed by houſes; conſequently has an indeſcribable exterior.

* Q. rincer, or veſſel to *rince* or waſh others in?

The

The interior of the church is ſquare; and four pillars of a ſtrange order ſupport a cupola in the centre, lighted by a circle of windows; the reſt of the cieling is without ornament.

The organ is *plain*; and in a *plain* gallery, though by no means inelegant.

The pulpit cannot be leſs adorned; but the altar-piece makes amends. This is of the Compoſite order, and conſiſts of four iſolated pillars, with entablatures, urns, and the ſeven candleſticks on them, and a beautiful attic with a circular pediment; two pilaſters form intercolumniations for the tablets of the Creed and Paternoſter; and the centre contains thoſe of the Decalogue, over which is a nimbus, the word Jehovah and Cherubim, and in the tympan carvings.

The wall over the Creed and Lord's-prayer has paintings of the Bleſſed Virgin fondling the Infant Chriſt, and St. Andrew; they are but tolerable.

An old tablet illegible on the North wall; another on the South wall, John Harvey, Eſq. illegible; a ſecond to Henrieta Vickars, 1712-13, aged 29.

Quæ multùm pietate parùm formoſa nitebat
Corpore, communi pulvere miſta jacet.
Non cineres jactant formam; ſpecioſior illa
Surget in extremo quæ ſpecioſa dies.

A handſome monument to Thomas Davall, Merchant, 1700.

Billingsgate

was a portal leading to the Thames, but is now an indented wharf where Graveſend paſſage-boats, fiſhing, and other ſmall veſſels, are conſtantly moored. The name, however derived, is of vulgar notoriety; and the flowers of rhetorick uſed by the fiſh-dealers to one another, and *ſometimes* to their cuſtomers, are well known throughout the kingdom. It was declared a free market for fiſh in 1699; ſubſequent to which time the Journals of the Houſe of Commons furniſh the following information.

"The market was free and open in 1758, and any perſon might buy any quantity of fiſh there: in Summer the market began at 3 o'clock, and in Winter at five in the morning, and continued till about 11." Turbots and other fiſh were

ſold in lots from the forms or ſtalls, and any perſon might buy a ſingle fiſh, but ſingle fiſh were ſeldom ſold there. Cod fiſh were laid there in lots from four to five dozen, and ſold to the beſt bidder: a ſingle fiſh could not be bought early in the morning, but at the latter end of the market it might. The fiſhmongers bought the beſt of the fiſh, and the baſket-people the remainder.

John Kittermaſter, Fiſherman, Saleſman, and Fiſhmonger, at the above period, poſſeſſed ſix fiſhing-veſſels, which carried eight or nine men each, and coſt 600l. apiece, and employed from 13 to 15 hundred men in the different branches of the fiſhing trade for ſix months in the year; thoſe veſſels were ſometimes 14 days on a voyage, and at others ſix weeks, and from the 26th November to the 1ſt June 1757, he brought above 500,000 lobſters to London, 14,000 kits of pickled ſalmon from Scotland in the ſame year, and from 1500 to 2000 ſalmon trouts *per week*. From 25 June 1756 to the ſame date 1757, 880 fiſhing veſſels paid duty at Graveſend.

The trade is proportionably increaſed ſince the above period; and though Billinſgate is the only fiſh-market within London, the citizens and ſuburbs are plentifully ſupplied.

Regulations and Laws reſpecting Fiſh and Fiſhmongers Company.

"A. D. 1274. Ordinance of Edw. I. prohibits partnerſhip in fiſh with foreigners who bring the ſame in their ſhips, &c.

"No fiſh except ſalt-fiſh to be kept in London beyond the ſecond day, on forfeiture of the fiſh, and fine at the King's pleaſure.

"1380. In the Mayoralty of John Northampton an act of Parliament was obtained for laying open the trade to all foreigners in amity with the king.

"The ſaid John Northampton compelled them to acknowledge that their occupation was no craft, and therefore unworthy to be reckoned among the other myſteries.

"1400. Charter of Hen. IV. grants the tolls of Billinſgate to the City of London.

"1435. The Fiſhmongers' Company endeavouring to monopolize fiſh, Parliament enacted that no perſon ſhould hinder any fiſhermen (foreign or domeſtic) from diſpoſing of their fiſh, on penalty of 10l.

"A D.

"A. D. 1536. Charter of Hen. VIII. incorporated Stock Fiſhmonger and Salt Fiſhmongers, by the name of the Wardens and Commonalty of Fiſhmongers of the City of London. They are governed by a Prime and five other Wardens and a Court of Aſſiſtants.

"By 5 Eliz. c. 5. § 43, Fiſhermen could not be impreſſed without the authority of a Juſtice of the Peace.

"13 Eliz. c. 5. § 6, prohibits foreign-taken fiſh from being dried for ſale in England."

ST. MARY SOMERSET, QUEENHITHE WARD.

The united pariſhes of St. Mary Somerſet and St. Mary Mounthaw contain 92 houſes, inhabited by 344 males, and 289 females; but nothing remarkable for the gratification of the ſenſes, either in domeſtic, public, or eccleſiaſtical architecture, nor are the ſtreets and courts pleaſant or comfortable, though once the reſidence of the Mont-alts of Norfolk, and the Dukes of the latter title.

The patronage of theſe livings belongs alternately to the Biſhops of Hereford and the repreſentatives of General Oglethorpe. That of St. Mary Mounthaw came by purchaſe to Ralph de Maydenſtone, circa 1234, and originated from the chapel founded within the manſion of the Montalts, ſettled with it by that prelate on his ſucceſſors.

Rectors.

... Ruſbach, circa 1708.

... Baron, circa 1726; died 1731.

Samuel Croxall, D. D. Feb. 26, 1731; died 1752. He was Chaplain in Ordinary and Canon Reſidentiary of Hereford; publiſhed a ſermon on John xiii. 35. 1715; another at the conſecration of Biſhop Egerton, 1724, 1 Tim. iv. 6.; a third on Jan. 30, 1730, before the Houſe of Commons, Prov. xxv. 5.; a fourth which occaſioned his being diſmiſſed from his chaplaincy, "The Royal Sin, or Adultery in a King rebuked, in 1738," 2 Jam. xii. 7. Another in praiſe of Muſic at Hereford, 1741, Pſalm xvii. 7.

Cornelius Humphreys, M. A. Sept. 18, 1752; died Jan. 11, 1770.

1770, Hon. Henry Beauclerk, M. A. reſigned 1772.

1773, Jan. John Lindeman, A. B. reſigned 1776.

James Jones, D. D. preſented by the Biſhop of Hereford in July 1776.

Tonſtall omits both theſe churches; nor is there any other notice of Chantries than the following:

John Goldeſburgh by licence of King Edward III. founded a chantry in this church, and gave certain quit rents to the maintenance of the ſame from ſeveral tenements in the tenure of pariſhioners of St. Bene't Fincks, 4l. 6s. 8d.

Thomas Wilforth by licence of King Henry IV. founded a Chantry, and gave *per annum* 6l. 7s. 4d.

Joan Frauncis, widow, for the augmentation of prieſts' ſalaries and an obit, 9l. and *per annum* 4l. 5s.

Eliz. Wilforde, widow, gave by will to Roger Hale, fiſhmonger, and Joan his wife, for term of their lives, and to the longer liver of them, that they yearly ſhould keep an obit for her ſoul, 9l. and a tenement in the pariſh of St. Dunſtan Eaſt, expending yearly at the obit 10l. 10s. and to be given to the poor of the pariſh 9l. 2s. in the whole 20l.

The inſide of St. Mary's is remarkably plain, and much neglected; nor doth it contain either pillar or pilaſter, nor any decorations except Cherubim ſupporting brackets between the arched windows, and thoſe of a coved cieling with an entablature in the centre by way of pannel, in which are two large flowers.

A window above the altar-piece contains a broken painted-glaſs repreſentation of the Royal Arms; and the Eaſt wall painted figures of Moſes and Aaron in the intercolumniations of pilaſters. The altar-piece is unworthy of deſcription. The pulpit ſtands againſt the South wall; and when I mention that the late well-known Methodiſt Mr. *Gunn* was a preacher in it on certain days, the trampled and dirty ſtate of the church will not be wondered at.

The font ſtands within a handſome encloſure near the gallery at the Weſt end of the church, and is of marble in the antique ſtyle, inſcribed, "Ex dono Johannis Toolye, hujus Tribûs Vicarii digniſſimi 1699, necnon vigilantiſſimi."

A tablet on the North wall is thus inſcribed: "Sleeping in Jeſus, underneath lies the body of Mr. John Comley, late of the pariſh of St. Mary Mounthaw. He died March 30, 1804, in the 29th year of his age. This ſtone is erected by the Rev. William-Alphonſus Gunn, Lecturer of theſe pariſhes, as a ſmall token of reſpect to the memory of his valuable and beloved friend, whoſe holy life and ſweetly

ſweetly compoſed death are animating and encouraging proofs that the ways of wiſdom are ways of pleaſantneſs, and that all her paths are peace. Prov. iii. 17."

On the South wall a tablet to Elizabeth Adam, wife of Alexander Adam, of Bermondſey, Tanner, 1789, aged 54.

The inſcription on a monument on the South wall to the memory of the family of Funge is at preſent not legible; but the table of gifts in the veſtry-room mentions

1767, Mr. Thomas Funge left by will the intereſt of 200l. Old South-ſea Annuities for ever for bread.

1775, Mrs. Mary Funge, widow of Thomas Funge, left by will the intereſt of 200l. for ever for bread.

On the pavement within the communion rails: "H. S. E. Reverendus admodum in Chriſto Pater Gilbertus Ironſide, S. T. P. Coll. Wadhamenſis in Acad. Oxon. Guardianus, ejuſdem Acad. Vice-Canc.; primò conſecratus Briſtol. Epiſcop. poſtea tranſlatus ad Epiſcopat. Hereford. Obiit 27 Auguſti, 1701, ætatis ſuæ 69."

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH, LANGBOURNE WARD.

The united pariſhes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch evidently derived their names from the weighing of wool near them; they are each but of inconſiderable extent, the former containing 89 houſes in 1732, and the latter 64; at the recent enumeration there were 111 houſes, inhabited by 447 males, and 374 females.

Though ſmall, thoſe diſtricts are of great importance, as the Manſion-houſe of the Lord Mayor and the Poſt-office are ſituated within them, which are ſurrounded by banking-houſes of the greateſt eminence, inſurance-offices, and other equally-reſpectable mercantile houſes.

Lombard-ſtreet is perhaps one of the richeſt in Europe, where millions are annually transferred with the utmoſt facility and regularity, and in the moſt ſplendid manſions adorned by all the attractions of Grecian architecture; but unfortunately ſo very near the cart-way that their fronts are conſtantly defiled with filth;

filth; in ſhort the ſtreet is even dangerouſly narrow, particularly at the Eaſt end. The diſcovery of many fragments of antiquity on and near the ſite has been already mentioned, vol. III. p. 520, beſides which it is ſaid to have contained the city reſidence of the Earls of Suffolk, and a palace granted by Edward III. to the chapel of St. Stephen Weſtminſter in 1348.

Labyrinths of alleys and lanes ſpread throughout the two pariſhes, lined by excellent habitations, ſeveral of which from their vicinity to the Royal Exchange command very high rents, and many are coffee-houſes greatly frequented. The beſt ſtreet is part of Cornhill.

The church of St. Mary Woolnoth, ſituated at the South-eaſt angle of Lombard-ſtreet and Sherborne-lane, belonged originally to the prioreſs and convent of St. Helen Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. After the diſſolution of religious houſes the crown conveyed it to Sir Martin Bowes, in whoſe family it has remained for a very long period.

Rectors.

Of thoſe I am ſorry I cannot give a correct liſt; but Samuel Angier, M. A. is mentioned in the "New View of London, 1708," as the then incumbent, and again 1736 by the act of Parliament in a ſubſequent page.

1752, Charles Plumptre, D. D. Archdeacon of Ely, and aſſiſtant preacher of the pariſh of St. James, and Maſter of Queen's College, Cambridge; died Sept. 1779, having only publiſhed one Concio ad Clerum, 2 Cor. iv. 2. 1754, 4to.

1779, Dec. 8, John Newton, M. A. Rector of Olney, Bucks; the friend of the Poet Cowper, and guide of his religious principles.

Tonſtall's valuations of the two livings are as follows:

St. Mary Woolnoth.

Mr. John Pyne, chantry prieſt, 6l. 13s. goods 10l. fined 32s.
Sir Edward Colles, ſerving 8l. goods 19l. fined 40s.
Sir John Blake, ſalary 7l. goods 10l. fined 34s.

St. Mary Woolchurch.

D. Edward Brynham, curate, ſalary 7l. 6s. 8d. goods 6l. 13s. 4d. fined 28s.
Sir John Norton, ſalary 7l. goods 8l. fined 30s.

Chantries.

Chantries. St. Mary Woolnoth.

Thomas Mockett gave, to find two chantry prieſts, all his tenements *per annum* 13l. 6s. 8d.

Hugh Brige, Knight, gave, to find one prieſt with, 52s. 4d. as a rent charge from a capital meſſuage in Lombard-ſtreet, wherein Sir Martin Bowes, Knt. inhabited, *per annum* 13l. 13s. 4d.

Thomas Wymound gave, to find a clerk and an obit, one tenement in Sherborne-lane, *per annum* 40s.

Sir John and Dame Thomaſine Percival 61l. 6s. 8d.

William Hylton gave to the Taylors 200l. to find a prieſt. Note, at the ſuppreſſion there was 62 years to come.

St. Mary Woolchurch.

Anne Gawoode gave, to find a prieſt, all her lands and tenements *per annum* 8l.

Roger Barlowe gave, to find a prieſt, a tenement in the pariſh of St. Michael in Cornhill *per annum* 3l. 6s. 8d. ſpent towards finding Gawoode's prieſt.

Walter Wenlocke, Bennet Cornwall, Margaret Cornwall, and William Wyken, gave, to find a prieſt, an annual rent from an entry in the pariſh of St. Mary Woolnoth 3l. 6s. 8d.; a tenement in the pariſh aforeſaid 53s. 4d.; one ſhop in the ſame pariſh 3l. 6s. 8d.; and one tenement in the pariſh of St. Michael Cornhill 46s. 8d. In all *per annum* 15l. 13s. 4d.

"Thys ys the copye of the ordynance in the boke of owr Ladye of Wolchyrche hawe by the Stocks in London, for the good rule of the ſame pyſshe, made by all the body of the ſame pyſshe w' the conſente of Syr John Benet then ꝑſon, Wyllam Pyne Brewer at the wyghte cocke, Sir Wat Rede, made the ſecond day of Jan. the yere of owr Lord God 1457, and Kyng Herry the VI. 36th.

"Fyrſt for good rule, that no chyrchewarden ſtande noo leng^r^ than a yere, in payne of 40s. for y^t^ ſhall they loſe w^t^owte redemcion. The day of rekenyng evyr ſhall be the Sonday aft' Myghelmas and ſo ſhall hyt be, or elſe to take anew to the old.

"W^t^ conſente of owr ꝑſon, Sir John Benet at y^t^ tyme beyng the ſame yere w^t^ the Wardens before namyd, and be all the body of the ſayd pyſshe, that all the pyſshe

pyſshe w^t on graunte ſhall cheſe 11 oneſte pſon churche wardens, both of goods and good name, to rule the goods and ornamẽts and reparacyons of the ſayd chyrche, and the bells, w^t all hother thyngs, the beme lyghte w^t all repacyons that longythe therto, y^t y^s to wete the ſayd wardens to gadyr for the ſayd beam lyghte 1111 tymes a yere, that y^s to wete Eſt. Mydſom. Mȳghelmas, and Cryſtmas.

"Alſo the ſayd pyſshe w^t the graunte of the pſon that tyme beyng and hys ſucceſſowrs aſt hym of the ſayd churche, ſhall cheſe w^t the wardens 11 clerks that bythe of good name and good fame, and there w^t connyng in redyng and ſyngyng; and that the ſayd wardens for y^t yere beyng take ſuche ſuretye for the ſayd clerks as the churche wardens ſave them ſelf harmles at all tymes agenſte the pyſshe.

"Alſo forthermore the ſayd pyſshe grauntythe to the ſayd wardens to the pphyte of the ſayd chyrche they to have in there accõpts all the pphytts of mortuarys in the chyrch and gaderyngs of quartags to the chyrch availe, and a mendyngs and repãcyons to the ſayd chyrche.

"Alſo the ſayd wardens ſhall by the autoryte of the Mayre of London grauntyd in the Gyld Hall, that we ſhall ſet bothe ryche and pore yn the ſayd chyrche of owr Lady, in her pewys y^t longythe; and, in caſe be that they will not be rulyd by the ſayd wardens for the tyme beyng, they to ronne in the payne that y^t ordeyned in the Gylde Hall. Alſo the wardens w^t the bodye of the pſshe ſhall ſett rule on clerks as hyt ys ſeſſyd by certen men of the ſame pyſshe, that ys to wete the ſtynte of the quartage to the clerks of Wolchyrche, ſeſſyd the 13 day of Jan. the yere of Kyng Herry the VI. 28th, by VI pſons of the ſame pyſshe therto choſyn, that ys to wete Thomas Bracy, &c. &c. Then the clerks wags was xxxv a q^tr." Harl. MS. N° 2252.

The conflagration of 1666 deſtroyed every thing combuſtible within this church; and the act of 22 Charles II. mentioned it as one of the number to be rebuilt by the produce of the duty on coals, and St. Mary's was to have been completed under the clauſe 1 James II. in the bill for adorning St. Paul's; but from ſome concurring circumſtances only the North ſide fronting Lombard-ſtreet and ſix feet of the Eaſt end were erected, all the remainder of the walls of the old church were left ruinous in order to render the interior fit for divine ſervice as ſpeedily as poſſible; but the conſequence of this impatience became very viſible before 1711, in which year the pariſhioners were apprehenſive of being buried

buried by its fall. They eſtimated the ſum neceſſary to complete the church and erect a tower at 6500l. which they were unwilling to raiſe by a rate on themſelves, declaring that part of the pariſh near Stocks Market to be inhabited by very poor perſons, who received relief to the amount of 100l. *per annum.*

The church is nearly ſquare, and the nave formed by twelve Corinthian pillars, three in the four angles; thoſe ſupport an enriched entablature. Over each great intercolumniation is an enriched arch, conſequently to the cardinal points; thoſe are windows. The cieling above them is horizontal, but has a rich cornice and handſome pannel, with a roſe in the centre and palm-branches in the corners. The entablature of the pillars extends acroſs the ailes, and is ſupported by pilaſters. There are three neat arched windows in the South wall, but none in the North, where the great intercolumniation contains a gallery ſupported by fanciful pillars, and the fronts are adorned with dentils and antique brackets; a ſmall organ fills the Weſtern.

The altar-piece is encloſed by beautiful ſcroll-work railing; and the table is of marble, on ſpiral legs. The altar-piece conſiſts of two pedeſtals, each of which ſupport iſolated Compoſite ſpiral columns entwined with huſks; thoſe and their pilaſters ſupport an entablature that riſes into a circular pediment, before which is a projecting canopy with ſeven pannels, and Cherubim and flowers on each. The Commandments are immediately over the Creed and Pater-noſter, and above them are ſome beautiful carvings. The whole is incloſed by an arch highly enriched, the cieling before which has pannels containing a triangle and dove, a crown in laurel, and a mitre on palm branches, in a ſhield ſurrounded by flowers; and over the pediment the Bible gilt.

The reading-deſk conſiſts of an enriched Corinthian pedeſtal; but the pulpit is clumſy, though highly ornamented with inlaid work and carving; the ſquare pillars for the ſounding-board are overwhelmed by fruits and flowers, and are placed on each ſide of the altar, allowing merely a paſſage between them and the chancel wall.

Monuments.

A tablet on the Eaſt wall is thus inſcribed. "In the vault near this place lieth the body of Mr. Deputy Gabriel Smyth (ſon of John Smyth, Eſq. of Nibley, in the county of Glouceſter) 70 years an inhabitant of this pariſh; died 13 December,

cember, 1737, aged 88. Alſo the remains of Mrs. Ann Todd, his great-grand-daughter, who departed this life Oct. 26, 1769, aged 37. Mr. Robert Todd died Nov. 23, 1777, aged 63."

Another on the South ſide of the altar: "In the chancel vault of this church lie the remains of Henry Fourdrinier *, Eſq. who departed this life Jan. 11, 1799, aged 68. In his character were combined the kind huſband, good father, and ſincere friend.

"Alſo of Jemima his amiable wife, who died Sept. 5, 1781, aged 51.

"In grateful remembrance of their virtues this monument is raiſed by their ſurviving children.

"Alſo the remains of Edward and Randolph, children of the above, who died in their infancy."

Hawkſmoor was the architect of St. Mary's; and the church partakes of that mixture of ſimplicity, the true Grecian ſpirit, and abſurdity, which characteriſes his works. The Lombard-ſtreet front, or North ſide, is in a ſtyle totally unfit for a ſacred ſtructure. If it had been deſigned for a priſon, nothing could be more appropriate than the maſſy ruſtic work and empty niches in place of windows. The ſame obſervation applies to the entrance or porch under the tower, which is much too ſtrong for a religious building.

The inſide is liable to few objections; and the moſt prejudiced perſons muſt admit it to be chaſte and magnificent, but rather dark.

The family of Vyner reſided in the pariſh of St. Mary Woolnoth, and were buried in the antient church, in which there was a monument of touchſtone, with the effigies in marble of Sir Thomas Vyner, Bart. erected by his ſon Sir Robert, 1672, and another to Thomas Vyner, Eſq. ſecond ſon of Sir Thomas Vyner.

Sir Robert built the houſe now the General Poſt Office, where he kept his Mayoralty.

General Post Office.

This moſt uſeful inſtitution was eſtabliſhed by act of Parliament 12 Charles II. and removed in 1700 from Cloak-lane near Dowgate to the Black Swan oppoſite the pump then ſtanding in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and thence to the manſion of Sir Robert Vyner, from which period the houſe has undergone various alterations tending to improve it for the preſent extended regulations; particularly in 1765,

* Many years an eminent ſtationer in Lombard-ſtreet.

when

when four houſes were taken down in Abchurch-lane, to open a paſſage to the Office, and for the erection of apartments for the Clerks of the croſs roads. Other improvements were made in 1798.

Many Acts of Parliament have been found neceſſary to bring the inſtitution to perfection; and it muſt be acknowledged that that has almoſt been attained. The rapidity with which letters are conveyed to all parts of the United Kingdom, and from the Coaſts to all parts of the World, is really wonderful; nor is the regular delivery of them throughout London leſs ſo. To accompliſh this, an incredible number of Receiving-houſes, Clerks to arrange or aſſort letters, Poſt-men, Mail-coaches, &c. are neceſſary; but to deſcribe whoſe particular functions, would be tireſome and unprofitable. I ſhall therefore merely preſent the reader a copy of an original docquet to the privy ſeal, which will ſhew the ſalary of the Poſtmaſter in the reign of Queen Anne: "Her Majeſty is pleaſed to determine the Letters Patents whereby the office of Poſt Maſter General was granted to Sir Robert Cotton, Knt. and Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.; and hereby alſo to grant the ſaid office to the ſaid Sir Thomas Frankland and John Evelyn, Eſq. to be held and exerciſed by themſelves or their deputies, during her Majeſty's pleaſure, with the ſalary of 2000l. *per annum*, payable quarterly, from the date of this intended grant, out of the revenues accruing by the ſaid office, by the Receiver General thereof for the time being, together with all other fees, profits, and advantages belonging to the ſaid office; and the ſaid Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Thomas Frankland are forthwith to be paid ſo much of their ſalary of 1500l. granted to them by the ſaid former grant, as ſhall be incurred or grown due to them from the time of their laſt payment to the date of this intended grant, &c. &c."

The London Gazette of June 12, 1711, contained the following paragraph: "Theſe are to give notice that, by the Act of Parliament for eſtabliſhing a General Poſt Office, all letters and packets directed to and ſent from places diſtant ten miles or above from the ſaid office in London, which before the 2d of this inſtant June were received and delivered by the officers of the Penny Poſt, are now ſubjected to the ſame rates of poſtage as General Poſt letters; and that, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of ſuch places, their letters will be conveyed with the ſame regularity and diſpatch as formerly, being firſt taxed with the rates, and ſtamped with the mark, of the General Poſt Office; and that all parcels will likewiſe be taxed at the rate of 2s. *per* ounce, as the ſaid act directs."

The recent regulations of the Penny, now *Two*-penny, in London, and partly (if within the bills of mortality, or in the adjacent country out of them) *Three*-penny Poſt, were equally calculated for the benefit of the revenue and that of the publick, by incorporating it with the General Poſt Office.

Stocks Market,

was the ſite of the preſent Manſion-houſe of the Lord Mayor of London, and obtained by the Corporation in conſequence of "An Act for confirming an agreement between the Rector of the pariſh church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and of the united pariſhes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch, in the City of London, and the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of the ſaid City, by and with the conſent of the patron and ordinary, for the grant of a parcel of ground therein mentioned, lying in Stocks Market, to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, in conſideration of a rent of Ten pounds a year, payable to the ſaid Rector, and his ſucceſſors for ever.

"Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and paſſed in the twenty-ſecond year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, 'An additional Act for the rebuilding of the City of London, uniting of Pariſhes, and rebuilding of the Cathedral and Parochial Churches within the ſaid City,' it was, amongſt other things, enacted, that the pariſhes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch ſhould be united into one pariſh, and the church heretofore belonging to the ſaid pariſh of Saint Mary Woolnoth ſhould be the pariſh church of the ſaid pariſhes ſo united; and that the ſeveral and reſpective patrons of the ſaid churches ſo united ſhould preſent by turns to that church only, which by that act was appointed to be rebuilt and eſtabliſhed for the pariſh church of the pariſhes ſo united as aforeſaid:

"And whereas by indenture tripartite, bearing date the eleventh day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-ſix, and made or mentioned to be made between Samuel Angier, clerk, by the name and addition of the Reverend Samuel Angier, rector of the pariſh church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and of the united pariſhes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch in the city of London, of the firſt part; the Right Reverend Father in God Edmund Lord Biſhop of London, and Thomas Bowes of Upton in the county of Eſſex, Eſquire, patron

patron of the parish church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, for every other turn, of the second part; and the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of the city of London, of the third part; reciting the said Act of Parliament, and also reciting, that the right of presentation to the said church of Saint Mary Woolnoth was in his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, and in the said Thomas Bowes, and his heirs, alternately by turns; and that the said Samuel Angier, as rector or parson of the said church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and of the united parishes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch, and in right of the said church, was and stood seised, to him and his successors, parsons of the said united parishes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch for ever, of and in a certain toft, piece or parcel of ground, whereupon formerly, before the dreadful fire which happened in the City of London in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty-six, stood the parsonage-house of the said parish church of Saint Mary Woolchurch; which said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, had ever since the said fire been laid into and used as part of a market belonging to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, called Stocks Market, otherwise Woolchurch Market, situate in the said city of London, and had been held and enjoyed by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, from and under the said Samuel Angier and his predecessors, parsons of the said parish of Saint Mary Woolnoth, at and under the clear yearly rent of eight pounds payable for the same: and also reciting, that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens were and stood seised, to them and their successors for ever, of and in a certain piece or parcel of ground, and certain houses and edifices thereupon erected and built, in the said parish of Saint Mary Woolchurch, much larger and of far greater extent than the said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, whereon the said parsonage-house formerly stood, which together with the said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, was then used as a public market, as aforesaid; and that the said Samuel Angier, the present incumbent of the said church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and rector of the said united parishes, had come to an agreement with the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and was desirous to exchange the said toft, piece, or parcel of ground, for a perpetual yearly rent-charge of ten pounds, payable and to be paid to him the said Samuel Angier, and his successors, incumbents of the said church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and rectors of the said united parishes for ever, by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their successors, to be issuing out of, and charged and chargeable upon, as well the said toft, piece,

or

or parcel of ground, whereon the ſaid parſonage-houſe formerly ſtood, as upon all the other ground belonging to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens then uſed and employed, as other part of the ſaid Market, and to be paid by two equal half-yearly payments at Michaelmas and Lady-day in every year, free of all parliamentary taxes, and all other deductions whatſoever, with power of diſtreſs for the ſame: It is by the ſaid indenture witneſſed, that, in purſuance of the ſaid agreement, and for perfecting the ſaid exchange, he the ſaid Samuel Angier, for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, parſons or incumbents of the ſaid pariſh church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and rectors of the ſaid united pariſhes, by and with the conſent of the ſaid Edmund Lord Biſhop of London and Thomas Bowes, teſtified by their being parties to and ſealing the ſaid indenture, did thereby grant, exchange, alien, and confirm, unto the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, all that the ſaid toft, piece, or parcel of ground, with the appurtenances, whereupon, before the ſaid dreadful fire, the parſonage-houſe of the ſaid pariſh of Saint Mary Woolchurch formerly ſtood, ſituate, lying, and being in the ſaid pariſh of Saint Mary Woolchurch in the City of London aforeſaid, and part of the ſaid market called Stocks Market, otherwiſe Woolchurch Market, and was then in the tenure or occupation of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, or their under-tenants or aſſigns, and the reverſion and reverſions, remainder and remainders, rents, iſſues, and profits thereof, and all the eſtate, right, title, intereſt, poſſeſſion, property, claim, and demand whatſoever, of him the ſaid Samuel Angier, and his ſucceſſors, as aforeſaid, of, in, or to, the ſame, and every part and parcel thereof; to hold the ſaid toft, piece, or parcel of ground, with the appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Aſſigns, to the only proper uſe and behoof of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their aſſigns, for ever, in exchange for the rent therein after granted to the ſaid Samuel Angier and his ſucceſſors. And it is by the ſaid indenture further witneſſed, that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, for and in conſideration of the premiſes, did grant, exchange, alien, and confirm, unto the ſaid Samuel Angier, and his ſucceſſors, incumbents of the ſaid pariſh of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and rectors of the ſaid united pariſhes, one rent or yearly ſum of ten pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to be iſſuing, as well out of the ſaid piece or parcel of ground whereupon the parſonage-houſe of the ſaid pariſh of Saint Mary Woolchurch formerly ſtood, and then uſed as part of the ſaid market, as out of all other the

ſaid

ſaid ground and ſoil of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens in the ſaid pariſh of Saint Mary Woolchurch, uſed as and for a market, and called Stocks Market, otherwiſe Woolchurch Market, and out of all erections and buildings then ſtanding or being, or at any time or times thereafter to be erected and built upon the ſaid ground, or any part thereof, to hold, perceive, and receive, the ſaid rent or yearly ſum of ten pounds, by two equal half-yearly payments, at the feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, and Saint Michael the archangel, in every year, free of all parliamentary taxes and charges, and all other deductions whatſoever, unto the ſaid Samuel Angier, and his ſucceſſors, parſons or incumbents of the ſaid pariſh of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and rectors of the ſaid united pariſhes, for ever, in exchange for the ſaid piece of ground whereon the ſaid parſonage-houſe of the ſaid pariſh of Saint Mary Woolchurch formerly ſtood; and the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens did thereby covenant, promiſe, and grant, to and with the ſaid Samuel Angier, and his ſucceſſors aforeſaid, that if the ſaid rent or yearly ſum of ten pounds, or any part thereof, ſhould happen to be behind or unpaid by the ſpace of twenty-one days next over or after any of the ſaid feaſt-days or days of payment whereon the ſame ought to be paid as aforeſaid (being lawfully demanded), that then and in ſuch caſe it ſhould and might be lawful to and for the ſaid Samuel Angier, and his ſucceſſors, incumbents of the ſaid pariſh church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and rectors of the ſaid united pariſhes, into all and ſingular the ſaid lands and tenements (out of which the ſaid rent is iſſuing, or any part thereof) to enter and diſtrain for the ſaid rent ſo in arrear, or any part thereof; and the diſtreſs or diſtreſſes ſo taken, to lead, drive, or carry away, and the ſame to take, keep, and detain, according to law, until the ſaid rent, and all arrears thereof, and all coſts and charges occaſioned by taking and detaining ſuch diſtreſs, ſhould be fully paid and ſatisfied, with liberty to ſell the ſaid diſtreſs or diſtreſſes according to the Act of Parliament of the ſecond year of King William and Queen Mary in that behalf made. And the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens did thereby, for themſelves and their ſucceſſors, covenant, grant, and agree, to and with the ſaid Samuel Angier, and his ſucceſſors, parſons and incumbents of the ſaid pariſh of Saint Mary Woolchurch, and rectors of the ſaid united pariſhes, that they the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould and would pay unto the ſaid Samuel Angier, and his ſucceſſors, parſons, incumbents, or rectors, as aforeſaid, the ſaid yearly rent or ſum of ten pounds, at the days

and

and times, and in manner and form therein-before mentioned, without making any deduction whatſoever thereout as aforeſaid. And, laſtly, it was thereby agreed and declared, by and between the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and the ſaid Samuel Angier, that, for the carrying the aforeſaid agreement into execution, and for the better perfecting and rendering effectual the ſaid exchange thereby intended to be made, they ſhould and would reſpectively uſe their endeavours to obtain his Majeſty's Royal conſent to the ſame, and an Act of Parliament for confirming and eſtabliſhing the ſaid agreement and exchange, at the coſts and charges of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens; as in and by the ſaid indenture tripartite, under the hands and ſeals of the ſaid Samuel Angier, the ſaid Edmund Lord Biſhop of London, and the ſaid Thomas Bowes, and ſealed with the common ſeal of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City of London, relation thereto being had, more fully may appear.

"And whereas it will be for the mutual advantage of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and of the ſaid rector and his ſucceſſors, that the ſaid agreement ſhould take effect, and be confirmed; but as the ſame cannot be eſtabliſhed and made effectual, to bind the ſaid rector and his ſucceſſors, without the aid and authority of Parliament; therefore the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and the ſaid Samuel Angier and Thomas Bowes,

"Do moſt humbly beſeech your moſt excellent Majeſty,

"That it may be enacted; and be it enacted, by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that the ſaid indenture tripartite of the eleventh day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred thirty and ſix, and every grant, clauſe, article, covenant, agreement, matter, and thing, therein contained, ſhall be, and the ſame is and are hereby eſtabliſhed, ratified, and confirmed, according to the true purport and meaning thereof.

"And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid toft, piece, or parcel of ground, with the appurtenances, ſhall, from the date of the ſaid indenture tripartite, be veſted in, and the ſame are hereby from thenceforth veſted in, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their ſucceſſors, to the uſe of them and their ſucceſſors for ever, freed and abſolutely diſcharged, exempted and indemnified, of and from all

eſtates,

eſtates, intereſts, titles, claims, and demands, of the ſaid Samuel Angier, and his ſucceſſors, rectors of the ſaid pariſh church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and of the ſaid united pariſhes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch, for ever, except the ſaid rent of ten pounds hereby charged on the ſame; and the remedies for the recovery thereof.

"And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid yearly rent-charge of ten pounds, ſo ſecured or intended to be ſecured in and by the ſaid recited indenture tripartite, ſhall, from the date of the ſaid indenture, be charged on the ſaid toft, piece, or parcel of ground, and other the premiſes charged or intended to be charged therewith by the ſaid indenture, with all ſuch remedies and means for the recovery thereof, as are mentioned in the ſaid indenture, and the pains thereby given and granted for ſecuring and recovering the ſame; and that the ſaid rent, from the date of the ſaid indenture tripartite, be veſted in, and the ſame is hereby veſted in, and ratified and confirmed unto, and to the uſe of, the ſaid Samuel Angier, and his ſucceſſors, rectors of the ſaid pariſh church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and of the ſaid united pariſhes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch for ever.

"Saving always to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, all ſuch right, title, eſtate, intereſt, claim, and demand, of, in, unto, or out of the ſaid toft, piece, or parcel of ground, with the appurtenances, hereby veſted in the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and of, in, unto, and out of, every part thereof, as his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, had, or might have had, or been intitled unto, in caſe this act had never been made; other than and except ſuch right, title, eſtate, intereſt, claim, and demand, as was or is veſted in his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, as his Majeſty is one of the patrons of the ſaid united pariſhes.

"And alſo ſaving to all and every other perſon or perſons, bodies politic and corporate, their reſpective heirs and ſucceſſors and adminiſtrators (other than and except the ſaid Samuel Angier, and his ſucceſſors, incumbents or rectors of the ſaid pariſh church of Saint Mary Woolnoth, and of the ſaid united pariſhes of Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Woolchurch, the ſaid Lord Biſhop of London as ordinary of the ſaid united pariſhes, and the ſaid Thomas Bowes as one of the patrons thereof,) all ſuch right, title, eſtate, intereſt, claim, and demand, of, in, unto, and out of the ſaid toft, piece, or parcel of ground, with the appurtenances, as they, every, or any of them, had or might have been intitled to, in caſe this act had not been made."

On the 12th of March 1737, Sir William Rous, and Sir Benjamin Rawlings, Knights and Sheriffs, preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons, praying for permiſſion to erect a Manſion-houſe on the ſite of Stocks Market, and to remove the market to Fleet Ditch; which being granted, the former was incloſed with a board fence in September 1737.

A paper publiſhed in 1705, entitled "The Wandering Spy," thus deſcribes Stocks Market.

"I ſaw Stocks Market, all garniſhed with nuts, and pears, and grapes, and golden pippins, all in rank and file moſt prettily. And then on the other ſide for Phyſic Herbs there is enough to furniſh a whole county, from the nouriſhing Eringo to the deſtructive Savine, where a man may buy as much for a penny as an apothecary will afford for half-a-crown, and do a man twice as much good as their ſpecific boluſſes, hipnotic draughts, ſudorific hauſtus's, anodyne compoſitions, and twenty other ſlip-ſlops with hard names, which only diſorder the body, put nature into convulſion, and prepare a man for the ſexton: but here a man may conſult a female doctor in a ſtraw hat without a fee, have what quantity he pleaſes, of what herb he pleaſes, be his diſtemper what it will, and convert it into a juice, decoction, ſyrup, purge, or gliſter, in a quarter of an hour, without any danger to body or pocket."

Sir Robert Viner erected a ſtatue of Charles II. in marble, ſaid to have been that of John Sobieſky, King of Poland, trampling on the Grand Seignior, with a new head of Charles II. at the conduit in Stocks Market; the pedeſtal of which, 18 feet in height, was ornamented with his arms and a compartment of fiſh.

The Mansion House

cauſed many ſerious diſputes in the Common Council in June 1738, when two propoſals were offered for erecting it, one of 17,200l. the other 250l. leſs. The Council adopted the greater eſtimate; but the Aldermen more economical preferred the leſſer.

Offers were made to perform the brick-work at 5l. 3s. 6d. *per* rod, and the carpenters for 1240l. Mr. Dance, the Architect, exhibited his model at the Royal Exchange, which had been made in preference to a deſign generouſly preſented by the Earl of Burlington.

The preparations for laying the foundation had nearly been fatal to the beautiful church of St. Stephen, the North wall of which was ſurrounded with water in conſequence of digging near it.

The

The firſt Lord Mayor who made this houſe his reſidence was Sir Criſp Gaſcoigne, knight, in 1752.

The confined ſituation of the Manſion-houſe prevents a fair judgment on its merits; and the ſurface, totally blackened by ſmoke, appears a huge blank, without the uſual reliefs of light and ſhade; under theſe circumſtances the moſt perfect building muſt be injured in effect. Critics have compared it to a heavy-laden Eaſt India ſhip; but theſe gentlemen are not aware that one of thoſe veſſels is an exceeding grand object. Mr. Dance muſt be allowed to have produced rich fronts; the baſements of which ruſticated cannot be objected to, neither can the diſpoſition of the ſtairs leading to the portico; perhaps the latter is much inferior to thoſe of Gibbs, but ſtill far from being diſproportioned or ungraceful. The attic has been greatly, but I think unjuſtly, condemned; and the two erections North and South above it have been quite reprobated: thoſe I ſhall not attempt to defend, but merely obſerve, that a caſe in point occurs on the Papal Palace erected on Monte Cavallo at Rome. The Southernmoſt of theſe has lately been taken down.

That the reader may imagine the ſplendour of the interior of this building, I preſent him with a deſcription of the ornaments prepared for a civic feſtival, 1802.

"The Egyptian Hall, in which the company dined, was fitted up with great magnificence. At the upper end was the word PEACE in illumined lamps; underneath was placed a beautiful whole length painting of Apollo, and on each ſide portraits of Earl St. Vincent and Viſcount Nelſon. A brilliant crown and the initials G. R. illuminated this part of the room. Oppoſite the entrance of the Hall was a figure of Britannia holding a ſhield, inſcribed with the names of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, Nelſon, and Warren. At the lower end, over the Muſic-gallery, was affixed another large tranſparency, repreſenting the Four Quarters of the World worſhipping Peace. Underneath the gallery was erected a triumphal arch, lined with crimſon and illuminated, in the centre of which was the pedeſtal for the good old Engliſh fare, the Baron of Beef; on each ſide ſtood the carvers in their proper habiliments, and two ſergeants, belonging to his Lordſhip's regiment, were attired in their uniform. In the niches, on the right and left of the Hall, were whole-length ſtatuary figures of the Four Seaſons, and alſo thoſe of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The Goddeſs of Hope reſting her hand on an anchor, and pointing the fore-finger of the other to Heaven, was admirably executed. The other ſtatues were, Pomona, with a cornucopiæ of flowers, and the figure of Liberty holding the cap on a ſpear in her right hand. The principal table (in the form of a horſe-ſhoe) extended to the length of 30 feet.

At the head of this table, where the Lord Mayor and his Lady ſat in their ſtate chairs, was erected a beautiful rich colonnade, or Eaſtern Golconda, ſupported by thirty-two glaſs pillars of the Corinthian order, inlaid with gold, and ornamented with rich balluſtrades, the whole ſupporting the Union devices of the three kingdoms, and emblazoned with military and naval emblems, and medallions of the Britiſh Admirals, Howe, Duncan, St. Vincent, Hood, and Nelſon; the four corners repreſenting trophies of Peace and Commerce. In the centre of this temple were placed the figures of the Muſes in Derbyſhire China, over which was a Dove deſcending with the Olive-branch in its mouth to preſent it to them; and near to whom ſtood a Lamb, as figurative of tranquillity. The temple was alſo decorated with medallions of his Majeſty, and the Royal Family. The many pillars which ſupported the Manſion were encircled with lamps; and the ſaloon alſo was ſplendidly lighted up. In addition to the three chandeliers, the Lord Mayor had a number of ſmaller ones placed on tables. At the upper and lower end of the hall were two mirrors, about four feet in length, and three in breadth, placed in ſuch a direction that all the company might have a view of themſelves in perſpective. The company were admitted through the paſſage fronting the great gate, not, as uſual, up the great ſtairs. This paſſage was ſo arranged with evergreens that it formed a complete ſhrubbery. At the entrance were two lions of ſtone, as large as life, and, in different parts, pieces of ſtatuary; it had a very rural effect. The party of Nobility who ſat down to the ſumptuous banquet were more numerous than has been known to honour the City with a viſit for many years. The Lord Mayor * gave up the chair to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, which he accepted of. On the Prince's left was the Duke of Clarence. The company preſent at the dinner conſiſted of the following diſtinguiſhed perſonages: His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; Dukes of Cumberland, Clarence, and Kent; his Royal Highneſs Prince William of Glouceſter; the French Princes; Monſieur Otto; and a number of the Nobility, &c. of both ſexes †."

The furniture of the Manſion-houſe was in 1782 renewed in a moſt ſplendid ſtyle; and the ſtate-bed of the richeſt ſilks and materials may be compared with thoſe for monarchs.

On Eaſter-monday 1806, during the mayoralty of the Right Honourable James Shaw, when all the princes of the blood were preſent, the ſplendour of the civic entertainments was carried to a ſtill greater height. But I feel a much ſuperior

* Sir John Eamer, knight.

† Gent. Mag. vol. LXXII. p. 367.

pleaſure

pleaſure in recording, that under the auſpices of the ſame reſpectable Magiſtrate, and through his immediate ſuggeſtion to the Court of Aldermen, who liberally voted a handſome ſum for that purpoſe, the foundation of a valuable Library, including the principal Engliſh Claſſics, was laid in this Houſe. May his ſucceſſors continue to follow the good example by completing what is ſo judiciouſly began!

ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL,

Is ſituated Eaſtward of Aldgate, in the county of Middleſex, and hundred of Oſſulton. The church, now a rectory in the gift of Brazenoſe College, Oxford, was originally a chapel of eaſe to the church of Stepney, the rector of which appointed the Chaplains. Newcourt ſays, "that in the London Regiſtry it is called *Eccleſia beatæ Mariæ Matfellon*, and *Eccleſia albæ Capellæ, ſive beatæ Mariæ Matfellon.*" Mr. Wells's explanation of *Matfellon* to Strype copied by Mr. Pennant in his London, p. 249, from an Oriental etymology *, is rather doubtful. I have been informed by the Rev. Edward Robſon, the worthy curate of this pariſh, to whom I am indebted for part of the following facts, that a friend ſaw in an old French heraldic book at the Britiſh Muſeum, the emblazoned arms of a family of Mathefelon; this circumſtance appears concluſive in fixing the derivation of Matfellon, and it is corroborated by Stowe, who ſays, he had ſeen records in which the pariſh is termed *Villa beatæ Mariæ de Matfellon*, dated 21 Richard II. It is therefore extremely probable that ſome of the above family were the antient lords of the manor, and that it bore their name: the ſubſequent appellation of Whitechapel ſeems to have been taken from the colour of the walls of the chapel, as we have many pariſhes in the kingdom that bear the name of Whitchurch.

According to Bonner's Regiſter, the inhabitants were obliged to make an annual proceſſion through the City of London, at the Feaſt of Pentecoſt, to the church of St. Paul, and there to preſent oblations in token of canonical obedience; this ceremony was commuted by Thirlby Biſhop of Weſtminſter for 15d. offered at the high altar of St. Peter's by the rector and churchwardens only.

Mr. Robſon obſerves "It is not ſubject to Archidiaconal viſitation: the rector's income ariſes from an houſe rate by way of tithes, from ſurplice fees, and the rent of an houſe ſituated in Church-lane, and opening into the church-yard,

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 613.

eſteemed

eſteemed the antient Vicarage houſe." The preſent houſe, ſituated at the Eaſt end of the church, is very reſpectable and convenient.

Newcourt mentions 33 rectors; all preſented between 1300 and 1697.

Richard Welton, D. D. 1697; he was of Caius College Cambridge; A. B. 1691; A. M. 1695; S. T. P. 1708 *.

Robert Shippen, D. D. This gentleman was inſtituted 1716, and died at Bath 1745, aged 70. He had been Principal of Brazenoſe 1710; Profeſſor of Muſic in Greſham-college 1705, (which he reſigned after he became Principal;) and Vice-chancellor of Oxford 1720.

Edward died 1749.

John Davie, died 1756.

Roger Mather, D. D. 1757, died 1768. Dr. Mather was ſenior fellow of Brazenoſe College; and received a diſpenſation 1757, to hold this rectory with that of Penn in Buckinghamſhire, in the gift of the Curzon family.

Robert Markham †, D. D. died 1786. He was Chaplain in Ordinary.

John Holmes, D. D. died 1795.

Thomas Wright, M. A. Jan. 19, 1796.

Sir Edward Unwyn, Curate, ſerving 8l. goods 12l. fined 40s ‡.

* He publiſhed a Thankſgiving Sermon for the Peace 1697, Pſalm cvii. 8; On the neceſſity and advantage of early Education, Prov. xxii. 15. 1705; Another 1706, on Pſalm cxlvi. 5; On the Sacrament and True Reformation, 1 Cor. xi. 25. 1708; The Wiſe Man's Counſel upon the Teſt, preached before the Lieutenancy of the City of London, Nov. 19, 1710, Eccleſ. viii. 2; Before the Corporation of the Trinity-houſe, Ezek. xxvii. 33. 1710; Eighteen Sermons, the ſubſtance of Chriſtian faith and practice, 1724, 8vo.

Dr. Welton, with his congregation, conſiſting of about 250 Nonjurors, was ſurpriſed by the civil power, Nov. 11, 1717; and moſt of them, refuſing the oaths, were ordered to be proſecuted. He had juſt before publiſhed, "The caſe of not taking the oaths, and conviction thereupon, as of Popiſh recuſancy, fully ſtated; in a proſecution brought in Doctors Commons, by Dr. Shippen, againſt Dr. Welton, rector of Whitechapel. Illuſtrated with annotations. 1717." 8vo. Biſſet, in the third part of his "Modern Fanatick," connects Welton with Sacheverell, under the title of "his brother of like renown, the director of the new altar-piece."

† He publiſhed a Sermon for the Magdalen-hoſpital, 1776, James v. 20; Before the Humane Society, 1778, Pſalm ciii. 4. 8vo.; At the Aſylum, 1778, 8vo. Matt. xviii. 14. 8vo.; Before the Marine Society, 1779, Prov. xix. 17; At the annual meeting of the Charity Schools, 1779, Luke x. 24; The wiſdom of appointing and ſupporting the civil magiſtrate, 1780, Ezra vii. 5; Before the Sons of the Clergy, 1781, Jerem. xlxix. 31; On a Brief for the Sufferers in the Weſt Indies, 1781, Gal. vi. 2.

‡ Tonſtall.

The

The church is nearly ſquare, and ſeparated into three ailes by four round iſolated and four ſquare pillars; the centre intercolumniation on each ſide forms a large arch, ſimilar to thoſe of tranſepts, nearly plain this interſects that of the nave; two others on the ſides incloſe diminutive Venetian clereſtory windows: pilaſters on the North and South walls ſupport the entablatures of the iſolated pillars, between which are large Venetian windows; the galleries do not interfere with the pillars, that for the organ is remarkably handſome, on Compoſite pillars, and has a rich carving on the front of David playing on the harp, ſurrounded by muſical inſtruments and fruit in feſtoons; two gilt Fames ſurmount the cornice.

The organ is in a fine caſe profuſely carved, and loaded with no leſs than ſix figures of Fames and urchins, gilt. A new organ by Shreider was opened on the anniverſary of the Reſtoration 1715.

The altar-piece conſiſts of two Compoſite pillars, imitations of Lapis Lazuli, ſupporting a pediment; the carvings are gilt and elegant, with the uſual accompaniments of the Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer; a window in the Eaſt wall has been cloſed and inſcribed with IHS; over it is a painted glory, and on the ſides are painted figures of Moſes and Aaron, extremely bad. This ſupplies the place of the picture alluded to in the following advertiſement, which repreſented Dr. White Kennett Biſhop of Peterborough as Judas in the Laſt Supper, and was generally attributed to the political malice of Dr. Welton, whoſe name will appear again in a future publication.

"Whereas there is a new altar-piece or painting put up in the chancel of the church of Whitechapel, within the dioceſe of London (belonging to the Rector of the ſaid pariſh) wherein the traitor Judas (contrary to all figures antient and modern) is drawn as ſitting in an elbow-chair in a prieſt's gown and band, and other appearances of a dignified clergyman of the Church of England: theſe are to give notice, that if any perſon or perſons will diſcover who was the deſigner and director of that impious fancy, they or either of them ſhall have ten guineas reward immediately paid upon information and evidence ſo given, in order to proſecute any prophane fellow concerned in it, by me

"WILLOUGHBY WILLEY."

To this letter an anſwer was preſently publiſhed.

This altar-piece was taken down, by order of the Biſhop of London, May 3, 1714; and ſhortly after the following advertiſement appeared, "Church ornament without idolatry vindicated, in a ſermon preached on occaſion of an altar-piece lately

lately erected in the chancel of St. Mary Whitechapel, by R. Welton, D. D. Rector of the ſaid pariſh. To which is prefixed a preface in relation to the ſaid altar-piece;" giving an account of the whole affair, and offence given by the picture. He republiſhed Biſhop Barlow's caſe concerning ſetting up or painting images in churches.

The obnoxious picture is now the altar-piece of St. Alban's Abbey Church, by the gift of ſome perſon who purchaſed it *.

Monuments.

On the North ſide of the chancel an embelliſhed Corinthian tablet to William Meggs, Eſq. 1678; on the South ſide, one exactly ſimilar to Judith Meggs wife of the above.

On the North wall, a female reclining on the baſe of a ſarcophagus, "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Robert Markham, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty George III. and Rector of this pariſh, who died Sept. 25, 1786, aged 59 years. In teſtimony of the high eſteem in which they held his character as a zealous paſtor of a numerous flock, as an earneſt and orthodox preacher of the Goſpel, as a truly pious and benevolent man, as a peace-maker, and a ſpiritual father and friend, his pariſhioners have erected this monument."

"The righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting remembrance." *Pſalm* cxii. 6.

Immediately facing it a plain tablet inſcribed, "In memory of Thomas Dickſon, M. D. F. R. S. born at Dumfries, educated at Edinburgh and Leyden, 25 years Phyſician to the London Hoſpital; a man of ſingular probity, loyalty, and humanity, kind to his relations, beloved by all who knew him, learned and ſkilful in his profeſſion, unfee'd by the poor, he lived to do good, and died a Cnriſtian believer, June 1, 1784, aged 58 years.

His ſorrowing and only daughter cauſed this monument to be erected."

On the wainſcot of the ſtair-caſe a plain tablet "M.S. Thomæ Griffith, S. T. P. Coll. Pemb. Oxon. olim Socii; deinde Parochiæ de Biſhop Stoke in Diœceſi Winton. Rectoris. Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit. Feb. 11, anno ætatis 51, humanæ ſalutis 1774."

A ſmall tablet on a pillar to William Lovegrove, 1792, aged 59.

Chantry.

The late Abbot and Convent of St. Oſyth, in the county of Eſſex, gave for certain years yet enduring to be prayed for certain lands *per annum* 6l. 2s. 8d.

* Newcome.

William

William Paine, D. D. Rector, repreſented to the Houſe of Commons in 1693 that the Hamlet of Wapping had then poſſeſſed a chapel of eaſe almoſt 80 years; and that the inhabitants of Wapping had always paid to the Rector of St. Mary's rateable tythes amounting to 130l. *per annum:* he therefore prayed that his rights might not be taken away by making the Hamlet a new pariſh, but that his freehold in it ſhould be preſerved during his life.

A Caſe was argued in Sept. 1716, at Doctors Commons, before Dr. Henchman, Chancellor, between Dr. Welton and Dr. Shippen: Welton had neglected to take the oath of fidelity to Government, in conſequence of which he was ejected, and Dr. S. appointed to the Rectory, by virtue of an exhibition granted from the Crown Office in the Court of King's-bench; after much eloquence upon the ſubject from Counſellor Hungerford, M. P. for Scarborough, and Sir Conſtantine Phipps, the Chancellor declared his intention of laying the caſe before the Dioceſan. The ejection was afterwards confirmed.

In 1733 there were 2500 houſes in the pariſh, but 1357 of which were aſſeſſed to the poor's rate.

The penſioners then ſupported (excluſive of children) amounted to 651.

The rates aſſeſſed were 2262l. 13s.

Some of the inn-keepers of the pariſh paid 100l. *per annum* for their houſes, and gentlemen then reſided in houſes of 50l. *per annum*, who were worth 30 and 40,000l.

The turnpike-rate of that year was 122l.

Rag-fair then uſed to bring a great number of Scotch and Iriſh people into the pariſh, who lived an idle life, and frequently became chargeable to the inhabitants.

Their workhouſe was then capable of containing 200 perſons, who were at firſt maintained at 1s. 6d. each *per* week, but the expence had increaſed to 4s.

Nathaniel Fowler, Churchwarden, deſcribed the veſtry of the pariſh as follows, in 1733.

The firſt claſs was compoſed of gentlemen of fortune, ſenſe, reputation, and good manners; the ſecond claſs were tradeſmen of good credit, great dealings, and moſt commonly of good underſtanding.

Out of theſe two claſſes it was but ſeldom that any of the Churchwardens were choſen, unleſs it was by way of puniſhment, or in expectation that they would fine rather than execute the office, or hire ſome perſon to ſerve it for them. The third claſs were tradeſmen of lower degree, ſuch as artificers, carpenters, brick-

layers, glaziers, painters, &c. Out of this claſs generally the Churchwardens and other officers were choſen. The fourth and laſt claſs were a large unruly herd of men, ſome of whom are ſcarcely rational, or moſt commonly act as if they were not, having but little knowledge and experience in accompts, who ſupport the third claſs when they have any point to carry or purpoſe to ſerve *.

The late enumeration mentions 1171 houſes, inhabited by 2241 families, conſiſting of 2601 males, and 6079 females.

The houſes compoſe 20 ſtreets, 5 lanes, 29 alleys, 28 courts, 23 yards, and ſeveral other denominations of paſſages. Hence it will be perceived that Mr. Fowler's claſs or *herd of unruly men* prevail by a majority of reſidences, conſiſting of 85 inferior places, and but 20 ſtreets: the names of the former deſignate in great meaſure the deſcription of inhabitants; many of the latter are wide, well-built, excellently paved, and very clean and pleaſant.

I am indebted to Mr. Robſon for the enſuing inſcription, "found ſeven feet beneath the ſurface of the earth, in the Tenter-ground in Goodman's-fields, on converting it into a garden 1787. It is inſcribed on a ſtone about 15 inches by 12, and three inches thick, belonging to Samuel Hawkins, Eſq. now at Bath: ſeveral fragments of urns and lachrymatories were found with it."

D·M·
FL·AGRICoLA·MIL·
LEG·VI·VICT·V·AN·
XLII·D·X·ALBIA·
FAVSTINA·CoNIVGI
INCoNPARABILI·
F·C·

Horſley's Brit. Rom. p. 79. Legio Sexta victrix. "I do not find it is mentioned in any inſcription belonging to the *Southern* parts of this iſland."

The ſixth legion is mentioned in Collinſon's Hiſtory of Somerſetſhire in two inſtances, vol. I. p. 9, 12, at Bath.

DEAE·SVLI·
PRO·SALVTE·ET·
INCOLVMITA
TE·MAR·AVFID
MAXIMI·LEG

* Journals of the Houſe of Commons.

VI

VI · VIC ·
AVFIDIVS · EV
TYCHES · LE · B ·
V · S · L · M ·

Deæ Sulivæ, pro Salute et Incolumitate Marci Aufidii Maximi, Legionis Sextæ Victricis, Aufidius Eutuches, Legatus Britannicus, Votum ſolvit lubens merito.

And Volume I. page 12.

FORTVNAE ·
CONSERVA
TRICI ·
L · SENECIA
NIVS · MAR
TIVS · LEG ·
VI · VICT ·

Fortunæ conſervatrici, Lucius Senecianus Martius, Legionis ſextæ Victricis.

From the above diſcovery it may be inferred that the ſixth legion was ſtationed at leaſt for ſome time in or near London; the lachrymatories found with the ſepulchral ſtone clearly prove this ſpot to have been a Roman burying ground, as was uſual, without the walls of their ſtations.

In digging a family vault 1776, in a burial-ground in Church-lane, Whitechapel, the end leading to Roſemary-lane, ſix feet under the ground, one end being almoſt ſunk and the inſcription lying uppermoſt, was found a ſtone inſcribed,

D · M
IVL · VALIVS
MIL · LEG · XXVV
AN · XL · H · S · E
C · A · FLAVIO
ATTIO · HER ·

The ſtone was given by Mr. Langford, Baptiſt miniſter in Black's fields Southwark, on whoſe leaſehold it was found, to the late Dr. Gifford of the Britiſh Muſeum, for that Collection; but, the Doctor neglecting to depoſit it there, it was returned by his executors to the Donor, and was in 1784 at Mr. King's undertaker in the Old Bailey. Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 485, 672, where it is engraved.

The reader will perceive, on perusing the following facts, that they were compiled by a gentleman whose official situation enabled him to procure particulars which would have been denied to a stranger: I therefore insert them with pleasure, as the liberal donation of the Rev. Edward Robson, M. A.

"St. Mary Matfellon, otherwise Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, 1795.

"Number of inhabitants upwards of 30,000.
"Average number of Baptisms for three years last past 729-1
"——————— of Burials ——————— 637
"——————— of Marriages ——————— 204-1

"The average number of Baptisms for seven years taken in 1783, was 821-$\frac{4}{7}$
"——————— of Burials ——————— 687-$\frac{5}{7}$
"——————— of Marriages ——————— 192-$\frac{6}{7}$

"The decrease of baptisms for seven years is probably owing to a vast increase of the number of Jews in this quarter of the town, particularly in Goodman's-fields, where two empty houses out of three are taken by Jews, to whom it is convenient to live near each other. There are many wealthy Jews in this parish, whose liberality on charitable occasions is very exemplary.

"The decrease of burials is owing to a number of *cheap* burying grounds which have been opened of late years: the number of burials in 1740 was 1276.

"The living is a Rectory *, in the patronage of Brazenose College, Oxford; it is said to be a Vicarage also.

"It is not subject to Archidiaconal visitation: the Rector's income arises from an house-rate by way of tithes †, from surplice fees, and the rent of an house situated in Church-lane and opening into the church-yard, esteemed the antient Vicarage-house.

"The Rector keeps one Curate, to whom he pays the liberal sum of 100l. *per annum*; and there are two Sunday afternoon lecturers, who are paid by voluntary subscription.

"There is service at the church on Sundays, and on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays.

* The parish of St. John Wapping was taken out of Whitechapel parish anno 5-6 Guliel. III.

† The statute of the 8 and 9 of William III. for the more easy recovery of small tythes renders the mode of proceeding against defaulters very obvious and effectual.

"There

" There is nothing peculiar to Whitechapel in the manner of performing the church ſervice, unleſs it be that the office for churching of women is never read after the congregation is diſmiſſed, but is introduced before the two final prayers of the Litany, or the bleſſing in the communion ſervice on holidays: it is always read at the communion table, the women kneeling round the rails which incloſe it, and there making their offerings; but women are not churched on Sundays, nor at home, nor are any home chriſtenings attended on Sundays.

" Baptiſm is adminiſtered at the font after morning prayer on week days, and after evening ſervice on Sundays and thoſe days when the ſacrament or poſt-communion ſervice occur.

" There is no fixed time for burials, except that the paupers are buried under one ſervice at noon, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays.

" Notice of daily duty to the Curate is given ſo late as eleven o'clock in the forenoon; in moſt other pariſhes it is given at night, or nine in the morning.

" The Charity School-houſe contains a ſchool for 60 boys, and a ſchool for 40 girls; the ſchool-maſter and miſtreſs live in the houſe.

" The children are cloathed and educated, and when of age are bound apprentices or put out into ſervice.

" The eſtabliſhment is ſupported partly by the eſtates and money ſettled upon it by the founder Mr. Ralph Davenant, ſome time rector of this pariſh, and partly by collections at the church doors after four quarterly charity ſermons.

" Inſcriptions on the front of the ſchool-houſe:

" Theſe two ſchools were erected at the proper coſt and charge of Mr. Ralph Davenant, late rector of this pariſh, it being by the appointment of his laſt will and teſtament, who departed this life the 16th day of February, Anno Domini 1680."

" The maintenance of theſe ſchools was the gift of Mr. Ralph Davenant, with Mary his wife, and Mrs. Sarah her ſiſter, daughter of Dr. John Johnſon, formerly rector of this pariſh; and the management thereof is ſettled in the hands of 16 Truſtees for ever."

" There is an alms-houſe for 12 poor widows, founded by William Meggs, Eſq. ſituated on the South ſide of Whitechapel road."

" Inſcription: " Theſe alms-houſes, built and endowed by William Meggs, Eſq. Anno 1658.

" Repaired

"Repaired, improved, and further endowed, by Benjamin Goodwin, Eſq. formerly of St. Edmondſbury, and many years an inhabitant of this pariſh, 1767 *."

"There was formerly another, but unendowed. It is now part of the workhouſe. Inſcription: "Theſe eight houſes were built in the year 1613, at the coſt and charge of Mr. George Clarke, late Citizen and Vintner of London, deceaſed, for the relief of the poor of the pariſh of Whitechapel, where he was born. God increaſe many ſuch benefactors!"

"The London Hoſpital ſtands in this pariſh.

"Here too is an handſome new building, the Court of Requeſts for the Tower Hamlets; and in Court-ſtreet ſtands the Court-houſe of the manor of Stepney, to which is annexed a priſon for debtors under 5 l.

"In Lambeth-ſtreet, Goodman's fields, is the Whitechapel Public Office, eſtabliſhed under the Police bill.

"There is one churchwarden, who collects the church rate, ſeats the pariſhioners in pews, and takes care of the church and church-yard. There are two rent-wardens, who ſuperintend the poor, and collect the rents of the pariſh eſtates. Four overſeers of the poor ſo called, who merely collect the poor's rates, and have nothing to do with the diſburſements of the money collected."

"There are twelve collectors of the watch, lamp, and ſcavenger's rate.

"There are ſixteen headboroughs, one conſtable, and four beadles, two of whom aſſiſt in removing of paupers, &c. and two attend the watch-houſe in rotation nightly; the two former are choſen by the ſuffrages of the pariſh at large (for here is no ſelect veſtry, but all who rent houſes of 10 l. and upwards have a right to vote), and the two latter by the truſtees (40 in number, excluſive of the rector, churchwardens, and overſeers), who are choſen annually by the pariſh,

* Over the firſt inſcription are the arms of *Meggs*: Or, a chevron ingrailed Azure, between three maſcles Gules, on a chief Sable, a greyhound, current Argent. Theſe arms occur on the Communion plate, and on the cieling of the church. The church was rebuilt 1673, except the ſteeple, which, tradition ſays, has ſerved for three churches. Meggs' arms are found on his monument in the chancel.—Inſcription: "M. S. Under the black marble doth reſt untill he ſhall awake out of ſleep, whatever was mortal of William Meggs, Eſq. who with great alacrity of mind, from a ſtrong hope and Chriſtian belief that his body ſhall ariſe again at the laſt advent of Chriſt our Saviour to Judgment, ſurrendered up his ſoul to Almighty God the 28th of May, 1678, who was a moſt worthy member of this pariſh, and the principal benefactor toward re-edifying this Houſe of God. To whoſe memory his loving nephew Sir William Goulſton, in much gratitude, hath erected this monument."

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in purſuance of an act of Parliament of the 3d of George III. intituled, "An act for maintaining and employing the poor within the pariſh of St. Mary, Whitechapel, and for lighting, watching, and cleanſing the ſame."

"The pariſh officers are all choſen annually.

"The workhouſe contains 380 perſons on an average, of which 90 are children. Theſe children are, excluſive of the infant poor, ſupported at nurſe in the country at 2s. 6d. each *per* week. The poor are maintained by a diſcretionary rate, laid on according to the ſuppoſed property of each individual pariſhioner; it produces about 4500l. yearly. The loweſt ſum paid by any one in 1790 was one pound, the higheſt 23l.; but no houſe is rated the rent of which is under 10l.

"The poor work chiefly at winding of ſilk: the infirm pick feathers, and ſome make *ſlop* work. The rent-wardens ſit, attended by a beadle, each day at 3 o'clock at the workhouſe. There is a maſter, whoſe ſalary is 30l. and 5 *per cent.* of the poor's earnings; a miſtreſs 30l.; a chaplain 25l.; an apothecary, and a midwife, belonging to the workhouſe; the two firſt reſide in it.

"Prayers are read there on Wedneſdays and Fridays, on which latter day the children are catechized, and on Sunday evenings there are prayers aud a Sermon. An elderly man officiates as clerk and ſchoolmaſter; an elderly woman as ſchoolmiſtreſs."

"A prayer which is uſed in Whitechapel workhouſe after the prayer for all ſorts and conditions of men:

"O Lord our God, whoſe mercies are over all thy works, we humbly beſeech thy Fatherly goodneſs, as for all ſorts and conditions of men in thy univerſal church, ſo particularly for the welfare of all them who dwell within this pariſh: more immediately we intreat Thee for a bleſſing on thoſe who bear rule within it, that they may conſcientiouſly and tenderly diſcharge the truſt repoſed in them; providing for the poor and needy, for the fatherleſs and widows, and maintaining peace and order among thy people: accept, moreover, O Lord, our prayers for all them who at this time inhabit this houſe: may they eat their daily bread in quietneſs, and with grateful hearts, being obedient to thy laws and to the laws of the realm: make and preſerve them, induſtrious, ſober, honeſt, kindly affectioned one towards another, orderly and virtuous: let no corrupt communication proceed out of their lips, but that which is good to the edification of them all, and touch their ſouls with a deep and laſting ſenſe of religion, that, from living as becometh Chriſtians here on earth, they may hereafter be exalted to dwell with thy Saints

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in Heaven for evermore, ſanctified by thy Holy Spirit, and redeemed through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. Amen."

Diet in Whitechapel Workhouſe.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.	Small beer and bread.	Boiled beef.	Broth.
Monday.	Milk porridge.	Rice milk.	Bread and butter and beer.
Tueſday.	Milk porridge.	Boiled beef.	Broth.
Wedneſday.	Milk porridge.	Dumplings.	Bread and butter, or cheeſe.
Thurſday.	Milk porridge.	Boiled mutton.	Broth.
Friday.	Ditto, with five ounces of butter or ten of cheeſe to ſerve till Sunday.		
Saturday.	Ditto.		

Diet in Covent Garden Workhouſe, 1784.

	Breakfaſt.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.	Bread and butter.	Roaſt meat.	Bread and butter.
Monday.	Broth.	Plumb porridge.	Ditto.
Tueſday.	Water gruel.	Boiled beef.	Bread and cheeſe.
Wedneſday.	Ditto.	Peaſe ſoup.	Ditto.
Thurſday.	Ditto.	Roaſt beef.	Bread and butter.
Friday.	Ditto.	Peaſe ſoup.	Bread and cheeſe.
Saturday.	Bread and butter.	Bread and cheeſe.	Ditto.

"At Whitechapel bread fourteen ounces each day, except Mondays and Wedneſdays, then eight ounces of butter.

"On Mondays two ounces or four of cheeſe, to ſerve that day and on Wedneſdays, and as above on Fridays and Saturdays; beer one pint *per diem* on meat, one quart on meagre-days; beef ſeven ounces for the healthy, and what the apothecary ſhall order for the infirm, who have ſupplies of fiſh and wine.

"Each perſon is ſupported for nearly two ſhillings per week.

"Church rate. This is collected once in three years, and is one eighth of the poor's rate.

"Watch, lamp, and ſcavenger's rate. This is a pound rate, and muſt not exceed 1s. 3d. in the pound, by Act of Parliament. At preſent (1795) it is 8d.

"Meeting-houſes in the pariſh, one *Baptiſt*, Church lane; another Little Alie-ſtreet; a third in Little Preſcot-ſtreet; one *Independent*, Great Alie-ſtreet; one *Lutheran* (German,) Little Alie-ſtreet; one *Daniſh* chapel, Wellcloſe-ſquare; one *Sabbatarian* meeting-houſe in Mill-yard. Total ſeven.

Burying Grounds.

"One in Church-lane *Baptiſt*, late Britain's; one *Sabbatarian*, Mill-yard; one Quakers, in Baker's-row; one *Lutheran* (German), in Little Alie-ſtreet; one *Independent*, in Great-Alie-ſtreet; one *Daniſh* in Wellcloſe-ſquare. N. B. theſe two laſt lie partly only within the pariſh."

The Register

of Baptiſms commences Nov. 17, 1558; Marriages the ſame date; and the Burials, Dec. 3, 1558.

A coarſely-illuminated title-page is prefixed to the firſt volume, inſcribed, "The Regiſter of Whitechapel, containing the whole time of our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majeſty, written out in the year 1599, and in the 29th year of the abode of Mr. Richard Gardner, parſon (of whom a portrait ſtill hangs in the veſtry-room), in the time of John Palmer, John Steade, Lore Echarde, Roger Saunders, and Peter Pette, churchwardens, by me Anthony Caudray."

"In the initial letter T. a lion rampant wielding a two-edged ſword; out of his mouth is a label; motto, *Virtute decet non ſanguine niti*; and in the ſtem of the letter, on a wreath, Hope reacheth beyond all impoſſibilities."

Marriages.

1682, June 22. Sir James Smith, Knight, and Alderman of the City of London, and Mrs. Elizabeth Sherley of Iffield, in Suſſex.

——, Dec. 4. Sir John St. Barbe and Honor Norton, *per licentiam.*

1686, May 20. Manſell Leman, Eſq. and Lucy Alie, *per licentiam.*

In Goodman's fields are Manſell-ſtreet; Leman-ſtreet; Alie-ſtreet, and Lambeth-ſtreet.

1688, Dec. 2. Allen *Lambeth* and Elizabeth Vinton.

1698, Oct. 15. Thomas Hanmer, of Bellisfield, in the county of Flint, eſq. and Iſabella Ducheſs Dowager of Grafton, in the Pall-Mall, Middleſex, widow.

Baptisms.

1692, Nov. 22. Elizabeth Shovell, daughter of Cloudeſly Shovell and Elizabeth his wife, was born on the 2d day of the ſame month An. Dom. 1692, in Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's fields.

BURIALS.

"1649, June 21. Richard Brandon, a man out of Roſemary-lane."

Several circumſtances concur to prove this man to have been the executioner of Charles I.; if ſo, he did not long ſurvive the murder of his Sovereign. Brandon held the dreadful office of public hangman, which will operate in ſome degree to remove the load of obloquy that would have otherwiſe attached to his memory as a voluntary inſtrument in the hands of uſurped power.

"Oct. 15, 1660. The trial of William Hulett.—A ſtranger examined—"My Lord, I was with my maſter, with *Brandon* the hangman, and my maſter aſked Brandon whether he cut off the King's head, or no? He confeſſed, in my preſence, he was the man that did cut off the King's head *."

That Brandon's conduct may appear in its true light, I ſhall quote the occurrences on the ſcaffold from an octavo Hiſtory of England, 1722, and the Complete Hiſtory of England, vol. III. p. 186.

"Tueſday Jan. 30, 1648. His Majeſty was brought from St. James's about ten in the morning by a regiment of foot, with colours flying, drums beating, a guard of halberdiers before and behind, and Biſhop Juxon and colonel Thomlinſon, who had the charge of him, walking on each ſide bare-headed. The King walked apace; and bidding them go faſter, ſaid, that he now went before them to ſtrive for a heavenly crown, with leſs ſolicitude than he had oft-times encouraged his ſoldiers to fight for an earthly diadem. Being come to the gallery in White-hall, he went into the cabinet-chamber, where he uſed to lie; and finding an unexpected delay, the ſcaffold not being fitted, he paſſed the time at convenient diſtance in devotion, refuſing to dine, (having before taken the Sacrament); only about twelve at noon he drank a glaſs of claret, and eat a piece of bread.

"Hence he was accompanied by Biſhop Juxon, colonel Thomlinſon, colonel Hacker, and the guards before mentioned, through the Banquetting-houſe, at the window of which the ſcaffold was erected, between Whitehall gate and the gate leading into the gallery from St. James's. The ſcaffold was hung round and the floor covered with black, and the axe and block laid in the middle of the ſcaffold.

* Trial of the Regicides, 4to, 1660, p. 237. Archbiſhop Teniſon when Vicar of St. Martin's, was applied to by a young man to viſit his father dying under the horror of having done this deed, near King-ſtreet Weſtminſter; but the man being dead before the Archbiſhop reached him, all traces of him were loſt. Complete Hiſtory of England, vol. III. p. 186.

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Many companies of foot and troops of horſe were placed to keep off the ſpectators; whereby his Majeſty was diſappointed of ſpeaking to the people, and therefore directed himſelf chiefly to colonel Thomlinſon in the following ſpeech:

"'I ſhall be little heard if any; I will therefore ſpeak a word to you here. Indeed I could hold my peace well, if I did not think it would make ſome think that I ſubmit to the guilt as well as to the puniſhment. But I think 'tis my duty to God firſt, and to my country, to clear myſelf as an honeſt man, a good King, and a good Chriſtian. I will begin firſt with my innocency; in troth I think it not needful to inſiſt long on this; for all the world knows I never began the war with the two Houſes; and I call God to witneſs, to whom I muſt ſhortly give an account, that I never intended to incroach on their privileges: they began with me; it is the militia they began upon; they confeſſed the militia was mine, but they thought fit to have it from me: and to be ſhort, if any body will but look to the dates of their commiſſions and to mine, and likewiſe to the declarations, they will ſee clearly that they began theſe unhappy troubles, not I. So that as to the guilt of thoſe enormous crimes laid againſt me, I hope God will clear me of it. I will not, I am in charity, God forbid that I ſhould lay it on the Parliament, there is no neceſſity of either; I hope they are free of this guilt, for I believe ill inſtruments between them and me have been the chief cauſe of all this bloodſhed. So that as I find myſelf clear of this, I hope and pray God they may too. Yet for all this, God forbid I ſhould be ſo ill a Chriſtian, as not to ſay his judgments are juſt upon me. Many times he pays juſtice by an unjuſt ſentence; that is ordinary; I only ſay that an unjuſt ſentence, which I ſuffered to take effect (meaning that againſt the Earl of Strafford) is puniſhed now by an unjuſt ſentence on me. So far I have ſaid to ſhew that I am an innocent man. Now to ſhow that I am a good Chriſtian, I hope there is a good man (pointing to Dr. Juxon) who will bear me witneſs, that I have forgiven all the world, and even thoſe in particular who have been the chief cauſes of my death; who they are God knows, I do not deſire to know: I pray God forgive them. But this is not all, my charity muſt go further; I wiſh they may repent, for indeed they have committed a great ſin in this particular. I pray God, with St. Stephen, that it be not laid to their charge: nay, not only ſo, but that they may take the right way to the peace of the Kingdom; for charity commands me not only to forgive particular men, but to endeavour to the laſt gaſp the peace of the Kingdom. So, ſirs, I wiſh with all my ſoul, and I hope ſome here will carry it further (turning to ſome who were writing) that they may endeavour the peace of the Kingdom. Now, ſirs, I muſt

both ſhow you how you are out of the way, and I will put you in the way: firſt, you are out of the way; for certainly all the way you ever have had yet, as I could find by any thing, is the way of conqueſt; certainly this is an ill way; for conqueſt, ſirs, in my opinion, is never juſt, except there be a good juſt cauſe, either for matter of wrong or juſt title; and then if you go beyond it that makes it unjuſt at the end, which was juſt at firſt. But if it be only matter of conqueſt, then it is a great robbery, as a pirate called Alexander the Great the great robber, whilſt he was but a petty robber. So, ſirs, I think the way you are in, is much out of the way. Now, ſirs, to put you in the way; believe it, you will never do right, nor will God ever proſper you, till you give him his due, the King his due (namely my ſucceſſors), and the people their due; I am as much for them as any of you. You muſt give God his due, by regulating rightly his Church according to his Scriptures, which is now out of order; for to ſet you in a way particularly, now I cannot; but only this: a national ſynod freely called, freely debating among themſelves, muſt ſettle this, when every opinion is freely and clearly heard. For the King indeed, I will not (then turning to a gentleman that touched the axe, he ſaid, hurt not the axe that may hurt me) as for the King, the laws of the land will clearly inſtruct you for that; therefore becauſe it concerns my own particular, I only give you a touch of it. For the people, and truly I deſire their liberty and freedom as much as any body; but I muſt tell you that their liberty and freedom conſiſts in having the government of thoſe laws by which their life and their goods may be moſt their own; it is not for having a ſhare in government, ſirs; that is nothing pertaining to them; a ſubject and a ſovereign are clean different things; and therefore till they do that, I mean that you put the people in ſuch liberty as I ſay, certainly they will never enjoy themſelves. Sirs, it was for this I am now come hither. If I would have given way to an arbitrary way, for to have all laws changed according to the power of the ſword, I needed not to have come here. And therefore I do now tell you (and I pray God it be not laid to your charge) that I am the Martyr of the People. In troth, ſirs, I ſhall not hold you much longer; for I only ſay this to you, that in troth I could have deſired ſome little time longer, becauſe I would have put this which I have ſaid, in a little more order, and a little better digeſted, than I have done; and therefore I hope you will excuſe me. I have delivered my conſcience; I pray God that you take thoſe courſes which are beſt for the good of the Kingdom and your own ſalvation.'

"Then

" Then ſaid Biſhop Juxon to him, Though your Majeſty's affections to religion may be very well known, yet it may be expected you ſhould ſay ſomewhat for the world's ſatisfaction in that particular.' The King anſwered, 'I thank you heartily, my Lord, for I had almoſt forgot it: in troth, ſirs, my conſcience in religion, I think, is very well known to the world: and therefore I declare before you all, that I die a Chriſtian, according to the profeſſion of the Church of England, as I found it left by my father; and this honeſt man (meaning the Biſhop) I think will witneſs it.' Then turning to the officers, he ſaid, 'Sirs, excuſe me for this ſame; I have a good cauſe, and I have a gracious God, I will ſay no more. Then turning to colonel Hacker, he ſaid, 'take care that they do not put me to pain; and ſir, this and it pleaſe you' ——— but then a gentleman coming near the axe, the King ſaid, 'take heed of the axe, pray take heed of the axe.' Then the King ſpeaking to the executioner ſaid, I ſhall ſay but very ſhort prayers, and when I thruſt out my hands ——— then he called to Dr. Juxon for his cap, and having put it on, he ſaid to the executioner, does my hair trouble you? who deſired him to put it all under his cap; which the King did by the help of the Biſhop and executioner. Then turning to Biſhop Juxon, he ſaid, 'I have a goud cauſe and a gracious God on my ſide.' The Biſhop anſwered, 'there is but one ſtage more; this ſtage is turbulent and troubleſome, it is a ſhort one; but you may conſider, it will ſoon carry you a very great way, it will carry you from earth to heaven, and there you will find to your great joy, the prize you haſte to, a crown of glory.' The King replied, 'I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown, where no diſturbance can be.' The Biſhop added, 'you are exchanged from a temporal to an eternal crown, a good exchange!' Then the King taking off his cloke and George, gave the latter to the Biſhop, ſaying, 'Remember.' Then being in his waiſtcoat, he put on his cloke again, and looking on the block, ſaid to the executioner, 'you muſt ſet it faſt.' The executioner telling him it was faſt, the King ſaid it might have been a little higher, and the executioner anſwering that it could now be no higher, the King ſaid, 'when I put out my hands this way, then' ——— Then having ſaid a few words to himſelf, with his hands and eyes lifted up, he ſtooping down laid his neck on the block; and the executioner again putting his hair under his cap, the King thinking him about to ſtrike, bid him ſtay for the ſign. The executioner ſaid, " yes, I will, and it pleaſe your Majeſty." After a very ſhort pauſe, the King ſtretching forth his hands, the executioner at one blow ſevered his head from his body; which being held up and

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ſhewed to the people, was with the body put into a coffin covered with black velvet, and carried into his lodgings.

"Thus fell King Charles the Firſt, in the forty-ninth year of his age, after a reign of twenty-three years, ten months, and three days, which was partly quiet and partly turbulent. None of the Kings of England every left the world with more open marks of ſorrow and affliction: the venerable Archbiſhop Uſher was ſaid from a window to ſwoon at the ſight of the fatal blow; and, as the rumour of his death ſpread throughout the Kingdom, all ſorts of perſons where overwhelmed with grief. The pulpits every where reſounded with ſighs and lamentations, whilſt the congregations of men, women, and children, were diſſolved in tears.

"There is reaſon to believe that general Fairfax never conſented to the King's death; but was amuſed by Cromwell to the very day of execution, and even then drawn by him into ſeeking God by prayer till the blow was over. Sir Thomas Herbert aſſures us, that while the Biſhop and he were going with the King's body to be embalmed, he ſtepped into the long gallery; and the general there meeting him, aſked him how the King did; which he at firſt thought ſtrange, but afterwards perceived that the General knew not what had paſſed, being all that morning uſing his power and intereſt to have the execution deferred for ſome days, forbearing to come among the officers, and fully reſolving with his own regiment to prevent the blow, or to get it deferred till he had made a party in the army to ſecond his deſign: but being with the officers of the army then in prayer at colonel Harriſon's apartment, he came from thence without knowing the matter, and was much ſurpriſed when Mr. Herbert told him of it.

"The King's body being embalmed, and laid in a coffin of lead, to be ſeen for ſome days, on February 7 was delivered to four of his ſervants, Herbert, Mildmay, Preſton, and Joyner; who with ſome others in mourning equipage attended the hearſe that night to Windſor, and placed the body in the room which was formerly the King's bedchamber. Next day it was removed into the Dean's hall, which was hung with black and made dark, and lights were ſet burning round it. About three in the afternoon, the Duke of Richmond, Marqueſs of Hertford, Earls of Southampton and Lindſey, and the Biſhop of London came thither, with two votes paſſed that morning, whereby the ordering of the King's burial was committed to the Duke, provided the expence thereof exceeded not five hundred pounds. Theſe Lords agreed that the King's body ſhould be interred in a vault in St. George's chapel, about the middle of the choir, over againſt the eleventh

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ſtall upon the ſovereign's ſide, in which vault were laid the bodies of King Henry the Eighth and Queen Jane Seymour. This vault being opened, the King's body was brought from the hall with a ſlow and ſolemn pace, carried by gentlemen, the Lords following, and was ſilently depoſited therein, having no other epitaph but theſe words on a plate of lead fixed to the coffin, KING CHARLES, 1648."

1718, July 15. Sir John Caſs, Alderman, from Grove-ſtreet, Hackney.

Sir John Caſs's ſchool, founded by him at Aldgate, was opened on the anniverſary of Queen Anne's acceſſion to the throne March 12, 1710. Dr. Sacheverell performed divine ſervice, and the Biſhop of Cheſter preached on the occaſion; after which a large company of reſpectable citizens, 12 peers, and about 50 members of the Houſe of Commons, dined at Draper's Hall, where a collection of 100 l. was made to aſſiſt the operations of the charity.

The following odd inſcription, engraved on a braſs plate, and affixed to the North wall of the church under the veſtry-room window, may be worth inſerting:

"In the Eaſt church-yard lieth the body of Agnes Boundy, daughter of Peter Boundy, curate of Dean, in the county of Bedford, and Millicent his wife. She was the eldeſt of 14 children, eight ſons and ſix daughters, three of which died before her and 10 ſurvived her.

"She was born on *Wedneſday* Aug. 24, 1687; and on *Wedneſday* Aug. 9, 1716, ſhe ſet out for London; on *Wedneſday* Oct. 3, the ſmall-pox came out upon her at her brother's houſe in this pariſh; and on *Wedneſday* Oct. 10, 'the Lord who gave her took her away. Bleſſed be the name of the Lord.' So remarkable is God in his providential diſpenſations. 'Thoſe who are wiſe will obſerve theſe things, and they ſhall underſtand the loving kindneſs of the Lord.' Pſalm cvii. verſe 43."

Parker the mutineer was buried under the pavement of the vaults near the ſteps leading to them at the Eaſt end of the church.

Whitechapel Mount raiſed by order of Parliament in the reign of Charles I. as part of the fortifications of London, is now completely levelled, and was found to conſiſt of the rubbiſh generally made uſe of to raiſe ſtreets. The Corporation, laudably attentive to the health of their Fellow Citizens, cauſed it to be pierced through previous to removing the earth, in order to convince the publick of the fallacy of the tradition, that the Mount covered perſons who died of the plague in 1665.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN, OLD FISH-STREET, CASTLE BAYNARD WARD,

THE cauſe repeatedly mentioned, the great fire of 1666, united the pariſhes of St. Gregory and St. Mary, neither of which contain a ſingle ſtreet worth notice, nor a public building, beſides thoſe already deſcribed in the third volume of this work, except the church of St. Mary, a very plain ſtructure, ſituated on the North ſide of Little Knight-rider ſtreet.

The walls of the interior are without ornament; but the galleries are of the Compoſite order; and the cieling is neatly decorated with arches, eſcotcheons, volutes, foliage, and cornices.

The altar, of the Corinthian order, conſiſts of two fluted pillars, with a circular pediment, the uſual tablets, carvings, nimbus, &c. &c. The pulpit and font deſerve commendation.

This church was thoroughly repaired in 1720; when the pariſhioners adorned their altar with a painting of the Transfiguration, by Mr. Robert Browne.

There are no monuments.

The patronage of St. Mary's has ever belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, whilſt that of St. Gregory, appropriated in 1446 towards the ſupport of the Minor Canons, belongs to them, who conſtantly appoint one of their own Corporation to officiate as Curate.

I ſhall introduce the liſt of Rectors with recounting the unfortunate end of Dr. Hewitt from the Hiſtory of England, and a pamphlet dated 1658.

"The King kept his court at Bruges in Flanders, and had many conſultations with the Governor Don John how to make the Spaniſh intereſt and his own ſubſervient to each other. He had reaſon to hope that the diſtractions in the Engliſh ſtate would by degrees bring the people to caſt back their eyes and hearts upon him. This encouraged the Spaniards to protect his perſon, and accept his arms in Flanders,

Flanders, where the Marquis of Ormond, the Lord Rocheſter, the Lords Gerrard and Wentworth, the Lord Taaf, and General Middleton, had their ſeveral regiments quartered along the ſea-coaſt, under command of the Dukes of York and Glouceſter, either to aſſiſt the King of Spain againſt his enemies the French, who were ſupported by Cromwell, or to be ready to tranſport themſelves into England, if any favourable juncture ſhould invite them. For the Royaliſts in England, though weak and poor, were continually forming ſome hopes and deſigns for recalling the King; but their moſt ſecret counſels were betrayed. However, a general inſurrection was at this time deſigned; and, to prepare the way to it, there was now publiſhed and induſtriouſly diſperſed a very daring paper, under the title of "Killing no Murder;" wherein it was proved not only lawful but honourable to kill the Tyrant, as a common enemy of his Country. This waked the Protector into a dreadful fright, and made him very vigilant to apprehend the Author, who was happily then concealed not only in his perſon, but in the very ſuſpicion of his name, though ſince commonly taken to be Col. Titus, a man of great figure in ſome of the parliaments after the King's return. After this alarm (which ſerved not ſo much to put the King's party into a preparation, as it did to put Cromwell upon his guard), the Marquis of Ormond ſlipped over from Flanders, and lay privately in London, to ripen the deſign, and to ſend for his troops to puſh on the execution of it. But Cromwell, who well knew that money could at any time be the price of a traitor, had corrupted Sir Richard Willis, and one Corker, an ejected miniſter, who then practiſed phyſick; and by their perfidious intelligence, he ſet out a proclamation for the plotters before they could get into a body; ſo that many of them were ſeized, and the Marquis of Ormond himſelf very narrowly eſcaped.

"The perſons concerned in the late Cavalier plot Cromwell uſed with more ſeverity, becauſe he accounted them to be of a more formidable party; and therefore referred them to be tried by a High Court of Juſtice. The priſoners were Dr. Hewet, Sir Henry Slingſby, and Mr. Mordaunt, with ſome others of the meaner ſort. The general charge againſt them was, for endeavouring to levy war againſt the government on the behalf of Charles Stuart. The particular charge againſt Dr. Hewet was, 'for diſperſing commiſſions from the Son of the late King, and perſuading divers to raiſe forces by virtue of the ſame.' That againſt Sir Henry Slingſby was, 'for attempting to debauch ſome of the garriſon of Hull to the ſervice of Charles Stuart, and delivering a commiſſion from him to them.' The

priſoners of leſs note were charged 'with a deſign of firing the City in ſeveral parts at the time appointed for their party to be in arms.' Dr. Hewet being brought before the Court moved, that he might be tried by a Jury, and demurred to the juriſdiction of the Court; but the Court over-ruled his demurrer, and told him, that, unleſs he would plead to his charge, they would cauſe his refuſal to be entered, and proceed againſt him as if the fact was confeſſed. This being twice ſaid to him, he was required the third time to plead. To which he anſwered, 'that if the Judges would declare it to be according to Law for him to plead, he would obey. But he was told, 'that the gentlemen then preſent were his Judges, and that, if he would not plead, they would record his contempt the third time; and, upon his refuſal, they did ſo. Mr. Mordaunt, admoniſhed by his example, pleaded not guilty, and, after a full hearing of the witneſſes on both ſides, the Court acquitted him by one voice. Then Sir Henry Slingſby was called to the bar, and the witneſſes on each ſide being heard, he was pronounced guilty; though, in the opinion of many, he had very hard meaſure; for it appeared that he was a priſoner at the time when he was charged to have practiſed againſt the government; that he was a declared enemy, and therefore by the laws of war free to make any ſuch attempt. Beſides it was alledged, that the perſons whom he was accuſed to have endeavoured to corrupt, had trepanned him by their promiſes to ſerve the King in delivering Hull, if he would give them a commiſſion to act for him; which commiſſion was an old one that had long lain by him. But all this being not thought ſufficient to excuſe him, he was adjudged to die; and ſo he and Dr. Hewet were beheaded. The reſt of the priſoners were alſo condemned, and, being men of a leſſer figure, were hanged."

"The Subſtance of Dr. Hewit's Trial.

"Doctor John Hewit, being apprehended for a conſpirator againſt the preſent power and authority, was, on Tueſday the firſt of June, brought before the High Court of Juſtice, to anſwer to an indictment of High Treaſon then and there exhibited againſt him. His plea being demanded, he moved the Court not to reſpect his ignorance, but to excuſe it, leſt, taking advantages by the niceties of the Laws, they might bereave him of thoſe benefits the Law allowed him, or overpower his innocency. This was not denied; but his requeſt reaching farther to deſire to hear the commiſſion of the Court read, which he alledged was reaſonable, and that he conceived

conceived it to be his juſt right to know the validity of that authority by which they ſat, and whether according to Law they were competent judges in his caſe; farther urging that thoſe being matters of law, he therefore deſired to have the liberty to adviſe with counſel in theſe and other the like cauſe which did highly concern him. This being denied, he urged further that he conceived it to be his right, as an Engliſhman, to be tried by a Jury, and the Judges of his Higneſs's Courts, to whom and to the Common Law he did appeal; but, being told there could be no appeal from them to any Court, except to a Parliament, becauſe no other Court is above them; all thoſe differences to the Judges of the Courts of Judicature, or to his Highneſs's Counſel againſt that, if they or any of them would give it under their hand that his trial was according to law, he would ſubmit; but that not being granted, as tending to the diſhonour of that Court to appeal to any other court or perſons, the Doctor declared how in his own opinion he ſtood bound in conſcience and duty not to ſubmit to that power (meaning the Court) of whoſe authority according to law he was not convinced. His not pleading being recorded upon his default, he was taken from the bar, where on June the 2d he received his ſentence as a traitor, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, which he received without the leaſt dejection of ſpirit.

" His Carriage and Diſcourſes in Priſon.

" A friend of his a while after, telling him he were glad to hear he received his ſentence without diſturbance; he replies, at that preſent I had this meditation, My Lord and Maſter were made to carry his croſs, and I the meaneſt of his ſervants ſhould be carried to my croſs. The time drawing near of his death, which was Saturday June the fifth, the ſentence was altered, his head being to be ſevered from his body, on Tower hill, on Tueſday the eighth of the ſame month. The Lord's day he employed for the moſt part in earneſt ſeeking God by prayer, that ſo, through thoſe ſorrows and tears, he might purchaſe the fruition of joys and pleaſures, moſt glorious, pure, and perpetual: the reſt of the day, being the afternoon, he paſſed away in diſcourſe with ſome friends, who came to condole his condition, who deported himſelf with that cheerfulneſs, that they nor he need to mitigate ſorrow; and, as the fear of death was not tedious to him to embrace, Charity bids us conclude he did it to put on a better life. This afternoon two paſſages are obſervable.

The firſt, whilſt the Doctor was diſcourſing with ſome friends, a woman got accidentally to his chamber-door, and in a ſeeming melancholineſs drew near him, and laid her hat at his feet, ſaying, 'I can never be at quiet when the godly are to ſuffer.' The next, the guard being relieved, he turned to them that were departing, and with a cheerful deportment and humble carriage ſaith, 'Farewell, my dear friends;' and in all this time ſeemed ſo little moved at his impriſonment, that as the walls confined his body, ſo meekneſs impriſoned his paſſions. On Monday morning his Lady came to viſit him, but with how little pleaſure or content I leave it to them to imagine, who contemplatively can make her ſorrow their own, now ſhe muſt not only take her leave for a day, but reſolve to ſee him no more in the fleſh; and indeed to me it ſeems impoſſible to diſtinguiſh, which was the greateſt weight of ſorrow to her ſpirit, that he muſt ſuffer an untimely death, and be no more, or that ſhe muſt take her laſt farewell of him, and ſo ſhe have him dead to her whilſt alive: but, ſince Providence compels them to part here, imagine, for I cannot expreſs their affectionate farewells with tears, till they meet where joys are completer and perpetual. This being paſt, he makes it his only work to put off his, and to prepare for a better life, in which Dr. Wilde added to his endeavours his pious aſſiſtance. The day being ſpent, Dr. Wilde left him not without the beams and light of a friend's prayers, and the day's glory together, but kept him company there all that night, thereby to make day in his ſoul, though it were night in the world. Immediately after came Dr. Reynolds, Mr. Carill, Mr. Manton, Mr. Bates, and others, with whoſe diſcourſe they were ſo affected, that that evening they took coach on Ludgate hill, and went down to Whitehall to beg his life of his Highneſs the Lord Protector, but that were not granted.

"His Demeanour on the Scaffold.

"On Tueſday morning the time of execution drawing nigh, they ſpent that part which gave them leiſure to prepare for that great work to die; which time being come, Dr. Wilde, Dr. Warmiſtry, and Dean Reves accompanied him to the place of execution, and on the way, they tell him he was going to ſolemnize a marriage, wherein he muſt look death in the face before he could come to the fruition and full enjoyment of his bride. He ſhewed ſuch cheerfulneſs to that work, that gave ſatisfaction to his friends. Theſe communications being obſtructed

ſtructed by arrival at the ſcaffold, Dr. Wilde and Dr. Warmiſtry led him up the ſtairs, like to wings that aſſiſt the body to aſcend; and being mounted, he demeaned himſelf with a moſt meek and undejected deportment, and caſting his eye toward the block, he eſpied ſome of the blood of his fellow ſufferer, and having awhile fixed his eyes ſtedfaſtly on that object, with hands and eyes elevated he ſends up ejaculations to Heaven, and then falleth down on his knees and prayed privately awhile, and then about as long audibly.

"Dr. Hewit's Letter to Dr. Wilde the day before he ſuffered.

"Deareſt Brother,

"I have no cauſe to think that you have not at any time taken me along with you in the daily walk upon your knees to Heaven, but I beſeech you and all my brethren to be (now eſpecially) very mindful to call upon God for me. The more company I go withal, the more welcome I ſhall be made. I ſhould be loath either to leave out of my Creed, or to be left out of, the benefit of the Communion of Saints; two are better than one. Two or three have the advantage of a promiſe; but to go with a multitude to the Houſe of God, where all comers are welcome, is to be aſſured beforehand of good entertainment. Admiſſion will hardly be denied to any, for whom there is great importunity or many; if the gate be ſhut, much knocking will open it; or, if that would not do it, united forces would offer an holy violence. Many will prevail, where one alone can do but little good. Woe unto him that is alone.

"Therefore, dear brother, ſince it is the infirmity of our nature, that we live not without the occaſions of giving and taking of offence, and it is the corruption of our nature that the offences we give, we write in the duſt; thoſe we take we engrave in marble. If you know, or ſhall hear of any one, either of my brethren, or other perſons, whom by any act of ſcandal I have tempted, or provoked, or leſſened, or diſturbed, to exclude me the benefits of their charitable prayers or wiſhes; I beſeech you beg of them from me, for me, their pardon. And let not any private wild fire of paſſion put out the holy flames of a diffuſive charity: and as for myſelf, I do here proteſt before God that I do heartily deſire to forget the injuries of whoſoever has treſpaſſed againſt me, either by word or deed. And if God ſhould have been pleaſed to have granted a longer life, I would not refuſe, yea I am ſtedfaſtly reſolved to ſolicit, terms of reconciliation with them that have done

done me the wrong; and if my own heart do not deceive me, I would give my life to ſave the ſoul of any of my Chriſtian brethren, and would be content to want ſome degrees of glory in Heaven, ſo that my very greateſt enemies might be ſo happy as to have ſome. The God of Mercy ſhed forth his bowels for them that ſhed my blood, and the blood of Chriſt ſave, and the ſpirit of Chriſt ſanctify and ſupport, him who deſires to live no longer than to honour the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, and both living and dying craves yours and the prayers of the whole Church for her unworthy child, and,

Deareſt brother,
Your affectionate friend,
brother, and ſervant in Chriſt Jeſus,
JOHN HEWIT.

"*Tower, June* 7, 1658, *Morning*, 7 *o'clock.*

"Dr. Hewit's firſt Prayer.

"O moſt glorious God, being of beings, unacceſſible light, life of life, father of the ſpirits of the juſt and perfect, infinite, incomprehenſible God of power, wiſdom, mercy, juſtice, and truth, who dwelleth in that unſearchable glory and majeſty to which none of all thy creatures can attain; King of Kings, Lord of Lords, my earneſt expectation and my hope, the only confidence and conſolation of my ſoul; though my numberleſs ſins have deſerved thy wrath, yet look upon me through thy Chriſt, in whom I have believed by thy command, and through whom thou haſt promiſed the remiſſion of my ſins, and eternal life, that ſo as I was born with a condition to die, ſo am I ready to die with a condition to live with him; and therefore for his ſake aſſure me of it, that ſo I may have hope and confidence in my end. What though I muſt drink the bitter portion of a violent death! it is no more, my God, than my Redeemer taſted before me; and though thou haſt ſuffered me to be removed from my peace and comfort of this world, and from proſperity haſt caſt down my dejected ſpirit with weights of ſorrow, yet that ſoul that ſeeks thee by mercies, is renewed every morning, and thy compaſſion fails not; therefore my ſoul hath ſaid, that thou art my portion, and therefore doth my ſoul truſt on thee. Truth it is indeed, O my God, that the hopes of the hills are vain, and ſo is all confidence in man, in honours or proſperity; and moſt unhappy is that that is not in thee; but, in ſpite of Satan or the World's malice, bleſſed

bleſſed is that ſoul whoſe hope and whoſe truſt thou art: therefore, though thou art pleaſed to wean me from a truſtleſs world, let thy peace and ſalvation crown my end; and, O my Lord, let my prayers come as incenſe up unto thee, and in my Jeſus be accepted by thee; and bow the Heavens, and come down into my ſoul, that in this hour of my death, the comfort and joy of thy preſence make thoſe that condemned me hither, know that death nor terror is not dreadful to them whoſe hope, whoſe ſtrength, and whoſe confidence and truſt is in thee; for this I am confident, and know, O my God, O thou joy and ſalvation of my ſoul, that it ſhall within a ſpan of time appear that it is good and happy for me that I have been in trouble, when after this great trial of my faith, thou ſhalt give me the quiet fruits of righteouſneſs, a crown of glory. This, O God, is the voice of my faith in thee, whom I believe and know to be the God of truth, of mercy, of juſtice, and of righteouſneſs. The time, O my God, of my departure drawing nigh, let me live thoſe minutes I have yet to breathe to thee and thy Jeſus, that he may be advantage to me in life and in death, and that in this confidence I am willing to be diſſolved, and to be with Chriſt, who hath, through death, aboliſhed death, and him that had the power of death; and though death bring my body to the earth, yet, O my God, let not my ſoul lie in the duſt, and let neither things preſent nor future ſeparate between my ſoul and thee; but, O my bleſſed Saviour, who art the death of deaths, take from my afflicted ſoul the ſting of death, looſe its pains and the fear and ſorrows, and ſweeten the bitterneſs of it, that ſo by enjoying thy preſence, death may be ſwallowed up in victory. And O thou who poureſt out thy ſoul to death for me, receive my wearied ſpirit (when the fatal blow ſhall be given) into thy eternal reſt; for thy paſſion's ſake hear me, and anſwer me. And now, O Lord, to thee be praiſe for ever, that haſt breathed ſuch a calm into my troubled ſpirit, that it is at peace with thee, and with the whole world; bleſſed be thy Majeſty for it, that thus gathereſt me to my fathers in peace, and that giveſt me a heart to condemn myſelf, that thou mayeſt juſtify me, and to forgive my enemies, whoſe own conſcience cannot but condemn them; but I moſt humbly beſeech Thee, pardon them, and with them thy ſervant, who is ready to come unto thee. Therefore come, Lord Jeſus, come quickly. Amen.

" His Speech upon the Scaffold.

" I have always made it my chiefeſt care to ſubmit my will to the will of God, that with a contented mind I might embrace, and eye him in all his motion, that ſo, whether he appeared in affection or affliction, my ſoul might ſay, welcome to thy own, my Redeemer. I have ofttimes taſted in the ſweetneſs of the firſt, his love, by many ineſtimable incomes of his favours towards me, and now am come to participate of the latter, the parental ſcourge of my holy father; but the experiences of the firſt, his affections, hath made me more his, than to ſhrink under the latter, his afflictions, for to me to live is Chriſt, and to die is gain, knowing that Chriſt is mine, that I am Chriſt's, and that Chriſt is God's, and he it is that for my ſins hath ſuffered me to become a public ſpectacle this day to men and angels; and (I hope) God, who is omniſcient, is now beholding me with much pity, and great mercy and compaſſion; and the more, becauſe I am now come to that end that his own ſon came into the world to, to bear witneſs to the truth; he himſelf ſaid, 'for this end was I born, for this cauſe came I into the world, that I ſhould bear witneſs to the truth; I was brought into the world (the Chriſtian world) for to bear witneſs to the truth of the Goſpel, as a common Chriſtian; I was brought into the world (the Church) as a miniſter of his bleſſed word and ſacraments [Bleſſed be his name for that great honour and dignity!] and I came into the world to die more immediately for the teſtimony of Jeſus, which God hath now called me to. I came into this world (this Commonwealth) to be a member thereof, to bear witneſs to the truths of the cuſtoms, the laws, the liberties, and privileges thereof: and for ſo doing I am now to ſuffer; and methinks it ſeems to me a ſtrange thing, that inaſmuch as we all plead for liberty, and privileges, and I pleading for the privileges, the laws, the ſtatutes, and the cuſtoms of this land, yet I ſhould die by thoſe that ſhould ſtand for the laws, the ſtatutes, and privileges of the land: and I am here beheld by thoſe that plead for their liberties, and I hope I am pitied, becauſe I here give up myſelf willingly and freely to be a State Martyr for the public good. Indeed I had rather die many deaths myſelf, than betray my fellow freemen to ſo many inconveniences that they might be like to ſuffer by being ſubject to the wills of them that willed me to this death.

" And it is worthy remembrance that Mr. Attorney General having impeached me of treaſon (to the Commiſſioners of the Court) againſt his Highneſs, I did often (when brought before thoſe Commiſſioners) plead for the liberties of the

the people of England. Though I had no knowledge of the law, yet I had inſtruction from thoſe that were learned in the law, and had ſeveral law-caſes and precedents put into my hand though not by them, and urged ſeveral law-caſes, and made my appeal, firſt, for the Judicature that I was to be tried by, whether it were according to Law? whether it were according to the Act? and whether it were according to the words of the ſaid Act? I did appeal to have the ſaid Act argued by learned lawyers on both ſides, and then to be reſolved by his Highneſs's own Counſel, which was denied me (this by the bye); I preſſing the argument, made a ſecond appeal that thoſe Judges if they would give ſingly their ſeveral judgements that it was a juſt and lawful court of judicature, according to the laws of the land, I would anſwer to my charge. I did make another appeal to thoſe that were his Highneſs's Counſel, and pleaded againſt me, that if they would deliver it to me under their hands to be according to Law, I would then go on to plead and anſwer to the charge; but all was anſwered either with a denial or a diſregard. What was then ſaid further, my ſpirits being faint, I ſhall not ſay much, but only this: I was taken in three defaults upon formality of the Court. It ſeems it is a cuſtom in all courts, (which I did not know before) that if they anſwer not the third time ſpeaking by the Clerk, that then they are guilty of three defaults, and proceeded againſt as mute: I had no ſuch knowledge of the law. This advantage being laid hold on, hath brought my innocence to ſuffer as the guilty, for they found me guilty of thoſe defaults; and when I would have pleaded, and reſolved to begin to plead, I was taken from the bar. I did the next day make my petition to the Court in the Painted Chamber; two petitions were preſented the ſame in effect: in the former the title was miſtaken; yet becauſe the title was miſtaken, and no anſwer was given, therefore it was that another petition was drawn up to the ſame effect, with a new title given (as I remember,) preſented by the Serjeants at Arms, and one writ it over in ſuch haſte, leſt they ſhould be drawn out of the Painted Chamber into the Court, that I had not time to read it over, only I ſubſcribed my name; and there was in the front of the petition a word left out, but what the word was I know not, but muſt needs be ſenſible the treſpaſs was but ſmall, and it is hard that a miſtake of that nature ſhould take the blood of the innocent for the guilty; for it was taken ſo ill, as if I had put an affront and contempt on the Court: and it was thought they would have heard me plead; but becauſe of that miſtake they ſent word I ſhould have my anſwer when I came into the Court; and my anſwer I had indeed, which

was the ſentence of condemnation that adjudged me to this place. And therefore I pray with all my ſoul, that God would forgive all thoſe that occaſioned the charge to be drawn againſt me, to give ſuch unjuſt things againſt me: I pray with all my ſoul, that God would forgive all thoſe that upon ſo ſlender and ſmall grounds adjudged me to die, by taking advantage of ſuch ſimple ignorance as I was in. And it is the more to be obſerved, becauſe I had, at the beginning of my pleading, engaged their Honours no advantage ſhould be taken againſt me to my prejudice, that inaſmuch as I underſtood nothing of the law: and having heard that a man in the nicety of the law might be loſt in the ſeverity thereof, merely for ſpeaking a word out of ſimple ignorance, I made it my prayer to them that no advantage might be taken againſt me to the prejudice of my perſon. And there was to me a ſeeming conſent and promiſe, for the Preſident told me there ſhould be no advantage taken againſt me: and upon theſe conſiderations I am afraid there was too great uncharitableneſs in ſome: but I pray God forgive them from the very bottom of my ſoul, and I deſire that even thoſe that ſhed my blood may have the blood of the God of Mercy ſhed for them.

"And now having given you the occaſion of my coming hither, it is fit I ſhould give you ſomewhat as concerning myſelf, as I am a Chriſtian, and as I am a Clergyman. Firſt, as I am a Chriſtian, I thank God I was baptized to the Holy Church, ſo I was baptized to be a member of the Holy Catholic Church, that is the Church of England, which I dare ſay for purity of doctrine and orderly diſcipline, till a ſad reformation had ſpoiled the face of the Church, and made it a query, whether it were a Church or no? I ſay it was more purely divine and apoſtolical than any other doctrine or church in the Chriſtian world, whether national, or claſſical, or congregational: and I muſt tell you that as I am a member of this Church ſo I am a member of the Holy Catholic Church, and ſhall give a moſt juſt confeſſion of my faith, both negatively and affirmatively. Negatively, I am ſo a member of the Holy Catholic Church, that I abhor all ſects, ſchiſms, ſedition, and tyranny, in religion. Affirmatively, ſo that as I hold communion with, ſo I love and honour all Chriſtians in the world that love the ſame Lord Jeſus in ſincerity, and call on his name, agreeing with thoſe truths that are abſolutely neceſſary and clearly demonſtrated in the Word of God, both in the Old and New Teſtament, though in charity diſſenting from ſome others that are not neceſſary. And I, as I am thus a Chriſtian, I hope for ſalvation through the merits of Chriſt Jeſus; his blood I rely on, his merits I truſt to for the ſalvation of my own ſoul; though to this faith good works are neceſſary, not meritorious

meritorious in us, but only made meritorious by Chriſt his death; by his all-ſufficiency, by his ſatisfaction, and his righteouſneſs, they become meritorious, but in us they are no other than as defiled rags. And truly, as I am a member of the Church, ſo I told you, I was a member of this community, and ſo pleaded for the liberties and privileges thereof. I muſt now anſwer ſomething I am aſperſed withal in the world.

" They talk of ſomething of a plot, and a treaſonable deſign, and that I had a great intereſt in the knowledge and practice thereof; and that, for the ſaving my life, I would have diſcovered and betrayed I cannot tell what. I hope my converſation hath not been ſuch here in this City, where I have been a long time very well known, as to make one imagine I ſhould intermeddle in ſuch an action, and go ſo contrary to the practice of my profeſſion; and I hope there are none ſo uncharitable towards me, as to believe I had a knowledge of that deſign which is reported, I abhor.

" Here I muſt come to particulars for a plot of having a deſign upon the City of London, for the firing of it: I ſo much tremble at the thought of the thing that ſhould have been done, as they ſay, for the carrying on of ſuch a deſign (if my heart deceive me not) had I known it, I ſo much abhor the thing unfeignedly from my heart, and as a dying man I am confident I ſhould have been the firſt diſcoverer of it: nor ever had I correſpondency or meetings with ſuch perſons as would have carried on ſuch a deſign. It is ſaid likewiſe, I entertained the Earl the Marquis of Ormond: to my remembrance I never ſaw the face of that honourable perſon in my life. It is ſaid one Lord's-day I did preach at Saint Gregories, and the next Lord's-day I was at Bruſſels or Bruges, and kiſſed the King's hand, and brought I cannot tell what orders and inſtructions from him. This I ſhall ſay, for theſe three years laſt paſt together, I have not been ſixty miles from this City of London, and I think it is ſomewhat further to either of thoſe places than three-ſcore miles. It is ſaid that I kept correſpondence with one Mallory and Biſhop: they are perſons I have heard of their names, but never in all my life to my knowledge ſaw their faces; and to my knowledge I do not know they know me; nor do I know them at all, but only as I have heard of their names. And whoſoever elſe hath ſuggeſted ſuch things againſt me I know not, but the Lord God forgive them, who is juſt and merciful.

" His Highneſs was pleaſed to tell me I was like a flaming torch in the midſt of a ſheaf of corn: he meaning, I, being a public preacher, was able to ſet the

City on fire by ſedition and combuſtions, and promoting deſigns. Here truly I do ſay, and have it from many of thoſe that are Judges of the High Court by which I was condemned, that upon examination of the buſineſs they have not found me a meddler at all in theſe affairs. And truly I muſt needs ſay therefore, that it was a very uncharitable act in them (whoever they were) that brought ſuch accuſation againſt me, and irritated his Highneſs againſt me, which firſt obſtructed my liberty, next brought to the bar as a traitor, which now commands me to ſatisfy them with my blood; but I will not ſay it was malice, it might be zeal, but it was raſh zeal, which cauſed me to be ſentenced to this place: the God of Mercy pardon and forgive them all! And truly, as I am a member of the Church, and as a member of the Community, where on behalf I have been ſpeaking, I cannot but do as our Saviour himſelf did for his Diſciples, when he was to be taken from them, he bleſſed them, and aſcended up to Heaven. My truſt is in the mercy of the Moſt High, I ſhall not miſcarry; and however my days are ſhortened by this unexpected doom, and ſhall be brought untimely to the grave, I cannot go without my prayers for a bleſſing upon all the people of this land, and cannot but bleſs them all in the name of God, and beſeech God to bleſs them in all their ways, and his bleſſing be upon them all, and upon me that am to ſuffer an ignominious violent death, but my confidence is in the Moſt High, and here is my hope that I am my Beloved's, and my Beloved is mine, therefore come, Lord Jeſus, come quickly.

"Let us Pray.

"O moſt glorious Lord God, thou whoſe dwelling is ſo far above the higheſt heavens, that thou humbleſt thyſelf but to look upon the things that are in heaven, and that are in earth, thou who doſt whatſoever thou wilt both in heaven, in earth, in the ſea, and in all places: In thy hands are the hearts of all men, and thou turneſt them which way ſoever thou wilt. O Lord, look in mercy and compaſſion, we beſeech thee, on this great and numerous people of this land with an eye of pity, not with an eye of fury and indignation: O look not on all thoſe great and grievous ſins that have provoked thee moſt juſtly to wrath and diſpleaſure againſt us. But, gracious God! who can ſtand in thy ſight when thou art angry? when thou with rebuke doſt correct man for ſin, thou makeſt his beauty to conſume away like as it were a moth fretting a garment. O Lord! thy indignation and wrath lies heavy upon us, and thou haſt vexed us with ſcourges, thou haſt

haſt made us a reproach and a by-word amongſt our neighbours, and the very heathen laugh us to ſcorn. O that thou wouldeſt turn us again, O Lord God of Hoſts! that thou wouldeſt ſhew us the light of thy countenance, that we may behold it! that thou wouldeſt humble us for all thoſe ſins and grievous tranſgreſſions that are amongſt us; for thoſe atheiſms, for thoſe infidelities, horrid blaſphemies, and prophaneneſs, for thoſe ſacrileges, for thoſe hereſies, for thoſe ſchiſms, errors, and all thoſe blindneſſes of heart, pride, vain-glory, and hypocriſy, that leads us from thee, it perſuades us it will bring us to Thee; O humble us for that envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableneſs, that hath ſet us one againſt another, that we are ſo daſhed one againſt another, even to deſtroy each other; Ephraim againſt Manaſſeh, and Manaſſeh againſt Ephraim, and both againſt Judah. This thou haſt done to us to make us a ſcourge unto each other, O Lord! becauſe we have rebelled againſt thee: O how greatly and grievouſly have we ſinned! yet for all this thou haſt not requited us according to our ill deſervings, for thou mighteſt have brought us to deſolation and deſtruction: fire might have come down from heaven and deſtroyed us; our foreign enemies, and the enemies of Thee and thy Chriſt our Saviour, might have ſwallowed us up. What have we not deſerved? yet O the long-ſuffering, and patience, and goodneſs of our God! O Lord our God! we pray thee that thy patience and long-ſuffering might lead to repentance, that thou wouldeſt be pleaſed, thou who delighteſt not in the death of a ſinner, but rather that he ſhould turn from his ſins and live, that thou wouldeſt turn us unto thee, O Lord! and we ſhall be turned: draw us, and we ſhall run after thee; draw us with the cords of love, and by the bands of thy loving kindneſs, by the powerful working of thy holy ſpirit in our ſouls, work contrition in our hearts, and a godly ſorrow for all our ſins, even a ſorrow to repentance, and a repentance to ſalvation never to be repented of! O Lord, break theſe ſtony hearts of ours by the hammer of thy word, mollify them by the oil of thy grace, ſmite theſe rocky hearts of ours by the rod of thy moſt gracious power, that we may ſhed forth rivers of tears for the ſins we have committed. O that thou wouldeſt make us grieve, becauſe we cannot grieve; and to weep, becauſe we cannot weep enough: that thou wouldeſt humble us more and more in the true ſight and ſenſe of all our provocations againſt thee, and that thou wouldeſt be pleaſed in the blood of Jeſus Chriſt to cleanſe us from all our ſins; Lord, let his blood that ſpeaks better things than that of Abel, cry louder in thine ears for mercy than all thoſe miſchiefs and wickedneſſes that have

have been done amongſt us for vengeance. O beſprinkle my polluted but penitent ſoul in the blood of Jeſus Chriſt, that I may be clean in thy ſight, and that the light of thy countenance may ſhine upon me! Lord, be pleaſed to ſeal unto mine, and all our ſouls the free pardon and forgiveneſs of all our ſins; ſay to each of our ſouls, and ſay that we may hear it, that thou art well-pleaſed with us, and appeaſed towards us! Lord! do thou by thy ſpirit aſſure our ſpirits, that we are thy children, and that thou art reconciled to us in the blood of Jeſus Chriſt. To this end, O Lord! create in us new hearts, and renew right ſpirits within us: caſt us not away from thy preſence, and take not thy holy ſpirit from us; but give us the comfort of thy help, and eſtabliſh us with thy free ſpirit. Help us to live as thy redeemed ones, and, Lord! let us not any longer by our wicked lives deny that moſt holy faith whereof our lips have ſo long time made profeſſion, but let us that call on the name of the Lord Jeſus depart from iniquity, and hate every evil way. Help us to caſt away all our tranſgreſſions whereby we have tranſgreſſed, and make us new hearts. Carry us along through the pilgrimage of this world, ſupplying us with all things needful for us; thy grace alone is ſufficient for us: Lord! let thy grace be aſſiſtant to us, to ſtrengthen us againſt all the temptations of Satan, eſpecially againſt thoſe ſins whereunto we are moſt prone, either by cuſtom or conſtitution, or moſt eaſily provoked to. O Lord, with what affliction ſoever thou ſhalt puniſh, do not puniſh us with ſpiritual judgments and deſertions. Give us not over to our own hearts luſts, to our vile, lewd, and corrupt affections. Give us not over to hardneſs and impenitency of heart, but make us ſenſible of the leaſt ſin, and give us thy grace to think no ſin little committed againſt thee our God, but that we may be humbled for it, and repent of it, and reform it in our lives and converſations. And, Lord! keep us from preſumptuous ſins; O let not them get the dominion over us, but keep us innocent from the great offences! And Lord! ſanctify unto us all thy methods and proceedings with us, fitting us for all further tribulations and trials whatſoever thou in thy divine pleaſure ſhalt be pleaſed to impoſe upon us. Lord, give us patience, conſtancy, reſolution, and fortitude, to undergo them, that, though we walk through the valley of the ſhadow of death, we may fear no ill: knowing that thou, O Lord! art mercifully with us, and that with thy rod as well as with thy ſtaff thou wilt ſupport and comfort us; and that nothing ſhall be able to ſeparate us from thy love which is in Jeſus Chriſt our Lord.

" And

" And, gracious God! we beſeech thee be thou pleaſed to look mercifully and compaſſionately on thy Holy Catholic Church; and grant that all they that do confeſs thy holy name may agree together in the truth of thy holy word, and live in unity and godly love. Thou haſt promiſed, O Lord, the gates of Hell ſhall not prevail againſt thy Church: perform, we beſeech thee, thy moſt gracious promiſes both to thy whole Church and to that part of it which thou haſt planted and now afflicted in theſe ſinful lands and nations wherein we live. Ariſe, O Lord, and have mercy upon our Sion, for it is time that thou have mercy upon her, yea the time is come, for thy ſervants think upon her ſtones, and it pitieth them to ſee her in the duſt. Lord, maintain thine own cauſe, reſcue the light of thy truth from all thoſe clouds of errors and hereſies which do ſo much obſcure it, and let the light thereof in a free profeſſion break forth and ſhine again among us, and that continually, even as long as the ſun and moon endures.

" To this end, O Lord, bleſs us all, and bleſs him, the poſterity, which in authority ought to rule over, and be above us: bleſs him in his ſoul and in his body, in his friends and in his ſervants, and all his relations; guide him by thy counſel, proſper him in all undertakings, granting him a long, proſperous, and honourable life here upon earth, and that he may attain to a bleſſed life hereafter. And, gracious God, look mercifully upon all our relations; and do thou bring them to the light of thy truth that are wandering and ready to fall, that grace here may intereſt them in glory hereafter. Confirm them in thy truth that already ſtand, ſhew ſome good token for good unto them that they may rejoice. O let thy good hand of providence be over them in all their ways, and to all orders and degrees of men that be amongſt us: give religious hearts to them that now rule in authority over us; loyal hearts in their ſubjects towards their ſupreme; and loving hearts in all men to their friends, and charitable hearts one towards another. And for the continuance of thy goſpel among us, reſtore in thy good time to their ſeveral places and callings, and give grace, O Heavenly Father, to all Biſhops, Paſtors, and Curates, that they may both by their life and doctrine ſet forth thy true and lively word, and rightly and duly adminiſter thy holy ſacraments. And, Lord, bleſs thy church ſtill with paſtors after thine own heart, with a continual ſucceſſion of faithful and able men, that they may both by life and doctrine declare thy truth, and never for fear or favour backſlide or depart from the ſame: and give them the aſſiſtance of thy ſpirit that may enable them ſo to preach thy word, that may keep thy people upright in the midſt of a corrupted

and

and corrupt generation. And, good Lord, bleſs thy people every where with hearing ears, underſtanding hearts, conſcious ſouls, and obedient lives, eſpecially thoſe over whom I have had either lately or formerly a charge, that with meek heart and due reverence they may hear and receive thy holy word, truly ſerving thee in righteouſneſs and holineſs all the days of their lives. And we beſeech thee of thy goodneſs, O Lord, to comfort and ſuccour all thoſe that in this tranſitory life be in trouble, ſorrow, need, ſickneſs, or any other adverſity; Lord, help the helpleſs, comfort the comfortleſs, viſit the ſick, relieve the oppreſſed, help them to right that ſuffer wrong, ſet them at liberty that are in priſon, reſtore the baniſhed, and of thy great mercy and in thy good time deliver all thy people out of their neceſſities: Lord, do thou of thy great mercy fit us all for our latter end, for the hour of death and the day of judgment; and do thou in the hour of death, and at the day of judgment, from thy wrath and everlaſting damnation, good Lord, deliver us, through the croſs and paſſion of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt.

"In the mean time, O Lord, teach us ſo to number our days, and me my minutes, that we may apply our hearts to true wiſdom, that we may be wiſe unto ſalvation, that we may live ſoberly, godly, and righteouſly, in this preſent world, denying all ungodlineſs and worldly luſts: Lord, teach us ſo to live, that we may not be afraid to die, and that we may ſo live that we may be always prepared to die, that when death ſhall ſeize upon us it may not ſurpriſe us, but that we may lift up our heads with joy, knowing that our redemption draws nigh, and that we ſhall be for ever happy, being aſſured that we ſhall come to the felicity of the choſen, and rejoice with the gladneſs of thy people: and give us ſuch a fulneſs of thy holy ſpirit that may make us ſtedfaſt in this faith, and confirm us in this hope; indue me with patience under thy afflicting hand, and let not death be unpleaſing to me, but ſupport me in this viſitation, that I may die with a confidence to overcome death, and ſo to live for ever, and ſo fortify my ſoul with the aſſiſtance of thy ſpirit, that I may to the laſt minute be aſſiſted with a cheerful reſolution, to give up myſelf to thy divine diſpoſing, that ſo paſſing the pilgrimage of this world, we may come to the land of promiſe, the heavenly Canaan, that we may reign with thee in the world to come, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, in whoſe bleſſed name and words we further call upon thee, ſaying,

"Our Father, &c.

"Let

"Let thy mighty hand, and out-ſtretched arm, O Lord, be the defence of me, and all other thy ſervants, thy mercy and loving kindneſs in Jeſus Chriſt our ſalvation, thy true and holy word our inſtruction, thy grace and holy ſpirit our comfort and conſolation, to the end, and in the end, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, Amen.

"Which being finiſhed, he applies himſelf to the executioner, giving him three pieces in gold out of a purſe; ſtripping himſelf, he being in his ſhirt, aſks his man for his waiſtcoat, who after a diligent ſearch, not finding of it, he tells his maſter it were loſt, upon which the Doctor makes anſwer, no matter if I loſe a waiſtcoat, when I am to loſe my life; afterwards it being found, and having put it on with his cap, he put his hair under it himſelf, laying himſelf down to fit himſelf to the block, praying a pretty while; in which time, there were brought a warrant upon the ſcaffold, which did not in the leaſt alter Dr. Hewit; having done prayer, he ariſes, taking leave of his friends, which occaſioned the fall of many a tear, and prepares himſelf for the block, where giving a ſign, the executioner at one blow and a raze ſevered his head from his body, which was put in a coffin brought for that purpoſe, and conveyed to Hunſdon-houſe near Doctors Commons, and afterwards interred with all decency in the chancel of Saint Gregory's, London."

Rectors.

Soon after the death of Dr. Hewitt the two pariſhes became united, as ſtated in p. 464; and ſince that period the Incumbents have been rectors of St. Mary Magdalen and ſometimes curates of St. Gregory's; that is, if the Dean and Chapter preſent a Clergyman to St. Mary Magdalen who is not a Minor-canon, the Minor-canons depute one of their body to officiate as Curate of St. Gregory; and in the event of an Incumbent's dying, whether a Minor-canon or not, though the rectory of St. Mary may become ſequeſtered during the vacancy, yet the Incumbency of St. Gregory can never be ſaid to be vacant, as being appropriated to the Corporation of Minor-canons, and conſequently always repreſented by one of them.

1712, Feb. 28. Joſeph Rawſon *, of King's-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1686;

* He publiſhed the following ſermons: At a School Feaſt, from Eccl. ii. 13. 1703, 4to.; Farewell, 2 Cor. xiii. 11. 1704, 4to.; Concio ad Clerum, Prov. vi. 19. 1708, 4to; two others before the Queen, on Pſalm xxxvii. 37, 38, 1708; Concio pro gradu Doct. Act. xv. 39. 1709, 4to.; Aſſize, Prov. xiv. 1714, 8vo.; Spital, 1 Cor. xvi. 14. 1715, 4to.; Aſſize, 2 Sam. xxiv. 14. 1715, 4to.; before the Lord Mayor, Pſalm lxxvi. 12. 1716, 4to.

M. A. 1690; S. T. P. 1708; Rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook, and Canon of Lichfield.

1716, July 12. William Colnett *, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; M. A. 1693; B. D. 1700; D. D. 1704; Vicar of St. Laurence Old Jewry.

1721, Feb. 6. William Crowe, M. A. Chaplain to Bishop Gibson; Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 1730; of Finchley, 1731; Chaplain in Ordinary; President of Sion College, 1744; died 1745, and was buried in the church-yard at Finchley. A volume of 11 sermons appeared in 1744 †.

1730, March 26. William Reyner, of Christ Church, M. A. died March 10, 1764.

1764, April 21. Thomas Hillman, M. A. died Sept. 19, 1765.

1765, Oct. 9. Benjamin Pearce, M. A. died Dec. 29, 1775.

1771, March 21. William Fitzherbert, M. A. died Dec. 2, 1797.

1797, Dec. 21. William Clarke, jun. M. A.

St. Mary Magdalen.

Mr. William Osborne, rector, benefice, 13l. 6s. 8d.; goods 100 marks; fined 1l. 13s. 4d.

Sir Thomas Langharne, stipend 7l.; goods 71. 9s. 10d; fined 1l. 8s.

Mr. Robert Bright, ibidem, benefice 43l. 6s. 8d.; goods 52l. 10s.; fined 10l. 10s ‡.

Chantries.

John Lytington, by his last will, gave, to find a priest, lands and tenements to the annual value of 10l. 7s. 4d.

Robert Coldam, gave by will, to find a chaplain and one obit, lands and tenements, *per annum* 9l. 4s.

* He published a sermon preached before the Society for Reformation of Manners, Psalm cxix. 53. 1711.

† He printed separately, a sermon on Jan. 30, 1724, before the Lord Mayor, Psalm cxxii. 6. 8vo.; another before the Lord Mayor, 1734, Ezra ix. 13, 14; before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1735; Prov. xvii. 14. on the death of Queen Caroline, Psalm cxlvi. 3—5, 1737, 4to.; for the Colony of Georgia, Phil. ii. 4. 1740.

‡ Tonstall.

William

William Edwards, gave by will, to find a prieſt, lands and tenements, *per annum* 9l.

William Butterfield and John Carpenter gave to this church (but to what uſe is not expreſſed) lands and tenements, *per annum* 11l. 17s. 8d.

The church of St. Gregory ſtood on the ſite of the preſent clock-tower of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a view of it may be ſeen in Dugdale's South-weſt view of that church. It is thus noticed in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons 1641:

"Same day reported by the Committee, that the church of St. Gregory was an antient church.

"Three thouſand ſouls in that pariſh, woollen-drapers, of good quality—four years ſince 1500l. in beautifying the church. Shortly after, the Lord Treaſurer and Lord Cottington cauſed a great part of it to be pulled down, by command from the King and Council, as they pretended.

"They petitioned the Lords of the Council, but could have no redreſs—voted by the Committee to be a great grievance, and to be added to the others, which they meant to be addreſſed to the Lords. They were ordered by the Houſe to ſend for Inigo Jones, or any other perſons, and to find means of redreſs for the pariſhioners."

The reader will find other particulars of this church in the hiſtory of St. Paul's.

St. Gregory's pariſh now contains 222 houſes, inhabited by 785 males, and 849 females. St. Mary Magdalen, 71 houſes, inhabited by 232 males, and 289 females.

The pariſhioners of St. Gregory's, ignorant of the advantages they had derived from the inattention of the Minor-canons of St. Paul's to the improvement of their eſtate, as Impropriators of this church, have involved themſelves in expenſive lawſuits.

The tithes of London by Statute of Henry VIII. are ſet at 2s. 9d. on every 20s. rent of premiſes of every deſcription, unleſs a ſmaller ſum had been accuſtomed to be paid. In conſequence of the Fire of London in 1666, a ſpecific payment was enacted for ſuch pariſhes as had been deſtroyed; but the Pariſhioners of St. Gregory's having a beneficial leaſe of the impropriate tithes thereof, joined in a petition to ſave to the Minor-canons their rights, &c. which by a ſpecial clauſe in what is called the Fire Act were ſecured to them inviolably.

The Pariſhioners, from a period now impoſſible to be traced, (though leaſes were produced in the Court of Chancery from 1590 to 1763,) held of the Impropriators a leaſe of the tithes of their pariſh at an annual rent, but the renewals have not been at ſtated times, nor have the fines paid for ſuch renewals borne a reference to the lapſed time, ſo as to form any thing like what may be called a certain annual value. This beneficial leaſe, for it may be truly ſaid to have been ſuch, the Pariſhioners enjoyed, aſſeſſing the inhabitants at their own pleaſure on eaſy and long ſtanding terms, indeed ſo eaſy and of ſuch long ſtanding that the ſtatute of Henry VIII. ſlipped out of their recollection, and the formal and repeated application for renewal of their leaſe became a burthen to them; and, conceiving that the tithes were nothing but fixed payments, they paſſed an order of veſtry, that no future application ſhould be made to the impropriators for a renewal; and their leaſe expired in 1763. This firſt error of the Pariſhioners, fortunately for them, found the Impropriators of 1763 totally unprepared to meet the inconvenience they conceived thrown upon them, and inſtead of ſearching into their rights, and aſcertaining what could induce the Pariſhioners to ſuffer a beneficial leaſe to run out, were anxious only to aſcertain how they could aſſeſs the Pariſhioners, to produce ſomething like what they had laſt received; but this was impoſſible, as the tithe collection-books were in the poſſeſſion of the late Leſſees; and therefore, after much trouble and perplexity, they adopted a collection for the tithes, taking for a model the aſſeſſment for the Miniſter's maintenance, the ſums being nearly ſimilar, about 90l. *per annum*; and having kept the tithes, thus undeſirably forced upon them, in their own hands for a ſhort time, they again let them on leaſe to an indifferent perſon.

Matters went on from this period very quietly, and moſt likely would have continued to have done ſo, had not the Pariſhioners committed a ſecond error: about the year 1792, when parties ran high, and revolutionary principles ſeemed to be gaining but too prevalent an aſcendancy, the Leſſee appeared before the Impropriators, demanding back part of his fine, and claiming a deriliction of his leaſe, declaring that the eſtate he held of them was uſeleſs to him, as he experienced an almoſt general determination on the part of the Pariſhioners to pay no tithes whatever to him, unleſs he could prove his right thereto by law.

The Impropriators, being thus a ſecond time reduced to a dilemma by the Pariſhioners, deſired their Leſſee to ceaſe collecting any tithes till they could inveſtigate their right. A very ſlight ſearch ſoon convinced them that no bar

ſtood

ſtood in the way of their eſtate producing 1200l. inſtead of 90l. *per annum*; they accordingly commenced a ſuit againſt two of the Pariſhioners, and thereby eſtabliſhed their right to 2s. 9d. in the pound on the rental of this pariſh. Having gained this point, the Impropriators declared their reſolution by a printed addreſs to each Pariſhioner, that they were ready to take a leſs ſum than 2s. 9d. in the pound, and to join with the Pariſhioners in an amicable bill to Parliament for that purpoſe. Committees on behalf of both parties accordingly met, and it was agreed that 1s. in the pound ſhould be the future payment, with an aſſurance on the part of the Impropriators' Committee, that they would be anſwerable that the Impropriators would confirm the agreement. Unfortunately, however, when the Committee of the Pariſhioners made their Report to a public Veſtry, the agreement was ſet aſide, and the Committee empowered to offer the Impropriators 9d. in the pound. This offer was rejected by the Impropriators, and 10½d. was offered; this alſo the Impropriators refuſed to accept; and, conceiving that 1s. 9d. was a very handſome deduction from 2s. 9d. they again declared their readineſs to accept of 1s. in the pound; and if the Pariſhioners would not collectively agree thereto, they were willing to treat with individuals at that ſum as a compoſition for 2s. 9d. Accordingly about one third of the Pariſhioners compounded with the Impropriators, and bills and croſs-bills were filed againſt ſome of the non-compounding Pariſhioners in the Court of Chancery, where, as the buſineſs was not merely a matter of equity but of fact, a trial at bar was granted, and the queſtion, whether the Pariſhioners could prove they ever paid a leſs ſum than 2s. 9d. in the pound prior to the time they firſt held a leaſe of the tithes? was referred to a jury in the Court of King's Bench; but here Lord Kenyon declared the Defendants had not made out a caſe, and without going into the Plaintiffs' caſe at all, directed a verdict for the Plaintiffs, withal obſerving, that however large the demand might appear, had the Plaintiffs ſued for any other ſum than the ſtatuteable payment of 2s. 9d. they muſt have been non-ſuited. A ſecond trial at bar, and that in the Court of Exchequer, afforded no better ſucceſs to the Defendants; and at length a decree paſſed againſt them in the Court of Chancery, whereby the Impropriators became entitled to receive 2s. 9d. in the pound. To ſtay this decree the Defendants prayed a new trial might be granted, which, in one of the moſt eloquent ſpeeches ever delivered from the Bench, was refuſed by the late Chancellor (Lord Eldon); and againſt this decree and refuſal the Defendants lodged an Appeal in the Houſe of Peers, where the matter now reſts. In this long and hard-fought conteſt enormous

mous law expences have been incurred, and the Impropriators have not yet been benefited; but as one third of the Pariſhioners compounded at the firſt with them at 1 s. and ſeveral ſince at 1 s. 6 d. 1 s. 9 d. 2 s. &c. they raiſing their terms as the law expences increaſed, they may be ſaid as yet not to have been ſeverely injured, but to have gained a negative benefit, whilſt the Pariſhioners (not above thirty of whom remain at preſent as non-compounders) have felt moſt heavily the effect of their perſeverance. For ſome months back the Impropriators, on a pariſhioner expreſſing a wiſh to compound, have ſet him at the full ſum of 2 s. 9 d. with an aſſurance that he ſhall be reimburſed and reduced to the ſum fixed upon whenever a general ſettlement ſhall take place.

ST. MATTHEW, FRIDAY STREET, FARRINGDON WARD WITHIN.

After the fire of 1666 had deſtroyed the churches of St. Matthew and St. Peter's Weſt Cheap, it was thought expedient to unite the pariſhes, and rebuild the former only.

St. Matthew's contained 48 houſes, and St. Peter's 68, in the year 1732; in 1800 the two contained 90 houſes, inhabited by 277 males and 248 females.

The principal ſtreets are parts of Cheapſide, Friday, Great Wood, and Goldſmith's ſtreets. The firſt has been repeatedly mentioned, and the latter but little deſerve notice; not that they are badly built, but that they are ſo extremely narrow and inconvenient for the buſineſs tranſacted within them; in ſhort, however opulent the reſidents may be, their riches cannot procure them two hours ſunſhine *per diem*, even in clear weather; but in this particular they have thouſands of fellow-ſufferers on all ſides.

The patronage of the living of St. Matthew's came to the Crown after the ſurrender of the Abbey of St. Peter Weſtminſter, to which it had belonged; but Edward VI. gave it to the Biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors for ever.

That

That of St. Peter's devolved to Henry VIII. at the diſſolution of the Abbey of St. Alban's, who granted it to the then Earl of Southampton, from whoſe family it went to the Dukes of Montague, and their heirs.

RECTORS.

Francis Thompſon *, D. D. died 1715.

1716, Roſs Ley †, M. A. one of the brethren of St. Catharine's; died 1737.

1737, Leonard Twells ‡, M. A. by diploma 1733, D. D. 1740. He was alſo Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Lecturer of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt; and died Feb. 19, 1741-2.

1742, May 4, Adam Langley, of Chriſt-church, M. A. 1698.

1758, Feb. 14, Thomas Winſtanley §, M. A. removed to St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, 1771.

1771, Jan. Michael Lort, D. D. He was B. A. 1746, M. A. 1750, S. T. B. 1761, S. T. P. 1780; and died Nov. 5, 1790.

1791, April 19, George Avery Hatch, M. A. He married the daughter of Mr. Emlyn, architect at Windſor.

"Mr. Walter Merwent, Rector, benefice 18l.; goods 10l.; fined 4l. 10s ||.

"Sir John Coole, Curate, ſalary 8l.; goods 6l. 13s. 4d.; fined 1l. 8s.

ST. PETER'S.

"Mr. William Bullen, Rector, benefice 36l.; goods *non hab.*; fined 9l." ||.

CHANTRIES. ST. MATTHEW'S.

"John Martyn gave, to find a prieſt, lands and tenements, *per annum* 10l."

ST. PETER'S.

"One Farrendon gave lands, &c. to the ſaid church to the finding of a chantry prieſt, and to keep one obit, lands and tenements, *per annum* 29l. 3s. 4d."

* Query, of Queen's-college Oxford; M. A. 1692; B. D. 1702.

† He printed the ſubſtance of ſeveral ſermons before the Charity School, Prov. xi. 20. 1712, 8vo.; one before the Lord Mayor, Nehemiah vi. 16. 1727, 4to.

‡ See an affecting account of him and his circumſtances in Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. II. p. 189; where it appears that he was at a very conſiderable expence in repairing his rectorial houſe, where no incumbent had reſided for fifty years. 24 of his ſermons at Boyle's Lectures, 8 at Lady Moyer's, and 3 occaſional, were publiſhed in 2 vols. 1743.

§ He publiſhed a ſermon on the Acceſſion, Pſalm cxxxiii. 1. 1763, 4to.; and another at the Conſecration of Biſhop Hinchliffe, Luke xi. 13. 1769, 4to.

|| Tonſtall.

The

The church of St. Matthew, ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Friday-ſtreet, is entirely incloſed by the adjoining houſes, which make it both dark and damp. The Architect, aware of this diſadvantage, has taken little pains with the ſtructure, and certainly did not injure the public purſe by unneceſſary expenditure. The pariſhes were at the charge of erecting the pews, but James Smith, Eſq. gave the altar, altar-piece, and rails, which conſiſt of two fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, ſupporting an entablature and pediment, ornamented with the uſual tablets, feſtoons of fruit, and foliage, and antique lamps.

The interior of the church is without pillars or pilaſters, or any kind of decoration, except the pulpit; that indeed is laviſhly decorated with neat carving.

Monuments.

There are but three tablets: the firſt, aukwardly ſculptured, is to the memory of Sir Edward Clark, Lord Mayor, who died in 1703, aged 76.

The ſecond, a poliſhed plane of white marble, is thus inſcribed: "Near this place are depoſited the remains of Michael Lort, D. D. F. R. S. A. S. for twelve years profeſſor of the Greek language in the Univerſity of Cambridge, and for nineteen years rector of this pariſh. To the pureſt ſimplicity of character he united great talents and great virtues; his learning was as extenſive as his communication of it was liberal and unaſſuming: the whole tenor of his life was a practical commentary on the precepts of that holy Religion in which he devoutly believed. He died Nov. 5, 1790, aged 65.

"His widow Suſannah Lort, who ſurvived him only fifteen months, and whoſe remains are depoſited in the ſame vault, ordered this monument to be placed, as a faithful record of her affection and ſorrow. She died Feb. 5, 1792, aged 50."

The third is to the memory of Mr. John Cole, Tobacconiſt, Citizen and Founder, 1786, aged 60, and his widow Mrs. Frances Cole, 1794, aged 58, and two infants.

Mr. Hatch has been ſo obliging as to permit me to ſearch the pariſh records, which contain nothing worthy notice, except that

"Henry Burton, Rector of St. Matthew's, who offended the Court by a ſermon preached by him Nov. 5, 1637 *, which he printed, was ſentenced in the Star-

* He printed one on a faſt 1665, on Joſhua vii. 16.

chamber

chamber to loſe his ears on the pillory, to pay a fine of 5000l. *and to be impriſoned for life.* The veſtry-book mentions under the date of December 1, 1645, that the pariſh determined to collect three years arrears of tithes, amounting to 89l. 15s. 7d. which they directed ſhould be paid to Mr. Burton "as well in reſpect of all duties due to him from the ſaid pariſhioners as his pains taken in preaching amongſt us, provided that the ſaid Mr. Burton doth deliver all the keys of the houſe belonging unto the pariſh for their Miniſter unto Captain Drinkwater to the uſe of the pariſh."

The Registers

Commence in 1538, but nothing intereſting occurs in them beſides the Baptiſms, Marriage, and Burials, of the family of Sir Hugh Middleton, while they reſided in the pariſh of St. Matthew. The name is firſt mentioned May 23, 1559: Thomas Meddleton, ſon of John Meddleton, who had another ſon baptized Oct. 18, 1560, named *Fowcke*; two years afterwards, April 29, 1562, a third ſon John, and the following year a daughter *Leonar.*

Baptisms.

Thomas, ſon of Hugh Mydleton, Goldſmith, March 11, 1598-9.
1600, Aug. 17, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Mydelton, ſhe died 1605.
1601, Sept. 20, Hugh, ſon of Hugh Mydleton.
1603, April 10, William, ſon of Hugh Mydleton.
1604, Sept. 2, Jane, daughter of Hugh Mydleton.
1605, Jan. 12, James, ſon of Hugh Mydleton.
1607, June 14, Henry, ſon of Hugh Mydleton.
1608, Oct. Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Mydleton.
1610, May 13, Anne, daughter of Hugh Mydleton.
1611, Oct. 13, John, ſon of Hugh Mydleton.
1612-13, Jan. 10, Heſter Myddleton, daughter of Hugh Myddleton: in 1614 we meet with the baptiſm of Mary, daughter of *George* Middleton.

Marriage.

1594, April 25, John Middleton and Chriſtian Norton.

Burials.

1561, June 31, John Meadleton.
1600, May 29, Thomas Middleton.

The reader is now in poſſeſſion of every item relating to this valuable family contained in the Regiſters; but ſome perſon of reſearch has noted in the veſtry-book that Sir Hugh ſerved the office of Churchwarden of St. Matthew's in 1598, 1599, and 1600; to which tradition adds, that Sir Walter Raleigh and he often ſmoaked tobacco together at the door of the latter.

The ſame perſon aſſerts that Richard Myddleton, of Denbigh, of ſmall fortune, had nine ſons and ſeven daughters, each of whom were founders of reſpectable families: William, the third ſon, was a captain in the navy, a poet, and tranſlated the Pſalms into Engliſh verſe; Thomas, the fourth ſon, Lord Mayor in 1613, purchaſed Chirk Caſtle with a large eſtate; and Hugh, the ſixth ſon, jeweller, worked a ſilver-mine in Cardiganſhire, which produced 100l. *per* day for ſome time, and enabled him to bring the New-river to London: half the ſhares in this concern were offered by him to the Corporation; but they refuſed them under a plea that the undertaking would injure the *water-bearers*, then very numerous. The ſhares, 72 in number, were divided into two equal parts, one of which was held by James I. under the patent, and thence called the King's moiety; but, as this invaluable river had nearly ruined Sir Hugh, the Monarch reſigned his moiety, and reſerved only 500l. *per annum*, though the 36 ſhares are yet called the King's moiety; thoſe now bear an enormous price, as will appear from the following facts:

On the 10th Feb. 1766, Mr. Skinner the auctioneer ſold at the Senegal Coffee-houſe a 36th ſhare of the King's moiety for 4400l.; and in April 1799, $\frac{5}{8}$ of a 36th was advertiſed for ſale, and ſtated to produce near 300l. *per annum*, with a vote for each county through which the river flows; and another 36th of the King's moiety was ſold in 1770 for 6700l. It is ſaid that the Company now pay 1500l. *per annum* for the ground at the New River Head, which had been rented by them for 50l. previous to 1774, when the old leaſe expired.

The riches thus flowing to the preſent poſſeſſors ſuggeſted an enquiry into the circumſtances of the deſcendants of Sir Hugh and his family, which was purſued for a conſiderable length of time for the moſt benevolent purpoſes, in the Gentleman's Magazine; the communications alluded to were cauſed by a gentleman under the ſignature of Z. A. which I beg leave to introduce from Volume LXII. page 291:

"Amuſing myſelf lately with the peruſal of the ingenious Mr. Pennant's account of his Tour through Wales, I particularly noticed the following anecdote; which, as it involves many circumſtances worthy of enquiry, I have been induced to tranſmit to you, that, being laid before your correſpondents, ſuch information may

may be obtained as may not only prove amuſing to the curious enquirer, but, perhaps, beneficial to the ſurviving deſcendants of 'the greateſt benefactor London ever had.'

"Mr. Pennant, vol. II. p. 28, gives an epitaph on Sir Richard Middleton, the father of Sir Hugh, taken from the church of St. Marcella, Denbigh, with a ſhort account of Sir Hugh; and adds as follows:

'Sir —— Middleton, the *laſt branch* of this family, died a few years ago; the preſent repreſentative is a widow in diſtreſsful circumſtances. Sir Hugh Middleton left a ſhare in the New River waterworks to the Goldſmiths Company, to be divided among the poor members; but, as the huſband of this poor woman happened not to be of the Company, the repreſentative of the greateſt benefactor London ever had is permitted, through ignorance of her caſe, to linger out her days in cruel penury.'

"Every benevolent mind muſt agree with Mr. P. in regretting, that the deſcendants of ſo illuſtrious and uſeful a character as Sir Hugh ſhould be found in a ſtate of poverty; and muſt be moſt poignantly affected indeed at their being refuſed an alms, which was founded by their noble and beneficent anceſtor. The account which Mr. P. has given is, however, I ſuſpect, founded on miſinformation; ſince, ſo far from the abovementioned Sir —— Middleton having been *the laſt branch of this family*, I have been very credibly informed, that there are at preſent ſeveral deſcendants of Sir Hugh living, and able to prove their deſcent moſt clearly.

"The above extract plainly points out the amiable temper of the gentleman who wrote it. Vexed with this cruel viciſſitude of fortune, and pitying the unhappy ſufferer, he claims for her the compaſſion of his ſympathizing reader. But perhaps this may not be all that his philanthropy may gain. The exertions of benevolence, although they may fail of their effect on their intended object, may happily be felt by thoſe, who, but for Providence thus kindly directing a ray of comfort, might have periſhed, the pitiable victims of neglect and ingratitude. Thus, although Mr. P. may have been miſinformed with reſpect to the above-mentioned widow, yet, perhaps, his thus calling the attention of the world to the neglected family of this truly great man may prove to be beneficial to thoſe who are really his deſcendants.

"Sir Hugh Middleton had ſeveral children, but in his will mentions only three ſons, then living, William, Henry, and Simon, to whom he bequeathed legacies.

cies. William died without iſſue; Simon was created a baronet, Dec. 8, 1681; Henry, the third ſon, was baptized June 14, 1607, at the pariſh of St. Matthew *, London. From this Henry deſcended the preſent repreſentatives of the family. Simon, the abovementioned third ſon of Sir Hugh, died in 1680, two years after his ſon; and, in his will, bequeaths his ſhare in the waterworks, charged with a fee-farm rent to the Crown, and with 100l. *per annum*, to Henry Middleton and his heirs †.

"Henry, the ſon of the firſt Henry, and grandſon to Sir Hugh, was bound apprentice to Robert Andrews, ſurgeon, in Crutched Friars, on Jan. 17, 1676, and afterwards became an inhabitant of that pariſh, and practiſed ſurgery there ‡.

"Henry, ſon of the above, and great grandſon of Sir Hugh §, was buried at Weſt Ham, in Eſſex, on Nov. 30, 1726. He had one ſon, named Starkey Middleton; and a daughter, named Anna-Maria, afterwards wife of —— Grandpree.

"Starkey Middleton, ſon of the third Henry, and great great grandſon of Sir Hugh, was born at Weſt Ham, June 7, 1719; was married at St. Luke's, Middleſex, March 2, 1741; and died at Hoxton in September, 1769, leaving ſeveral children, of whom three are now living—gaining their ſupport by their honeſt and induſtrious labours.

"Beſide the above-mentioned charge of 100l. *per annum*, to which it appears the above perſons have an undeniable claim, report ſays, that there are other conſiderable ſums, the property of theſe deſerving and unfortunate perſons, but which, for want of information, may be entirely loſt to them.

"Yours, &c. Z. A."

This ſubject was afterwards repeatedly and humanely diſcuſſed in the Magazine, till at length one of the above-mentioned repreſentatives was emboldened to apply to the Corporation of London, where an appeal which has charity and equity for its baſis, was never made in vain; and the female deſcendant of Sir Hugh Middleton to this moment enjoys by their bounty an annuity of 30l.

Robert Mylne, Eſq. Surveyor to the New River Company, has erected a pedeſtal and urn on a beautiful little iſland ſituated at the baſe of Amwell-hill which is ſurrounded by the New River, the retired ſituation, the ſerenity reign-

"* Where he was buried is not known."

"† Qu. What became of this charge of 100l. *per annum*, as it is not now received by any of the family?"

"‡ Where he was born and buried is at preſent an object of enquiry."

"§ The regiſter of the birth of this Henry has not been yet found."

ing,

ing, and the river flowing gently towards the metropolis, ſuggeſted that this would be the moſt eligible place for a tribute to the memory of Sir Hugh Middleton, the great benefactor of his countrymen. To render the iſland a retreat for quieſcent regret, two large weeping willows were planted, which drop their graceful boughs into the ſtream, and a circle of foliage ſhades the funereal vaſe.

The pedeſtal contains the following lines: To the South, "Sacred to the memory of Sir Hugh Mydelton, Bart. whoſe ſucceſsful care, aſſiſted by the patronage of his King, conveyed this ſtream to London. An immortal work. Since men cannot more nearly imitate the Deity than in beſtowing health."

To the Weſt. To Chadwell. "From the ſpring of Chadwell two miles Weſt; and from this ſource of Amwell, the aqueduct meanders for the ſpace of XC miles, conveying health, pleaſure, and convenience, to the metropolis of Great Britain."

North ſide. Croſs the vale of the Lea. "M . S . Hugonis . Mydelton . Baronetti . qui . aquas . haſce . feliciter . adſpirante . favore . Regio . in . urbem . perducendas . curavit . Opus . immortale . Homines . enim . ad . Deos . nullâ . re . proprius . accedunt . quam . Salutem . dando."

Eaſt. Towards London. "This humble tribute to the genius, talents, and elevation of mind, which conceived and executed this important aqueduct, is dedicated by Robert Mylne, Architect, Engineer, &c. A. D. 1800."

Other marriages celebrated at St. Matthew's were,

1606, Dec. 17, Sir Francis Caſtelion, Knight, and Mrs. Alice Maſham, widow.

1613, Dec. 2, Greſſam Parkins and Lady Dorothy Forth.

BURIAL.

1579, June 22, Alderman Anthony Gamage.

ST. MATTHEW'S.

Baptiſms,	1539,	- - 10,		1801,	- - 8.
Buried	——	- - 15,		——	- - 4.
——	1603,	-	- - - -		17.
——	1625,	-	- - - -		21.
——	1665,	-	- - - -		14.

ST. PETER'S.

Baptized,	1663,	- - 21,	Buried	20.
	1665,	- -	——	51.
	1802,	- -	——	6.

ST.

ST. MICHAEL BASSISHAW, OR BASING'S-HALL WARD.

BASSISHAW is ſuppoſed to be a corruption of Baſing's *haugh*, or the reſidence of the noble family of Baſing, one of whom received the advowſon of St. Michael's from Henry III. in 1247, after he had ſerved the office of Sheriff of London. The manſion alluded to is farther ſuppoſed to have ſtood where Blackwell hall is now ſituated, South-eaſt of Guildhall, and certainly went to a perſon named Bakwelle in the reign of Edward III. who conveyed it by licence of Richard II. to the Corporation of London, after which they converted it into a market for the ſale of woollen cloth; that has long been diſcontinued and the preſent Blackwell-hall conſiſts of two dirty and ruinous quadrangles of brick but little uſed, except one part of it fitted up for the uſe of the Commiſſioners of Land-tax, the reſt being principally paſſages; I have often wondered, indeed, that the ground is not converted to a more beneficial and profitable purpoſe.

The number of houſes in this diſtrict was 146 in 1732; in 1800, 122, inhabited by 356 males, and 391 females.

The only *ſtreet* in this pariſh is called Baſinghall, which is not remarkably ſpacious, nor very narrow.

The courts and alleys contain many reſpectable houſes.

The patronage of the living belonged originally to the Biſhops of London; then to the Baſings; and finally went to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, with whom it remains.

RECTORS.

1701, Nov. 29. Edward Smith, clerk, *vice* Richard Roderick, S. T. P.

1730, Nov. 4. George Lavington *, clerk, chaplain in ordinary to the King, prebendary of Weldland in St. Paul's Cathedral 1731, Biſhop of Exeter 1746, died 1762.

* Preached a ſermon on the Nature and Uſe of a Type, 1724, 1 Cor. v. 7, 8vo.; Influence of Church Muſic, Eph. v. 18—20, 1725, 8vo.; Aſſize 1 Pet. ii. 17, 1726, 8vo.; the Anniverſary Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's Feb. 13, 1734, 4to. 1 Theſſ. v. 13, 4to; on the Rebellion 1745, Deut. xxix. 9. 8vo.; Aniverſary Meeting of Charity Schools 1746, Jer. v. 45; before the Lord Mayor Pſ. xlvii. 4to.; on the Faſt on the Earthquake, 1756, Pſ. xlvi. 8vo.

1742,

1742, April 24. William Brackenridge *, M. A. afterwards D. D. F. R. and A. S.; librarian of Sion college; on whoſe deceaſe,

1762, Nov. 17. Thomas Marriott, M. A. afterwards D. D.; prebendary of Weſtminſter; died 1781.

1781, Oct. 19. John Moore †, LL. B. minor canon of St. Paul's, and one of the prieſts of his Majeſty's Chapels Royal.

Tonſtall mentions the church as follows:

Sir Simon Robinſon, rector; benefice 17l.; goods nulla; fined 4l. 5s.

Sir Thomas Homyngton; ſtipend 6l. 13s. 4d.; goods 10l.; fined 1l. 12s.

Sir Robert Whetley; ſtipend 3l. 6s. 8d.; goods 11l. 8s. 11d.; fined 1l. 6s. 8d.

Edward Law, pariſh-clerk, 1732, ſtates the living to have then been worth 132l. 11s. *per annum*.

Chantries.

"John Aſche, by will, gave to the ſupport of a prieſt, a meſſuage called the Bell on the Hoop, in the pariſh, *per annum* 3l. 6s. 8d.

"The Lady Yardeforde, according to the will of Sir James Yardeforde, Knight, her huſband, findeth within the church two chaplains, to ſing for the ſoul of Sir James for ever, viz. During the life of Lady Yardeforde, and afterwards by the aſſignment of the Mercers. After her death the ſaid Mercers ſhall have the ſame lands for the ſupport of the prieſts, according to the will of Sir James, which prieſts have at this day for their ſalaries 16l."

This Sir James Yardeforde was ſon of William Yardeforde, of Kedwelly in Wales, Lord Mayor of London 1519.

The exterior walls of this building are of brick, and far from handſome; but the interior amply compenſates the viſitor; perhaps there is not a church in England more truly proportioned, or which can be pronounced more *beautifully plain*, and yet it is highly ornamented. Six Compoſite pillars, and four three-quarter columns, ſupport the arches of the nave and a rich complete entablature, the vault from which reſembles that of St. Peter's at Rome, and has, in imitation of

* A volume of 17 Sermons was publiſhed after his deceaſe 1764, 8vo. He alſo wrote a letter in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. XLIX. art. 45. on the Population of England.

† He publiſhed in 1801, being then preſident of Sion College, an illuſtration of Daniel's 70 Weeks, in a Latin Sermon before the Clergy at St. Alphage; and in 1802, "Caſe reſpecting the Maintenance of the London Clergy."

that,

that, windows intermixed with the ornamental pannels. The ſide walls are quite plain; and the cielings of the ailes; but behind the organ, which is incloſed in a very mean caſe, there is a repreſentation of the Royal arms in high relief.

The altar-piece, under an arcade terminating in a ſemicircular window, is of the Ionic order, with the uſual inſcriptions; but there is nothing either in the deſign or execution to make one regret that the pulpit ſtands directly before it.

Monuments.

A neat tablet on the Eaſt wall is inſcribed to Thomas Wharton, who died in 1650, a phyſician who philanthropically riſked his own exiſtence by ſtaying in London during the continuance of a plague, to adminiſter relief to the viſited.

A ſecond near it, records the deceaſe of Mrs. ——— Smith, wife of Robert Smith, born June 18th, 1749; died Nov. 3, 1804.

The third and laſt, in the ſame angle, is to the memories of Edward, John, and Elizabeth Heylyn, children of Edward Heylyn, Eſq. by Elizabeth his firſt wife; Suſannah his ſecond wife, 1791, aged 64; Edward Heylyn, 1796, aged 76; and John ſon of Edward and Suſanna, 1797, aged 37.

The gifts recorded in the church are very numerous; the moſt remarkable and recent are:

1770. P. Delahaize, Eſq. 100l.

1794. Thomas Swanſon, 200l.

1797. Edward Heylyn, 52l. 10s.

The items on the tablets conclude with the following information: "Laid out in purſuance of their reſpective wills, in the purchaſe of 304l. 3s. 6d. and 101l. 18s. 10d. Conſolidated Bank Annuities at 3 *per cent.*; the intereſt to be diſtributed weekly in bread."

Girdlers Hall,

ſituated near the North end of Baſinghall-ſtreet, was built in 1681, and contains a neat ſcreen of the Ionic order. The Company to which it belongs is now of little importance, though they were incorporated by Henry VI. in 1449, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth 1568: but before the former period, and in the third year of Henry V. it was enacted by Parliament, "that the wardens of the myſtery of Girdlers in London ſhall have the ſearch from time to time of all that belong

belong to the ſaid myſtery within the ſaid city and liberty; and the Mayor and Aldermen ſhall have the puniſhment of the ſame by the preſentment of the ſame wardens."

Girdlers made belts and other accoutrements of leather for the army.

Coopers Hall,

on the Weſt ſide of Baſinghall-ſtreet, is a handſome brick building, with the uſual decorations of a ſcreen and ornamental wainſcot. The Company poſſeſs two portraits, of Sir John Fleet, Mayor 1693, and Henry Stroud, who gave them, by will, 6500 l. to build and endow a free-ſchool and alms-houſe at Egham. The latter gentleman died in 1704, when Maſter of the Company, which is termed the 36th, and was incorporated 1501; beſides which Henry VIII. authoriſed them, in the 20th year of his reign, to gauge all veſſels intended for the reception of beer, ale, and ſoap.

The Coopers buſineſs may be divided into three branches; thoſe who make caſks for the packing of dry goods, others who make caſks for containing liquids, and the wine-cooper; but the latter is the moſt important purſuit, and many profeſſors of it are conſiderable dealers in that favourite beverage.

The State Lottery has for a few years been drawn in this hall.

Masons Hall,

is ſituated in Maſons-alley, Baſinghall-ſtreet. The Company was known as a Society in the reign of Henry IV. but their incorporation did not take place till 1677. Whether the ſecret brotherhood of *free*-maſons derive their myſteries from the *ſtone* maſons I cannot pretend to ſay, but it is very certain that the latter pick away the external roughneſſes of blocks for walls, make pavements, and tomb-ſtones, while the former *erect Solomon's temple* with marble prepared for them, and *knock it down again*; in ſhort one is the builder of houſes and churches for real uſe, and a plain humble man; and the other may be the greateſt nobleman of the realm, who *works in ſecret* for his own amuſement, and that of his *profeſſed* brethren *only*.

Weavers Hall.

8 Hen. IV. the Weavers of London prayed the King, that their charter granted by Henry, ſon of Maud the Empreſs, for 20 marks 2s. of fee farm, may be confirmed, ſo as the Weavers ſtrangers may be under their governance. They were referred to the Council.

By the above extract from Cotton's Records of Parliament, it will appear that this very antient ſociety held their charter in fee farm from the Crown, which, it is probable, moſt of the companies originally did.

The rent of the *Telarii*, as they were termed in the reign of Henry I. was 16l. Henry II. confirmed their privileges, but fixed the payment at Michaelmas, under a penalty of 10l. They afterwards paid King John 12l. when the Corporation of London offered that Monarch 60 marks to diſſolve the Society, which had occaſioned many contentions in the Metropolis through their litigious and turbulent conduct. He refuſed, but raiſed the rent to the ſum paid in the reign of Henry IV. and Henry I. An Act of Parliament, paſſed 7 Henry IV. placed the Company under the juriſdiction of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, which ſeems to have been abſolutely neceſſary, in order to prevent the miſchiefs attending their conſtant jealouſy of the introduction of foreign productions in their art. The laſt century teemed with Spital-fields riots, and the moſt unwarrantable violences ſhewn to perſons wearing articles prohibited by vote of the Weavers. However, to prove that the Maſter Weavers endeavoured to ſuppreſs the turbulence of their workmen, I ſhall inſert an addreſs iſſued to them from Weavers Hall, by a Court of Aſſiſtants, held May 6, 1720.

"Whereas the application that has been made to the Parliament and to the Government, in behalf of the manufacturers of this Kingdom, againſt the miſchiefs ariſing to them from the wearing and uſe of callicoes, has been ſo ſucceſsful, that although, for reaſons of ſtate, they have not obtained an immediate redreſs according to their hopes, and as the neceſſity of the poor required; yet ſince it hath been publicly declared, not only in their Lordſhips addreſs to his Majeſty but in his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer thereto, that their complaints are juſt, and that their grievances ought to be redreſſed; there appear much greater hopes than ever that the manufacturers will receive effectual relief the very next ſeſſion of Parliament.

"It

"It is therefore the hearty requeſt of this Court, and we earneſtly recommeud it to our brethren, members of our company, and maſters of our trade, that they would ſatisfy themſelves with the ſaid declarations of redreſs (though their deliverance is a little delayed), depending upon the juſtice of their cauſe, and the honour and credit of Parliament, that they ſhall be very ſpeedily and effectually relieved, and the wearing and uſe of printed callicoes, &c. be effectually prevented.

"We farther earneſtly recommend it to you, that in compaſſion to the poor you would exert your utmoſt ability to keep them in work as much as poſſible, to prevent the diſtreſſes and miſeries they muſt otherwiſe be reduced to.

"And above all we recommend to you to uſe your authority with your ſervants, and your intereſt among your workmen, to prevail with them to bear patiently the delay of their deliverance, and at leaſt to behave themſelves peaceably and dutifully to his Majeſty, and to the juſt Government they live under (from whom they have ſo much reaſon to expect effectual relief), that they may not render themſelves unworthy of his Majeſty's concern for them, or put themſelves out of his royal favour and protection; and eſpecially that they may give no advantage to their enemies to repreſent them as people unworthy of the good that is intended for them.

"CASE SHEWELL, *Cl.*"

Campbell ſays, "the weaving buſineſs is very extenſive, and divided into many branches; as many as there are different fabricks of wrought goods. They may be divided into the narrow and broad weavers; and again into ſilk, cloth, and linen weavers; and each of theſe into as many branches as there are different ſorts of commodities made of theſe materials. The narrow weavers are ſuch as are employed in weaving livery-laces for beds, ribbands, plain, flowered and brocaded, tapes, incles, &c. &c.

There are engine looms for making ſome of theſe narrow goods, wherein ten or a dozen pieces can be made at once; but goods made on thoſe looms are not ſo good as thoſe made by hand; the reaſon is, it is impoſſible to find thread of any ſort, every way equal. Theſe engines beſtow an equal preſſure upon all threads alike, whereas the workman, when weaving by hand, increaſes or diminiſhes the ſtrength of his pull, according to the coarſeneſs or fineneſs of the thread; and by that means conceals all difference in the waft or warp.

"The whole tribe of narrow weavers make but poor bread, and leſs in proportion to the coarſeneſs of the materials they uſe. The common run of them may

earn about nine ſhillings a week; the claſſes moſt employed in London are the livery-lace weavers, and the riband weaver. The greateſt number employed in the other articles work in the country, and ſend up their goods to the London market, at a much cheaper rate than they can be afforded to be manufactured here.

"As to thoſe in the broad way, the ſilk weaver is moſt employed in London; ſtuffs, broad-cloths, and woollen goods, are chiefly made in the cloathing counties of England; and the linen is the manufacture of Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany. The Spital-fields weavers, who all work in the ſilk manufacture, are a numerous body. The plain ſilk weaver requires but little ingenuity; but the weavers of flowered ſilks, damaſks, brocades, and velvets, are very ingenious tradeſmen. Theſe ought to learn drawing to deſign their own patterns; the want of which gives the French workmen the greateſt advantage over us. Were our weavers as expert at deſigning as their rivals, the weavers in Spital-fields need not be obliged to ſend to Paris for new patterns. A man acute with his pen in drawing, could ſtrike out new fancies as well as the Frenchman; for I cannot apprehend there can be any general natural difference between workmen, if they have equal advantages of education and experience in their buſineſs.

"As to the conſtruction of a loom for theſe rich manufactures, it is the ſame with that deſigned for coarſer goods; all looms have ſome principles common to them; but it is impoſſible to give the reader an idea of that which conſtitutes the difference among them without a plate or model.

"The journeyman weaver in moſt branches in the ſilk way may earn a guinea, or 18s. a week, if conſtantly employed; it requires moderate ſtrength. A boy may be bound about eleven or twelve years of age. They are employed younger, but more for the advantage of the maſter than any thing they can learn of their trade in ſuch infant years.

"The ſilkman buys raw ſilk from the importer, and ſometimes imports it himſelf, and ſells it to the manufacturer.

"The ſilk throwſter, by a mill calculated for that purpoſe, throws the ſilk, and prepares it for the various uſes of the weaver. He employs moſtly women, to whom he gives but ſmall wages; it is a very profitable buſineſs for the maſter, and requires but a ſmall ſhare of ingenuity. Spinning the hard ſilk, and winding it, employs a great number of female hands, who may make good bread of it, if they refrain from the common vice of drinking and ſotting away their time and ſenſes."

The

The Hall is ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of Baſinghall-ſtreet; but, as the reader cannot but be ſatisfied with the *minute deſcriptions* I have already given of theſe buildings, I ſhall merely ſay, this and all to be mentioned hereafter have a general reſemblance in the faſhion of their ſkreens, door, and window caſes, and ſtuccoed cielings. The portraits too are almoſt univerſally unintereſting except to the parties immediately concerned, and almoſt in every inſtance badly painted as a picture can well be.

ST. MICHAEL, CORNHILL WARD,

THIS pariſh, containing 98 houſes, inhabited by 348 males, and 343 females, is ſituated in the beſt quarter of London, and compoſed of the beſt of houſes; but part of the Royal Exchange is the only public building within it, which has been already noticed in Vol. II. p. 441.

The patronage of the Church belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Eveſham previous to 1133, and continued with them till 1503, when they conveyed it to the Company of Drapers, who ſtill hold it.

Rrctors.

Samuel Baker, D. D. 1705. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M. A. 1693; prebendary of St. Paul's 1723; B. and D. D. 1728; and rector of Barnes, Surrey; died Sept. 2, 1749. This gentleman gave the portrait of Dr. Gibſon, his patron, by Vanderbank, to Sion College, in 1736. There is a capital whole-length of him in his clerical habit, probably by the ſame artiſt, at his great nephew's William Baker, Eſq. Knight of the Shire for Hertford, at his ſeat at Bayford. His left hand was disfigured from his birth, but ſo well concealed by his dreſs that none but his own family knew it.

1749,

1749, Oct. 28. Arnold King*, B. C. L. of St. John's college, Oxford; died 1771.
1771, July, Robert-Pool Finch†, D. D. reſigned 1784.
1784, July 3, Arthur Dawes, B. A. died Sept. 3, 1793.
1792, Nov. 8, Thomas-Robert Wrench, of Queen's college, Oxford, M. A.

CHANTRIES.

Will. Rus founded a chantry, and gave by his will all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 27 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Andrew Smith founded a chantry, and gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 12 l.

Simon Mordoune founded a chantry, and gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 9 l.

John Langhorne gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 10 l. 8 s.

Thomas Baker gave for the augmentation of W. B's ‡ chantry, and to find one obit, divers rents, *per annum* 58 s. 8 d.

Robert Crope gave for finding of an obit, and keeping of a maſs of St. Urſula, and the Paſchal light, divers tenements, *per annum* 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Dame Urſula Lile gave for keeping an obit for her ſoul divers tenements, *per annum* 8 l. 13 s. 4 d.

This tenement was Sir Thomas Lodge his houſe.

The annual rent paid by the Company of the Drapers to the parſon and churchwardens for to maintain a prieſt to ſing for the ſoul of William Comerton, going out of all their lands, appertaining to their corporation, *per annum* 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. Teſt. 12 H. IV.

One tenement in Gracious-ſtreet, in the tenure of William Gurley, *per annum* 7 l. 6 s. 8 d.; one other tenement there, in the tenure of William Miſtley, 6 l. 6 s. 8 d.; one other tenement in the pariſh of St. Botolph without Biſhopſgate,

* He publiſhed a ſermon before the Lord Mayor, Nov. 5, 1748, Luke ix. 54—56, 4to; Thankſgiving for Peace 1749, before the ſame, Pſ. cxxii. 7, 4to.; at the Election of a Lord Mayor, 1749, Ex. xviii. 21. 4to; before the Sons of the Clergy 1751, 2 Kings iv. 1, 4to; at the Funeral of Dr. Hay 1753, Heb. ix. 27, 4to; on the Faſt for the Earthquake at Liſbon, 1756, Pſ. cxxvii. 2.

† Of Peter-houſe B. A. 1743; M. A. 1747; S. T. P. 1772; prebendary of Weſtminſter, and rector of St. John the Evangeliſt; where in p. 170, his name ſhould be inſerted before that of Dr. Vincent, who ſucceeded him. He died 1803, aged 80.

‡ A chantry founded by Walter Bullingham.

in the tenure of James Sweger, 26 s. 8 d.; and 4 tenements in the church-yard of St. Michael, in the tenure of Sir William Leekes, 29 s. 4 d. In all, *per annum* 16 l. 9 s. 3 d. Theſe laſt-recited premiſes were given to the maintenance of the fraternity of St. Michael, founded in this church.

This is a beautiful little church, with an exquiſitely-proportioned interior of the Tuſcan order; ſix pillars and four ſemi-pillars compoſe a body and two ailes; the roof of the middle conſiſts of interſected arches, ſeparated by ornamented bands, which ſpring from elegant brackets; over each arch are circular cleresſtory windows; ſmall pilaſters face the pillars on the North and South walls; and from thoſe arches interſect, and centre flowers have pendant chains for luſtres.

The Sacrarium is fronted by two pilaſters, whoſe capitals are gilt, and a rich gilt cornice paſſes from them to the Eaſt wall. The intercolumniations have two niches, and the wall is painted with ſcrolls and emblems. The cieling has a gilt nimbus ſurrounded by cherubim; and the Eaſt wall a large circular window filled by painted glaſs, in circles and other ornaments, bright but not glaring.

The altar-piece is bounded by two Compoſite pillars, with gilt capitals, and the cornice and divided pediment is of white and gold; the centre contains a large pelican of gold. The intercolumniation has four tablets; two, and thoſe the outward, are arched, and have paintings of Moſes and Aaron; the others have pointed arches, with the Commandments; the ornaments uniformly gilt. The table is elevated three ſteps above the chancel, and that one above the nave: an iron railing incloſes the inner, which is moſt exquiſitely carved.

The pulpit is remarkably neat in the workmanſhip, but is an abſolute goblet; the inlaid work and carving on which deſerves every commendation. The font is very plain; the organ very handſome. The poor-box is an antique pedeſtal on clawed feet, fluted, and drapery faſtened to the upper part, inſcribed, "The poor cannot recompenſe thee, but thou ſhalt be recompenſed at the Reſurrection of the Juſt;" the vaſe for the money is ſupported by two dolphins.

A pretty tablet on the North wall informs the reader, "This church was completely repaired and beautified, with the following alterations and improvements, A. D. 1790: the roof was entirely covered with new copper, the organ conſiderably enlarged with ſeveral new ſtops, a new circular pulpit and reading deſk, two new ſtoves and chimneys, a new ſtained window over the altar, four new circular windows on the South ſide, new iron railing to the altar, twelve new braſs branches, pillars, &c. and the whole of the velvet and cloth furniture entirely new."

Under

Monuments.

Under a dull painted window of the Drapers arms, a plain tablet, "In memory of Peter Michell, Eſq. late Secretary to the honourable Eaſt India Company. By his unwearied diligence, faithful conduct, and affable deportment, during 52 years devoted to that ſervice, he acquired the eſteem and reſpect of all with whom he was connected. A tender huſband, and good parent, in liberality diffuſſive, in friendſhip ſincere, full of years, and of good works, he departed this life April 26, 1790, aged 75. His remains were depoſited in the great vault of this aile."

Near it, one "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Perriman, of Cornhill, 1803, aged 57."

On a pillar of the ſacrarium, "Arnold King, LL.B. rector of this pariſh, died 17 June, 1771, aged 59 years. The pariſhioners, as the laſt token of their eſteem, which he deſerved and enjoyed for 21 years, have cauſed this monument to be erected to his memory."

On the South wall of the ſacrarium a tablet to "Benjamin Howell, late of this pariſh, goldſmith, deſcended from the antient family of that name at Lethermoel, in the county of Caermarthen, of which Thomas, formerly Lord Biſhop of Briſtol, and his brother James Howell, Eſq. the Hiſtorian, were famous branches. He alſo has added to the good characters of his family that of a citizen, eminent for integrity and ſkill in his buſineſs, by which he gained an eſtate and reputation great for the term of his life, who died in the 38th year of his age, April 25, 1715."

Facing it is a buſt, under a circular pediment, "To the pious memory of Mr. John Vernon, late a worthy member of the worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors, who by his will, 1615, gave many large legacies toward the annual relief of ſeveral poor of that and other companies of this City, amounting nearly to 200 l. All which charities are duly paid, as his will directs, by the ſaid Company, who, in gratitude to that great benefactor, erected this monument at their charge, in the place where one was ruined by the fire *anno* 1666."

On a pillar, a tablet to John Young, who died 1670, aged 43.

Near it another, "In memory of William Tenant, Eſq. who died Feb. 12, 1786, aged 73 years; and Sarah his wife, who died Dec. 25, 1761, aged 42.

Alſo

Alſo her father William Chaſe, Eſq. of this pariſh, and Ann his wife, the daughter of Richard Wingfield, Eſq. He died Oct. 11, 1752, aged 60. She died March 24, 1780, aged 82. William Tennant, Eſq. of Shenſtone, in the county of Stafford, from filial reſpect, hath cauſed this monument to be erected."

On the North wall, one to Luke Nourſe, 1673, &c.

Francis and Henry Moſſe, 1657, aged 86, and 1676, aged 62.

On the Weſt wall, a pretty little tablet, with a boy ſeated near a mantle ſuſpended on an arrow, to the memories of John Platt, Eſq. 1787, aged 70; and his wife Mrs. Ann Platt, 1802, aged 77.

On the ſame wall, a neat tablet and vaſe, inſcribed, "In the cloiſter of this Church lies interred the body of Sir William Cowper, of Ratling court, in the county of Kent, Baronet of Great Britain, as alſo of Nova Scotia. He was buried Dec. 2, 1706. This monument is erected to his memory in the year of our Lord 1759, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of his eldeſt ſon William, the late Earl Cowper, twice Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain."

The tower, which is of the Pointed ſtyle, and very tall, and perhaps rather handſome, was built in 1720. A window over the door in St. Michael's alley has a painting in glaſs of the Royal arms, dull for want of light.

The laſt ſtone of the tower was laid Aug. 29, 1721. A few days afterwards, during the operation of hoiſting the four iron ſpindles for the vanes, weighing 1200lbs. they ſlipped out of the rope, and fell to the baſe of the ſteeple, through all the ſcaffolds. A man who ſat on the ſpindles to guide them had juſt ſtepped from them.

The dreadful conflagration in Exchange alley 1748 was ſtopped by the tower of this church.

ST. MICHAEL, CROOKED LANE, CANDLEWICK WARD.

This is one of the numerous parifhes of which little more can be faid than that it contains 92 houfes, the refidence of 298 males, and 320 females; and to repeat that the ftreets are narrow and dark.

The patronage of the church belonged at firft to the Prior and Convent of Chrift-church, Canterbury, and afterwards to the Archbifhops of that fee, who ftill retain it as one of their 13 peculiars in this city.

RECTORS.

James Gardiner *, M. A. *circa* 1708.

Richard Mayo, M. A. chaplain to Lady Torrington. This gentleman publifhed a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor Nov. 17, 1723, on the anniverfary of Queen Elizabeth's Acceffion, Micah vi. 4. intituled†, "A grateful Remembrance of the Reformation of the Church of England recommended;" and died May 1727. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M. A. 1712; B. and D. D. 1724.

Succeeded by Henry Parker, M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Mayor ‡; who died in April, 1733.

James King §, D. D. July 5, 1733, afterwards of Cheam.

Thomas Kemp ‖, D. D. Dec. 1, 1747.

William Earle ¶, M. A. died 1772.

Theophilus Lane, M. A. 1772, of Brazennoze college, M. A. 1763.

* Newcourt improperly omits the *d* and *i* in his name. He was probably fon of the Bifhop of Lincoln. He publifhed a fermon on the Thankfgiving, April 16, 1696, 2 Tim. iii. 1—4; another June 27, 1706, Pf. lxxvi. 10; at the Funeral of the Duke of Glouceſter, Zech. xi. 2; Concio ad Clerum, Lond. 1713, 2 Cor. ii. 16. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B. A. 1699, of Jefus college M. A. 1702.

† Another at the Conſecration of Bifhop Clavering, to Landaff, 1724, Heb. iv. 14; and a third before the Society for Reformation of Manners, 1700, Prov. xxix. 1.

‡ Before whom he preached a fermon, Jan. 30, 1726; another Sept. 2. 1727, Amos iii. 6; a third, Sept. 29, 1727, 1 Cor. iv. 5; and a fourth at a fchool feaft, 1727, 1 Pet. iii. 8.

§ Preached a fermon before the Lord Mayor on the faft 1743, Luke iii. 7. 4to.; on the colony of Georgia, fame year, Pf. cvii. 39—41.

‖ Q. of St. John's college, Oxford, M. A. 1727; B. D. 1732; D. D. 1736.

¶ William Benfon Earle, of Merton, M. A. 1764, vicar of Hendon, chaplain and nephew to Abp. Secker, died Sept. 6, 1772.

The

The church of St. Michael is really ſo plain as to be indeſcribable. The altar-piece, of the Corinthian order, conſiſts of four pillars and a divided pediment, and the uſual tablets. There is no organ; and but three tablets:

"Sacred to the memory of Sir John Thompſon, Bart. Alderman of this City for above 24 years. He was Lord Mayor A.D. 1737. He maintained every ſtation of life with dignity; the remarkable ſerenity he always enjoyed proved the purity of his mind. He died, full of years, and father of the City, in the 79th year of his age, A.D. 1750. To perpetuate the memory of ſo worthy an example, and to emulate others to follow it, Sir William St. Quintin, Bart. of Scampton in the county of York, who married Rebecca his only daughter by his firſt wife, cauſed this monument to be erected."

"In a vault of the chancel near this ſpot are depoſited the remains of George Cooper, Eſq. many years Deputy of Bridge Ward, who died July 26, 1798, aged 83."

The third is to Mary Williams, who died 1801, aged 41.

Chantries.

"William Walworth gave to the prieſt and wardens of the church there, to find five meet chaplains, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 20l. 13s. 4d.

This was the celebrated Sir William Walworth, who ſo gallantly attacked and killed Wat Tyler when dictating terms to his Sovereign. Sir William had lived as apprentice with, or was employed by, John Looken ſtockfiſhmonger, four times Mayor, who rebuilt this church, and was buried in it *circa* 1366; and when in the ſame buſineſs, either through good fortune, or prudence, or perhaps both, he realized a fortune ſufficient to recommend him to the ſuffrages of his fellow-citizens, who at length placed him in the Civic chair. Fortunately for Walworth's fame, the rebellion alluded to occurred during his mayoralty, which procured him the honour of Knighthood, 100l. *per annum* from the King, ſaved by his intrepidity and immortal honour. Sir William died in 1385, and was buried in St. Michael's.

"John Bothing gave towards the finding of a chaplain, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 6l. (Spent towards the finding of Walworth's five chaplains.)

"Walter Warden, gave towards the finding of one chaplain, all his tenement called the *Boar's head in Eaſt Cheap*."

The reader will immediately recollect that this is the very houſe immortalized by Shakſpeare, which was ſituated on the South ſide of Great Eaſtcheap, not far from

Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, where the ſite is ſtill marked by a boar's head inſerted in the wall of the houſe that now occupies it.

Mrs. Quickly the hoſteſs of the Boar's head, exclaims in the ſecond part of Henry IV. to the Chief Juſtice againſt Falſtaff, "O my moſt worſhipful Lord, an't pleaſe your grace, I am a poor widow of Eaſt Cheap, and he is arreſted at my ſuit."

Ch. Juſt. For what ſum?

Hoſteſs. It is more than for ſome, my Lord, it is for all—all I have; he hath eat me out of houſe and home, he hath put all my ſubſtance into that fat belly of his."

A tablet in the church-yard behind the Boar's head tavern, Eaſtcheap, is ſaid in the Univerſal Spectator to have recorded the death of a ſucceſſor of Francis Anon, Anon, ſir:

"Here lieth the body of Robert Preſton, late drawer at the Boar's head tavern in Great Eaſtcheap, who departed this life March 16, A.D. 1730, aged 27 years.

"Bacchus, to give the toping world ſurpriſe,
Produc'd one ſober ſon, and here he lies;
Tho' nurs'd amongſt full hogſheads he defied
The charms of wine, as well as others pride.
Oh! reader, if to juſtice thou'rt inclin'd,
Keep honeſt Preſton daily in thy mind.
He drew good wine, took care to fill his pots;
Had ſundry virtues that outweigh'd his ſpots.
You that on Bacchus have the like dependance,
Pray copy Bob, in meaſure and attendance."

"William de Burgo gave, to the intent that divine ſervice ſhould be ſaid here, and to pray for his ſoul for ever, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 6l. 13s. 4d.

Roger Sterre gave, to find a prieſt, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 8l. 8s. (Spent towards the finding of Walworth's chaplains.)

William Jordan gave, to find a prieſt, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 5l. 16s. 8d. (Spent for the above-mentioned uſe.)

John Abell gave, to the finding of a morrow-maſs prieſt, for ever, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 53s. 4d. (Spent as above.)

John

John Atlee gave, towards the finding of a prieſt there, all his annual rents from St. Leonard's Eaſtcheap, 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. All his annual rents from the church of Allhallows the More, 26 s. 8 d. And all that his annual rent from one tenement in Diſtaff-lane, belonging to the late houſe of Crowched-friers, 40 s. In all 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. (Uſed for finding Walworth's chaplains.)

Robert Spotbrough gave, towards the augmentation of a prieſt's living and keeping an obit there, an annual rent, from ſeveral tenements in London, 6 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The ſaid Robert gave one meſſuage, one quay, and 40 s. rent with divers other things, as by licence 15 Ric. II. *p. prima* appeareth.

Robert Brockett gave, to find a prieſt and keep an obit, certain tenements in St. Michael's, 7 l."

Fishmongers Hall

is ſituated on the South ſide of Thames-ſtreet, not far from London Bridge, with the principal front on the Thames, whence there is a very pleaſing view Weſtward of Blackfriars Bridge.

The great room and hall is on that ſide, and contains the uſual accompaniments of a ſcreen of Grecian architecture, and emblazoned arms of the Company and benefactors, and a ſtatue of Sir William Walworth, ſaid by Mr. Walpole to have been ſculptured by Pierce.

The rooms for buſineſs are on the Weſt ſide of an oblong paved court, and thoſe for courts and withdrawing at entertainments on the Eaſt, which are ornamented with many rich decorations and paintings of vaſt varieties of fiſh that cannot eaſily be deſcribed.

The buſineſs of a fiſhmonger muſt ever have been very profitable. In early times large ſupplies were neceſſary for the numerous religions, and meagre days and faſts came in rapid ſucceſſion; ſince the Reformation, the good Citizens of London hace required fiſh as a luxury, and it muſt be acknowledged the preſent prices make it ſuch to thouſands who cannot obtain fleſh.

It will be perceived from the following extract that foreſtalling was known and practiſed in the reign of Richard II.:

"The

"The print touching retailing of fiſh, and foreſtalling of fiſh; thoſe bills were brought in by the Mayor and Commonalty of London, upon the exhibition of the laſt bills, by the Mayor and Aldermen of London; and moſt of the fiſhmongers were at the reading of the ſame bill in the Parliament; at what time one Nicholas Exton, who ſpake for the fiſhmongers, prayed the King to receive him and his Company into his protection, ſo as no corporal hurt come to them. Thereupon, it was commanded to either parties that they ſhould keep the peace, the one towards the other, on pain of loſing all that they had. This done, one Walter Sibell, a fiſhmonger, ſtarted up, and required audience, which granted, *he began to crow* that thoſe devices were not exhibited for any good zeal to the Commonweath, but for mere malice borne to the fiſhmongers; for that the chief exhibitors being in the time of King Edward III. condemned to priſon for ſundry their miſdemeanors, were ſo impriſoned by certain of the fiſhmongers, then being chief officers in London, for which cauſe malice was to that time.

"To that one John Moore, a mercer, anſwered, that the citizens of London meant to keep the peace towards them, unleſs they went about to let into the ſaid City the rebels of Kent, and Eſſex, as the ſaid Walter and others did lately. Walter took advantage of theſe words, and deſired the Lords to bear witneſs. Moore explained, ſaying, it was ſo reported, and begged that the matter might be inquired into, which was granted.

"It was enacted, in the 7th year of Richard II. that the fiſhmongers and other victuallers ſhould be under the rule of the Mayor and Aldermen.

"In the 8th year of Richard II. the above Walter Sibell was convicted, and fined 500 marks for ſlandering Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford*.

The ſalt-fiſhmongers were originally a diſtinct company, and incorporated in 1433; the ſtock-fiſhmongers were incorporated in 1509, and united with the former in 1536; at one time they were ſo numerous as to have three halls for each fraternity, and are now one of the twelve companies of which the Lord Mayor muſt be free.

Campbell ſays, "The fiſhmonger is a tradeſman calculated for the great and wealthy; *his profits are without any bounds*, and bear no proportion to his out-layings. His knowledge conſiſts in finding out the cheapeſt market, and ſelling at the greateſt price. This, and the properties of the goods he deals in, may be learned in leſs than 7 years without any notable genius."

* Cotton's Edition of the Records, p. 286.

ST.

ST. MICHAEL, QUEENHITHE, QUEENHITHE WARD.

The pariſh of St. Michael in 1800 contained 92 houſes, 404 male and 423 female inhabitants; and Trinity pariſh 68 honſes, 277 males and 281 females. They were united ſubſequent to 1666; but as they are ſituated on the Thames, and near it, there is nothing to deſcribe or enlarge upon within them.

The patronage of the livings are poſſeſſed by the Deans and Chapters of St. Paul's and Canterbury; the former preſenting for St. Michael's, the latter for Trinity.

Rectors.

Thomas Nixon, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, died 1712. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1672; M. A. 1676; D. D. 1690.

1712. Sampſon Eſtwick. Q. of Chriſt church, M. A. 1680; B. D. 1692.

Middlemore Griffiths, M. A.

1746, Dec. 26. Ferdinando Warner, LL. D. died 1768 *.

1768, Dec. 9. James Trebeck, M. A. of Chriſt church 1753.

St. Michael's.

Sir Nicholas Dyer, rector, benefice 20 l.; goods nulla; fined 5 l.

Sir Thomas Hebbe, curate, ſtipend 8 l.; goods 6 l.; fined 28 s.

Mr. Thomas Richmond, chanter, 8 l.; goods 7 l.; fined 30 s.

* He publiſhed two ſermons before the Lord Mayor on Jan. 30, 1748, Eph. v. 7; and 1749 on the Faſt, Jonah, iii. 8.; A Syſtem of Divinity, extracted from various authors, 4 vols. 8vo. third edition 1767, to which are added ſome occaſional ſermons.

Chantries.

Stephen Spillman gave, to find two prieſts, all thoſe his lands in the pariſh of St. Michael's, 11 l. 16 s. 8 d.

Robert Parres, Thomas Eyre, and John Clarke, gave to the ſame, to find two prieſts, all their lands in the pariſh of St. Michael, one annual rent from certain void ground in St. Lawrence's-lane, and one tenement in the ſaid pariſh, in the tenure of Oliver Danbney. In all 7 l. 14 s. 4 d.

William Iverye gave, to find two prieſts, all thoſe his tenements, *per annum* 6 l. 6 s. 8 d.

John Bromeſburye gave to the ſame, to find a prieſt, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 73 s. 4 d.

Rob. Brickhurſt, alias Bromeſburye, gave to the ſame, towards the maintenance of the prieſt's living there, 3 ſhops in the ſaid pariſh, *per annum* 70 s.

Margery Bodyn gave to the ſame, to find a prieſt, all thoſe her tenements and rents within the pariſh, *per annum* 10 l. 8 s.

The officers of this church returned Sir James Thornhill public thanks for his liberality in repairing and improving the painting which adorned their altar in 1721; which with the church are ſo like others already deſcribed, that the reader will doubtleſſly forgive my not taking any farther notice of it.

There are many ſugar houſes in this neighbourhood.

The art of refining ſugar, ſays Dr. Moſeley, in his Treatiſe on Sugar, p. 72, was firſt practiſed in 1544. "The adventurers in this buſineſs were Cornelius Buſſine, Ferdinando Points, ——— Mounſie, John Gardiner, and Sir William Cheſter. Theſe perſons were the proprietors of two ſugar-houſes, all that were a that time in England. The profits ariſing from this concern were at firſt but very inconſiderable, as the ſugar-bakers at Antwerp ſupplied the London market at a cheaper rate than what the Engliſh ſugar-bakers could. After the intercourſe between England and Antwerp was ſtopped, theſe two ſugar-houſes ſupplied all England for the ſpace of twenty years, and greatly enriched the proprietors. This ſucceſs induced many others to embark in the ſame trade; a number of ſugar houſes were eſtabliſhed, and many perſons failed, and became bankrupts. In 1596, Sir Thomas Mildmay, on the pretext that frauds were practiſed in refining ſugars,

ſugar, petitioned Queen Elizabeth, for a licence for an excluſive right to refine ſugars for a term of years, for which monopoly he offered to pay an annual ſum. His petition however was rejected; and England, which formerly had been ſupplied with refined ſugar from Antwerp, the chief commercial city then in Europe, now not only ſupplied itſelf, but exported great quantities to other countries. Sugar was taxed by name in England 2 Jac. II. cap. 4.; prior to that time it paid twelve pence in the pound, or 5 *per cent* poundage, as then was the caſe with all other imported goods." The ſugar-houſe uniformly conſiſts of an enormouſly tall building, ſquare, or nearly ſo, with ſix or more rows of port-hole windows. The inhabitants of their vicinity need be under no apprehenſion from other exhalations; thoſe of the ſugar-houſe admit of no rival.

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, VINTRY WARD.

The pariſhes of St. Michael and St. Martin's were united in conſequence of the conflagration of 1666. They contained 200 houſes in 1732. In 1800 St. Michael's contained 35 houſes, 177 male and 130 female inhabitants; and St. Martin's 54 houſes, 287 males, and 256 females.

Their ſituation precludes every thing pleaſant and deſirable without the houſes which cover them, however comfortable or convenient the former may be within.

The firſt mention of the church of St. Michael extant is the appointment of Hugh de Derby to the living by the Prior and Convent of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, in 1285, who nominated the rector from the recommendation of the Company of Mercers, after Richard Whittington had founded his college; ſince the Suppreſſion it has been one of the thirteen peculiars held by the Archbiſhops of Canterbury.

The patronage of St. Martin's Vintry (ſo termed from an antient edifice probably uſed for the general reception of wine imported by the Merchants of London, ſituated near the church, and at the corner of Three Cranes-ſtreet, Thames-ſtreet, in which Henry Picard, Lord Mayor 1357, entertained the Kings of England, Scotland, France, and Cyprus) now belongs to the Biſhops of Worceſter, who received it from Edward VI.

Rectors.

Montague Wood, *circa* 1708. Q. of Catharine hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1681; M. A. 1685?

1741, Aug. 17. The Rev. Stephen Light Mott, M. A. was enabled by diſpenſation to hold the rectory of Newington, deanery of Croydon, and the peculiar and immediate juriſdiction of the cathedral at Canterbury, together with the rectories of St. Michael Royal, St. Martin's Vintry, and Dean of the Arches, and juriſdiction of Canterbury. He was of Chriſt church, Oxford, M. A. 1730.

1753, March 8, John Young, M. A. reſigned September 1775. Q. of Magdalen college, Oxford, M. A. 1739; B. D. 1749?

1776, Jan. John Fenton, died July 1780.

1780, Dec. John Benſon, D. D. reſigned 1790.

1790, Jan. 11. George Frederic Louiſa Nicolay, M. A.; married Miſs Hayes, daughter of Mr. Hayes, rector of St. Oſwald, Durham, and niece to the late Daniel Prince, the reſpectable bookſeller of Oxford.

St. Martin's.

"Sir William Johnſon, curate, ſtipend 8 l.; goods 6 l.; fined 1 l. 8 s."

Chantry.

"William Clovile, John Cornwallis, and Gilbert Aemſhes, gave, to find a prieſt and one obit, two tenements, *per annum* 8 l."

The celebrated Sir Richard Whittington, at four different periods Lord Mayor of London, rebuilt the church of St. Michael, in which he founded a College, conſiſting of four Fellows, Maſters of Arts, Clerks, Conducts, and Choriſters, who were governed by a Maſter, on whom he beſtowed the rights and profits of the church,

in

Death of Whittington

in addition to a ſalary of ten marks; to the chaplains he gave eleven marks each; the firſt clerk eight; the ſecond ſeven and a half; and the choriſters five *per annum* each.

The Lord Mayor and Commonalty granted him a piece of ground for the ſite of a college and hoſpital in 1411; but Whittington unfortunately died before the full completion of his pious and charitable intentions, which he transferred to his executors, who are thus mentioned in "Petitiones Parliamenti:" "10 Henry VI. 1432, at the petition of the executors of Richard Whittington, citizen and mercer of London, all the conveyances touching the erection of Whittington college, founded by the ſaid Richard, are by common conſent to be confirmed *."

Strype ſays, "There are extant in the cuſtody of the Mercers the original ordinances of Richard Whittington's charity, made by his executors Coventry, Carpenter, and Grove, fairly written; where, on the firſt page, is curiouſly illumined the ſaid Whittington lying on his death-bed, a very lean conſumed meagre body; and his three executors, and a prieſt, and divers others, ſtanding by his bed-ſide†." The ordinances begin thus: To alle, &c. the letter T is adorned with the arms of Whittington. The other figures mentioned by Strype are, a phyſician holding an urinal, and a groupe of thirteen figures, the front one of which is doubtleſs Robert Cheſterton, the firſt tutor of the alms-houſe; his hair is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, being grey, and his twelve almſmen attending him. The head-piece of the ordinances, which Strype ſays is curiouſly illumined, is really a drawing, with a fine pointed pen; the ink by time is changed to a brown, and the faces and hands are tinted with red, heightened with white, and the hair with brown; the emaciated figure of Whittington is tinted with a ſallow pale brown. The names of Carpenter, Coventre, and Grove, are written on the figures intended for them.

The clerk of Mercers Company has in his apartment at Mercers hall a portrait on canvas 10 inches and a half broad and 12 inches high, of a man of about 60 years of age, in a fur livery gown and black cap, of the time of Henry VIII. ſuch as the Yeomen of the Guard now wear. The figure reaches about half the length of the arms from the ſhoulders; on the left hand of the figure is a black and white cat, whoſe right ear reaches up to the band or

* Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 392.

† See the Plate, the drawing of which was kindly lent me by Richard Gough, Eſq.

broad turning down of the ſhirt of the figure. On the left hand upper corner of the canvas is painted in Roman characters, R. WHITTINGTON, 1536. The ſize of the canvas of this portrait has for ſome reaſon been altered; and the inſcription has evidently been painted ſince the alteration, yet it is hardly to be ſuppoſed it was then invented, and if not, it carries the vulgar opinion of ſome connection between Whittington and a cat as far back as 1536.

The Mercers afterwards compoſed rules for the governance of the members of the College, who were required to pray for the ſouls of Richard II. Thomas Duke of Glouceſter, their conſorts, and thoſe of Sir Richard, his wife Alice, and their parents. Sir Richard alſo founded an alms-houſe in the ſame neighbourhood, for thirteen poor perſons, who were allowed fourteen pence per week, and one of their number, as *tutor* or governor, ſixteen pence; but theſe men were allowed 3s. 10d. per week in 1732.

The Book of Chantries ſays, "The Company of Mercers pay yearly to the uſe of the ſaid College the ſum of 63l.

"The manſion-houſe belonging to the ſaid College is rented yearly at 41. 6s. 8d.

"Certain tenements and quit-rents, given to the Maſter and Fellows of the ſaid College to keep obits there, to the yearly value of 13l."

Sir Richard was interred in the church of St. Michael, and had a ſplendid monument erected to his memory by his executors. Thomas Mountain held the rectory with the maſterſhip when the college was diſſolved; and poſſeſſed by an ungovernable ſpirit of avarice and folly, imagined that immenſe treaſures were depoſited with the body, which he determined to convert to his own uſe. With this ſacrilegious intent he opened the tomb, where he found nothing but the corpſe wrapped in lead. Vexed at his diſappointment he ſtripped the lead from the bones; and the worthy Mayor was thus raiſed, and buried *a ſecond time* by thoſe who valued his memory.

The CHURCH.

There is nothing remarkable within this church, as the decorations are principally confined to the cieling, which is interſected by pannels of rich ſtucco. The altar-piece conſiſts of a baſement, four Corinthian columns, their entablature, a pediment, and the uſual tablets, interſperſed with carvings of fruit, flowers, ears of wheat, &c. &c. There were no monuments in the church when the "New View of London" was compiled, which I was compelled to conſult for this brief notice of the building.

On

On a grey and white marble monument on the South wall is inſcribed:

" S. M.
Sarah Kelham, the beloved and virtuous wife of
Robert Kelham, of Hatton garden, Eſq.
This monument is erected by him, as the laſt office of love.
She died Sept. 28th, 1774, aged 53 years.
Love is ſtrong as Death, Sol. chap. viii. verſe 6.
Alſo in memory of
Mary, John, Peter, and Thomas, four of the ſeven
Children of the ſaid Robert and Sarah Kelham,
who all died infants.
Likewiſe of
John Kelham, ſometime paſt of Chriſt-church
College, Oxford, who died of the ſmall pox
Dec. 20th, 1736, aged 38 years;
And of Richard Kelham, who died April 26, 1747,
aged 25 years; brothers of the ſaid Robert Kelham.
And alſo of Peter and Joanna Grey,
Father and mother of the ſaid Sarah Kelham.
So teach us to number our days, that we may
apply our hearts unto wiſdom."

Arms at bottom: in an antique ſhield, Barry, three covered cups Or; impaling Or, on two bars Gules, ... on a canton Sable.

This lady was wife of Robert Kelham, Eſq. of Staple inn, ſon of Mr. Kelham, vicar of Billingborough, Threkingham, and Walcot, co. Lincoln, upward of 50 years, who died April 23, 1752. His ſon ſtill ſurvives in his 90th year; author of Britton, containing the antient pleas of the Crown, tranſlated 1762; a Dictionary of the Norman or old French language, 1779, 8vo.; and Domeſday Book illuſtrated 1788, 8vo.

Vintners Hall.

The Vintners were termed *Merchant* Vintners in the public records of the reign of Edward II. and were incorporated as *Wine tunners* in 1327 by Edward III. The Vintners is one of the twelve companies of which the Lord Mayors of London are uſually free.

An original MS. now in the Britiſh Muſeum contains the following information: " 1637, September. Divers Vintners being ſerved with proceſs to hear judgment in

in Star-chamber, in a cauſe which had been there preſented by Mr. Attorney-General, ſome of them deſired an aſſiſtance to get their pardon: I got his Majeſty moved therein; and, being to attend at Hampton Court, his Majeſty was pleaſed to declare, that he had received information of many abuſes committed by the Vintners, Wine Merchants, and Coopers, in ſelling their wines both in groſs and retail, above the ſet prices; and that his Majeſty would, for reformation of that abuſe, have all the reſt of the Vintners queſtioned in the Star-chamber; and his Majeſty commanded me to ſignify ſo much to the Maſter and Company of Vintners, and to give an account thereof to my Lord Marquis Hamilton. Alderman Abell being their Maſter, I attended him, and made known to him what I had in command from his Majeſty, that his Majeſty had declared his further pleaſure to the Lord Marquis.

"Mr. Alderman told me, that he would call his Company together, and acquaint them with what I had ſaid; and then would wait on my Lord Marquis; and in November following, by conſent of the whole Company of Vintners, they preſented a petition to his Majeſty, wherein they voluntarily and unanimouſly offered to pay his Majeſty 40s. upon every tun of wine retailed and vended. His Majeſty then granted them ſuch privileges and benefits as were mentioned in the ſchedule annexed; one of which was, that his Majeſty would permit them to ſell a penny in a quart above the rates ſet; another, that they may dreſs meat, and ſell beer and ſugar.

"His Majeſty granting their deſires, and referring it to the Lord Treaſurer and Lord Cottington to call on the Attorney General to ſettle it; and hereupon, after many hearings and ſeveral long debates between the Merchants and Vintners, the contract between his Majeſty and them was concluded and ſettled.

"In all this Kilvert did the command of his Majeſty only, and carried himſelf faithfully to the King and honeſtly to the Vintners, who afterwards ſent for him, and gave him thanks, and of their own accord freely, and without any motion or expectation of Kilvert's, they told him that they had intended to give him 1000l. as a token of their love, and the love of St. Martin (as they termed it); and about a year after they ſent him the money. As for the penſion of 500l. a-year given to Kilvert for eight years, it was given in reward of his faithful ſervice done to his late Majeſty and the Commonwealth; firſt, by command of this high and moſt honourable Court, and afterwards by expreſs command of King James, of bleſſed memory, wherein he Kilvert was farmer of the duties."

Such

Such were the difficulties the Vintners ſubjected themſelves to in the Star-chamber of the reign of Charles I. in conſequence of their exactions, and the advantages made of them in return by the government; to which Mr. Campbell's account "of the Wine Cooper and Vintner" of 1757, will be a very proper addition.

That gentleman obſerves, "The trade of a wine-cooper (*was*) all a myſtery; his original buſineſs was to take care of the wine-cellar; to mix wines of different growths, to anſwer the flavour and taſte required by the different palates of his cuſtomers; to refine them down, purge them from their lees, and render them fit for drinking; to cure the ſeveral diſeaſes to which wines are liable, to recover them when pricked, and to preſerve them when on the fret; to renew their flavour and colour when loſt by age or any accident. He taſtes the wine at the quays, knows the products of different countries and the ſpecial qualities of particular vineyards. This is the honeſt part of his buſineſs, and requires a nice palate, and great labour and experience to become fully maſter of. But of late years he has gone a ſtep farther; he is not contented with compounding wine with wine to produce different flavour, taſte, and body; to cure the common faults of real wine, and prepare them for uſe; but he attempts to perform the miracle of turning water into wine, he converts cyder and ſeveral more noxious materials to a reſemblance of port, ſack, canary, and other real products of the vine; and is become ſo alert at deceiving, that few people know when they drink the true juice of the grape, or ſome ſophiſticated ſtuff brewed by the wine-cooper.

"As to the honeſty of this trade, according to the preſent time (1757,) I believe few will be an advocate for it: but the profits ariſing from the knowledge and practice of theſe myſteries are ſo large, that it is in vain for conſcience to interpoſe or perſuade the dealers to leave it off, or others not to learn the pernicious art.

"A lad deſigned for a wine cooper, muſt have naturally a nice diſtinguiſhing palate; if he has naturally a taſte, experience teaches him the peculiar properties and flavour of wine, but without it all the experience on earth cannot make a wine-cooper of him. He may be bound about 14 or 15, having only the common education of a middling tradeſman. A wine-cooper in the employ of a wine merchant has generally a guinea a week beſides perquiſites, which are very large.

"The Vintner every body knows, if he deals honeſtly, buys neat wines, and his profits ariſe from the difference between buying and ſelling; but few of them

(*were*)

(*were*) contented with that reaſonable profit. They for the moſt part dabble at the buſineſs of the wine-cooper, and re-brew in their cellars what has been before brewed in the wine-vaults.

"The trade of the maſter, by the general bad repute he has brought upon wine, is neither ſo large nor ſo certain as formerly. Tradeſmen are now got more into the taſte of malt-liquor, and we find our taverns either ſhut up or converted into alehouſes."

Mr. Nichols has been ſo obliging as to favour me with the following particulars.

"On the 2d of Auguſt, 1780, Dr. Ducarel, Mr. Major, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Nichols went to Vintners hall, a handſome building, forming three ſides of a quadrangle. The room called the hall is paved with marble, the walls richly wainſcoted, and ornamented with the arms of many reſpectable members of that company. The ſcreen at the Eaſt end, where the aperture into the hall, is adorned with two columns, their entablature, and pitched pediments, and on the acroters are placed the figures of Bacchus between ſeveral Fames, and theſe between two panthers. In two niches at the entrance of the hall, on the right hand ſtands a great ſtatue of St. Martin, the patron of this company, in lead, having his drawn ſword in his right hand, and on the left that of his cripple well executed, with a begging box before him, a wooden leg, and himſelf ſupported on his left ſide by a crutch. At the Weſt end of the hall are the King's arms curiouſly carved in wood, and on each ſide a cumbent female figure, each ſupporting a wreath of laurel. On the South ſide of the hall is a large picture, repreſenting St. Martin cutting his cloak in two, and preſenting it to the cripple (painted by Mr. George Robertſon). On the North window over the bar of this hall, are the King's arms and ſun-dial, with a fly upon it, painted curiouſly in glaſs; and on the South windows are the arms of the Vintners company. Adjoining to the hall is an elegant room, called the court-room, in which are fine portraits of King Charles II. King James II. and Mary his Queen, and Prince George of Denmark, &c. Over the chimney-piece is another curious painting of St. Martin and the beggar.

"In the court-room window are the arms of the Company very well painted, with the following names at each corner. Thomas Benſon, maſter, 1672; George Carter, firſt warden, 1672; John Tanner, ſecond warden, 1672; Richard Ailey, third warden 1672; and in the centre, underneath, are theſe words following, painted on the window, "This parlour was finiſhed in the year of our Lord 1672."

"In this court room is a curious drawing of the Company's arms, and underneath a fine piece of penmanſhip, placed in a very handſome gilt frame of which the following

lowing is a copy; "This honourable Company are very antient, and very eminent; they have in old times been called Merchant Vintners of Gaſcony, many of them have been mayors of this honourable City; it is particularly dignified with the memory of that heroic gentleman, Henry Pickard, who in his mayoralty 30 Edward III. 1356, in one day feaſted four Kings, viz. of England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus. Alſo of John Strodie, who in the year 1357 beſtowed the ground to them, on which their manſion-hall now ſtands. It hath been ennobled with King, Prince, Earl, Duke, Lord, and Lord Mayors, which have eſteemed themſelves honoured by being admitted freemen thereof. In the reign of Edward III. they were incorporated by the name of Wine-tunners, and confirmed 15 Henry VI. 1436, Sir John Michael, Lord Mayor, Thomas Moreſeed and William Gregory, Sheriffs; their arms firſt granted by Clarencieux 6 Henry VI. 1427." In this court-room are alſo two elegant large leather ſcreens, with St. Martin and the Cripple painted thereon.

"Over the court-room are the ſtate rooms, where the Lord Mayors of this company uſually did their buſineſs before the Manſion Houſe was built; all the pannels of the wainſcot are curiouſly painted with perſpective views, &c.; and in a preſs are the arms of the Company, a Bacchus, the arms of the City of London, of the King, and St. Martin and the Cripple, moſt elegantly painted on ſilk and in high preſervation; theſe are generally made uſe of when the Company's barge is ordered out for the entertainment and amuſement of the gentlemen of the Company, and their ladies, &c.

"Saint Martin was born in the caſtle of Sabaria, in the town of Panony * in Hungary: his firſt education was at Ticinum or Pavie in Italy, under his parents, who were Pagans. From his infancy he diſcovered an inclination for the Chriſtian religion; which his father perceiving, and being himſelf a military man, he ſent him into the wars, firſt under Conſtantius, and then into France under Julian. The Emperor Maximus commanded his attendance upon him at 15 years of age, when he was knighted. St. Martin paſſing by the gates of Amiens (the capital of Picardy) on a cold winter's day, is ſaid to have met a poor man almoſt naked, and Martin having nothing about him but the cloak that he wore, (for he had beſtowed the reſt to the like charitable uſes) he drew his ſword, cut off one half of his cloak, and gave it to the poor man, and reſerved the other half for his own uſe. St. Martin was afterwards baptiſed, and going to St. Hilary, Biſhop of Poitiers, he abode

* Upper Pannonia.

awhile with him, being firſt made an exorciſt, or, as others ſay, a reader. He publicly oppoſed the Arians, whereupon he was openly ſcourged, and driven out of the City of Illyricum. He returned again into France, and fixed his place of reſidence near Poitiers, the capital of Poitou, a territory in France, ſituate in the Orleannois, remarkable for its excellent wines: but he being greatly beloved, was forced from his monaſtery there, in order to his being elected Biſhop of Tours, anno Chriſti 376, where he had terrible conflicts with the Arians, not without peril of his life and fortune. St. Martin led an auſtere ſolitary life; and, notwithſtanding his elevation to this dignity in the church, he continued the ſame way of life, being humble in all his actions, plain in his dreſs, the furniture of his houſe, and extenſively charitable to the poor. He built the celebrated monaſtery called Marmoutier in the ſuburbs of Tours, (now ſuppoſed to be the moſt antient abbey in France). Having governed the church of Tours 26 years (others ſay 36) he fell ſick of a fever in the 81ſt year of his age, Arcadius and Honorius being Emperors; and died at Candes on the 8th or 11th of November 399, others ſay in the year 404.

"Thus far the legend. How he came to be a patron of the Vintners Company is not known, unleſs it was for having lived near the capital of the province famed for its excellent wines, or becauſe they firſt fixed their reſidence in this pariſh, whoſe church was dedicated to him; be that as it may, the Company's regard for St. Martin is ſuch, that beſides the two pictures above mentioned, and other paintings of him, they have preſerved a hiſtory of that Saint on a piece of tapeſtry (now perhaps the oldeſt in this Kingdom) bearing date in the year 1466.

"This fine piece of tapeſtry, preſerved in a frame, is five feet and a half in height, and three feet and a half in breadth, and hangs up in the paſſage going into the hall. The picture is divided into two equal parts, the right hand ſide repreſents the inſide of a church, &c. Martin officiating at the high altar, attended by a prieſt holding the croſs, and an attentive congregation; the other ſide repreſents him meeting the Cripple without the gates of a town, and giving him the half of his cloak; at a diſtance is the view of a church and ſome houſes.

"At the bottom of this tapeſtry is the following inſcription:

Orate pro animab' Joh'is Bate, et Joh'e uxoris ſue, ville de Warr', et pro Domino Waltero Hertford filio eo und', monacho huj' eccl'ie.

which makes it not improbable that the church repreſented in this tapeſtry was that of the priory at Warwick, of which Walter Hertford might be a monk.

"This

"This tapeſtry was engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIII. p. 459; and a painting of the Saint and the Beggar in glaſs in vol. LIV. p. 568.

Once on a time a man there was,
A Saint whoſe name was Martin;
Concerning whom Severus ſays,
Satan came to him darting;
As lightning quick and bright array'd,
"I am thy Saviour dear, he ſaid,
Me thou wilt ſurely worſhip."
Martin looks ſtraight toward his ſide,
No ſide hole met his viſion;
Let me, ſaid he, in peace abide,
Thou haſt no ſide's inciſion.
Thou art the Devil, my good friend!
The place where ſide hole's ſign does ſtand
Blindfold I could diſcover *.

"The feſtival of St. Martin (inſtituted by Pope Martin I. on or about the year 655) was yearly celebrated on the 11th of November, commonly called Martinmaſs day, and is to this day ſtill obſerved for the payments of rent in divers parts of this Kingdom.

"This Saint ſeems to have been in high veneration in the City of London, before and at the time of the Conqueſt †; the five following churches being dedicated to him, St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, Ludgate, Orgars, Outwich, Vintry, in that city; beſides the collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand, and St. Martin in the Fields, Weſtminſter ‡."

* Moravian Hymns, Gent. Mag. vol. XX. p. 503.

† Newcourt informs us, that the church of St. Martin, Ludgate, was built in the year 677; and that of St. Martin Vintry was built about the time of William the Conqueror. Repertory, vol. I. 413, 420.

‡ From Dr. Ducarel's MSS.

ST. MICHAEL, WOOD-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE WARD WITHIN.

THE united pariſhes of St. Michael and St. Mary Staining afford neither ſtreets, courts, or alleys, worth particular notice; which are, like others in the crowded part of London, generally well built, but narrow and dark. The number of houſes in St. Michael's are 78, inhabited by 256 males and 318 females; in St. Mary's 40 houſes, inhabited by 112 males, and 127 females.

The patronage of the church of the former belonged to the Abbot and Convent of St. Alban's. After the ſuppreſſion of the religious houſes, Henry VIII. ſold it to William Burwell, who re-ſold it to certain perſons in truſt for the pariſh.

That of St. Mary's went from the Prioreſs and Convent of St. James, Clerkenwell, to the Crown, with which it ſtill continues.

Rectors.

William Thomas, died 1716.

Anthony Smith, March 9, 1717. This gentleman gave a handſome entertainment to his friends and opponents at the Three Tuns tavern, Wood-ſtreet, after his induction; and died in 1721. Succeeded by

——— Ellis, who reſigned in 1724.

1724, John Abbot, died 1743-4.

1743-4, Feb. Thomas Birch, M. A. This valuable hiſtorian and biographical writer was born 1705, of Quaker parents, in Clerkenwell; and by ſerving as uſher in ſeveral ſchools acquired a fund of knowledge, which qualified him for orders about the year 1728, and recommended him to the notice of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, then attorney general, to whom he was indebted for all his preferments: the living of Ulting, Eſſex; a ſinecure in Pembrokeſhire; and the rectory of Siddington, co. Glouceſter, 1744; St. Michael, Wood-ſtreet, and St. Mary Staining annexed; St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-ſtreet, 1745; Fellow and Director of the Society of Antiquaries 1735; Secretary to the Royal Society from 1752 till 1765; D. D. of Aberdeen 1753; rector of Depden, Eſſex, 1761. He was killed Jan. 9, 1766, by his horſe being frightened by ſome boys firing at birds in the City road, or by an apoplexy, he having been adviſed to ride for health; and buried in St. Margaret Pattens church. He bequeathed to the Britiſh Muſeum,

Muſeum, of which he had been a Truſtee, his books and MSS. and the intereſt of 500 l. to augment the ſalary of three librarians. The various works with which he enriched the Republic of Letters * are enumerated in his life in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, vol. II. p. 319.

1745, March 24, John Downes, M. A. He died Nov. 25, 1759.

1759, Dec. 13. Edward Woodcock, D. C. L. died 1792. He was of Bene't college, M. A. *per literas regias* 1762; L. L. D. 1771.

1792, June 30. Robert Cooper, M. A.

Tonſtall notices the church of St. Michael only: Sir William Danſon, rector, benefice 35 l.; goods *nulla*; fined 8 l. 15 s.

And the official liſt of chantries contains nothing relating to either of the churches, except that William de Baſinſtoke gave, to find two prieſts, all his tenements in St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, *per annum* 13 l. 2 s. 8 d.

Henry Bane gave, to find a prieſt, one tenement in Wood-ſtreet, 4 l. 1 s. 4 d.

Robert Bright gave to find a prieſt, one tenement in the pariſh, *per annum* 3 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The church is but little ornamented; neither is the altar-piece remarkable, which is compoſed of the tablets, an entablature, two pediments, and the Royal arms. The pulpit is more richly adorned with carving than many others, and the cieling of the church has handſome pannels of ſtucco. There are two old monuments; one to the memory of William Harvey, Deputy of Cripplegate ward, 1597, aged 68, and his eldeſt ſon Robert, Comptroller of the Cuſtoms; and the other records the death of William, ſon of Robert and Sarah Harvey.

There has been a ſlight controverſy between the Britiſh and Scotch hiſtorians reſpecting the head of James IV. of Scotland, ſaid by the former to have been depoſited in the church of St. Michael, long after his death at the battle of Flodden field, Sept. 9, 1513, which they account for in the following manner: the King

* The General Dictionary, Hiſtorical and Critical, 8vo. 10 vols. 1734—41; Thurloe's State Papers 7 vols. fol. 1742; Life of Mr. Boyle, 1744, 8vo.; Lives of Illuſtrious Perſons prefixed to Houbraken's Portraits of them, 2 vols. fol. 1747, 1752; Inquiry into the ſhare which Charles I. had in the tranſactions of the Earl of Glamorgan 1747, 8vo. 2d edition, 1756; Sir Walter Raleigh's Works, 2 vols. 8vo. 1748; Sir Thomas Edmondes's Negotiations, 1742, 8vo.; Mrs. Cockburne's Works, 2 vols. 8vo. 1751; Life of Abp Tillotſon, 1752, 8vo. 2d ed. 1753; Milton's Proſe Works, 2 vols. folio, 1754; Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, 2 vols. 4to. 1755; Hiſtory of the Royal Society, 4 vols. 4to. 1756—7; Life of Henry Prince of Wales, 1760, 8vo.; Letters, &c. of Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, 8vo, 1763; A Sermon before the College of the Phyſicians 1749, Pſ. cxxxix. v. 14.

was

was embalmed, and placed in the monaſtery at Sheen, where the body remained till the diſſolution of religious houſes, when that of Sheen incurred dilapidation, and ſacrilege raged through the aiſles, and expoſed James to the rude attacks of the lower claſſes of people, a glazier, of St. Michael's, ſeized the head becauſe the cavities emitted a ſweet ſcent from the materials uſed in embalming, conveyed it home, and when he became diſguſted with the ſtrange object of his impiety, cauſed it to be buried in his pariſh church. The advocates for the above ſtatement aſſert, that a book belonging to the monaſtery of Whalley, Lancaſhire, contained an account of the King's interment at the Carthuſian Priory of Sheen, related by a witneſs of the ceremony, or at leaſt one who ſaw his tomb there within a year after that event.

The Biſhop of Roſs (Leſley) averred, on the contrary, that James eſcaped, and died at Jeruſalem, and that the head in diſpute belonged to the Laird Bonhard; but Jonſton, in his Hiſtorical Inſcriptions, pronounces his burial-place uncertain.

"Acta Regia," page 368, ſpeaking of the Scotch obſerves: "It was a fundamental maxim of the policy of that nation to adhere conſtantly to the intereſts of France; therefore, notwithſtanding all the care which the Kings of England took to have it inſerted in the treaties of peace, that it ſhould not be lawful for either of the two Kings to give aſſiſtance to the enemies of the other, it ſeems that the Scots pretended that France was naturally out of the queſtion. At leaſt, they did not think that when the King of England was the aggreſſor, they were hindered by this clauſe from aſſiſting their antient ally the Kingdom of France.

"For this reaſon, the deſign which Henry VIII. had formed in 1512, to make war againſt France was no ſooner divulged, than James IV. made a league with Louis XII.; of which Henry being informed, gave orders to the Earl of Surrey, before he left England, to oppoſe the invaſion which he had reaſon to expect from the North. He was no ſooner gone, but the King of Scotland ſent a herald to him, with a challenge, dated July 16, 1513, wherein he declared war againſt him, if he did not deſiſt from that which he had undertaken againſt France. Henry received this letter while he lay before Terouenne; and being not very quick in his anſwer, James entered England at the head of an army, and made himſelf maſter of Norham. Not many days after, the Earl of Surrey coming up with him, they met at Flodden-field, where, on the 9th of September, they joined battle, in which the Scots army was defeated, and the King of Scotland killed. The Engliſh ſaid they found the corpſe, *and ſent it to London,* but the Scots

Scots aſſerted *it was not the corpſe of their King*, and yet they could not ſay what became of it, *becauſe it was never ſeen afterwards.* Henry wanted the Pope's permiſſion to inter it in St. Paul's church, becauſe the deceaſed had been excommunicated by Cardinal Bambridge, Archbiſhop of York, in purſuance of a bull of Julius II. which excommunicated all the adherents of France."

Lord Herbert ſays, that moſt of the nobility that attended the King in the field, with one Archbiſhop, two Biſhops, and four Abbots, and about 10,000 others, were killed on the ſide of the Scots. "On our ſide," ſays Polydore Vergil, "there died above 5000. Biſhop Godwin ſays, that of the Scots nobility there fell twelve Earls and ſeventeen Barons, and of the common ſoldiers 8000; and by the good diligence of the Queen, with the policy and manhood of the Earl of Surrey, that the number of thoſe taken priſoners was much the ſame, beſides the loſs of all their ordnance, and almoſt all their enſigns; but the Scots, there were but 500 killed on each ſide."

Stowe's account of this battle, in his Chronicles of England, p. 901, edition 1580, is as follows: "In this mean time James King of Scots, notwithſtanding he was ſworn to keep the peace, invaded this land with a mighty army, but by Surrey, the King's Lieutenant, he himſelf was ſlain at Bramſtone, upon Piperd hill, with three Biſhops, two Abbots, twelve Earls, ſeventeen Lords, beſides Knights and gentlemen, and *ſeventeen thouſand* Scots, and all the ordnance and ſtuff taken, the ninth of September. There were ſlain of the Engliſhmen about 5000.

"The dead body of the King of Scots was brought up to London, and ſo conveyed to Sheen, *where I have ſeen the ſame lapped in lead* lie in *an old houſe unburied.*"

In his Survey of London, edition 1603, he adds, "There is alſo (but without any outward monument) the head of James, the fourth King of Scots of that name, ſlain at Flodden field, and buried here by this occaſion. After the battle the body of the ſaid King being found, was cloſed in lead, and conveyed from thence to London, and ſo to the monaſtery of Sheen in Surrey, where it remained for a time, *in what order I am not certain.* But ſince the diſſolution of that houſe, in the reign of Edward VI. Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolk, being lodged, and keeping houſe there, I have been ſhewed the ſame body, ſo lapped in lead cloſe to the head and body, thrown into a waſte room amongſt the old timber, lead, and other rubble. Since the which time workmen there, for their fooliſh pleaſure, *hewed off his head*; and Launcelot Young, maſter glazier to his Majeſty,

Majeſty, *feeling* a ſweet ſavour to come from thence, and ſeeing the ſame dried from all moiſture, and yet the form remaining with the hair of the head, and beard red, brought it to London, to his houſe in Wood-ſtreet, where for a time he kept it for the ſweetneſs, but in the end cauſed the ſexton of that church, St. Michael's, to bury it amongſt other bones taken out of their charnel."

The reader will perceive that Stowe has given us no reaſon why he ſuppoſed the body wrapped in lead to be that of James IV. Admitting the conveyance to Sheen, he confeſſed *his* uncertainty as to the manner in which it was received there, or what became of it before the diſſolution of the monaſtery. Was it *never buried* in conſequence of the excommunication pronounced againſt the living King? If ſo, the hiſtorian of the Lancaſhire abbey could not have ſeen his ſepulchre the year after his interment.

Theſe are difficulties not eaſily reconciled, nor ſhall I attempt more than to offer one conjecture.

The bodies of the dead, after battle, are generally ſtripped by the attendants of the conquering army, through the ſelfiſh and inhuman motives of avarice; thoſe moſt ſplendidly habited muſt neceſſarily become the primary objects of plunder; therefore the King was probably ſoon left naked, or nearly ſo, with his ſlain ſubjects. When the Earl of Surrey had leiſure to examine into the effects of the action, he may have endeavoured to find the body of the Monarch, but uncertain from the cauſes mentioned, policy cannot but have ſuggeſted to him to *aſſert it had been diſcovered*, in order to raiſe the value of his victory with the jealous Henry: *a ſoldier* wrapped in lead would anſwer the purpoſe; nor was it by any means neceſſary that the King of England ſhould raiſe doubts in the minds of the people, that he had not James IV. in ſafe keeping at Sheen, either buried or unburied. From theſe conſiderations it ſeems poſſible that James IV. may now lie in Flodden-field, or at leaſt that the body wrapped in lead and thrown into the old houſe, might have been that of ſome other perſon, while James was otherwiſe diſpoſed of with the numerous dead interred in the monaſtery.

Haberdashers Hall

is ſituated in the North ſide of Maiden-lane, near Wood-ſtreet. The building is of brick, and neatly ornamented, with a ſcreen of the Corinthian order.

The Haberdaſhers were incorporated as a brotherhood in 1447, and petitioned Parliament in 1690 for an act to enable them to build and endow an hoſpital for

for the maintenance of twenty freemen and twenty freemen's ſons, in purſuance of the will of Robert Aſke, Eſq. who left them 20,000 l. in truſt for that purpoſe*.

Coach-Makers Hall,

in this pariſh, has long been uſed for temporary purpoſes, and was once rented by a *Debating* ſociety. It contains nothing worth notice.

Wood-Street Compter,

for the reception of miſerable petty offenders, was but too many years the ſubject of repeated complaints to the legiſlature. It was rebuilt in Giltſpur-ſtreet in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's.

ST. MILDRED, BREAD-STREET, BREAD-STREET WARD.

THIS diſtrict was originally two pariſhes, termed St. Mildred, and St. Margaret Moſes.

St. Mildred's now contains 42 houſes, inhabited by 116 males and 165 females. St Margaret's contains 38 houſes, inhabited by 138 males, and 129 females.

Bread-ſtreet, the principal in the pariſh, is tolerably wide and well built; and the others, and their ſubordinate courts and alleys, are not worſe than thoſe of the adjoining pariſhes near the Thames.

The patronage of St. Mildred's belonged for many years to the family of Criſp; and that of St. Margaret is held by the Crown, to which it came through the ſuppreſſion of the priory of St. Faith at Horſham, in Norfolk.

* This noble foundation, which is ſituated at Hoxton, is accurately deſcribed in Ellis's Hiſtory of Shoreditch, p. 136.

RECTORS.

Circa 1708. William Durham, of Chriſt's college, M. A. 1676; chaplain to the Duke of Monmouth, and rector of Letcombe Baſſet, Berks. He preached a Sermon before the Artillery Company, 1671, 4to., 1 Cor. xvi. 13; before the Lord Mayor, 1675, 4to., Prov. xxxix. 1.; at a Commemoration, 1679, Heb. xiii. 16.; Aſſize, James v. 9. 4to. 16 . . .

John Hains, D. D. This gentleman was ſeverely perſecuted by his lecturer Charles Humphreys, LL. D. of Baliol college, who appears to have been a violent Jacobite; and publiſhed a pamphlet, intituled, "The Picture of a High Flying Clergyman," intended for that of Dr. Hains.

John Harris, D. D. died Sept. 1719. Dr. Harris was a fellow of the Royal Society, an expert Mathematician, and author of the "Lexicon Technicum, 1710," 2 vols. folio, and ſeveral other works.

1719, Dec. Thomas Mangey, D. D. of St. John's college, Cambridge, M. A. 1711; LL. D. 1719; S. T. P. 1725; Chaplain to the Biſhop of London and printed a Sermon on Charity Schools, 1716, Luke xvi. 9. 8vo.; Practical Diſcourſes on the Lords' prayer, 1717, 8vo.; at the Conſecration of a Church, 1719, Pſ. xciii. 5. 4to.; at a Viſitation 1719, Heb. xiii. 8, 8vo.; On Chriſtmas day, 1719, Math. i. 23. 8vo; before the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 30, 1720, Iſa. lvii. 1. 4to.; at the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools, 1726, Math. xi. 5, 8vo; a Sermon preached at Hutchins's Lecture on the Excellency of the Liturgy, 1729; at Bow church under the title of "The Duty and Method of Honouring God, as contained in the Common Prayer of the Church of England, Pſ. xxix. 2. 8vo."; Spital, 1731, Eccleſ. xi. 1, 2. 8vo.; before the Sons of the Clergy, 1733, Mal. ii. 7. 4to. When prebendary of Durham in 1734, Dr. Mangey publiſhed a ſermon, "On the Uſefulneſs and Authority of the Chriſtian Clergy's Inſtruction, preached at St. Paul's, Feb. 21, 1724. He alſo publiſhed an Edition of Philo Judæus, fol. 1742.

1747. ——— Wright.

1761, Nov. 3. James Crowther, M. A.

ST. MILDRED.

"Sir Thomas Laſyngby, rector, benefice 12 l.: goods 11 l.; fined 3 l."

ST.

St. Margaret.

"Mr. Richard Brooke, rector, benefice 16l.; goods 8l.; fined 4l.
"Sir Thomas Hart, ſtipend 6l. 13s. 4d.; goods 8l.; fined 1l. 8s."

Chantries, St. Mildred.

"Stephen Bugge willed, for the maintenance of a prieſt and an obit, lands and tenements, *per annum* 6l. 6s. 8d.

"John Frary gave, for a prieſt and an obit, *per annum* 6l. 16s. 8d.

"Margaret de Wybourne gave, for a prieſt, lands and tenements, *per annum* 4l.

"William Palmer gave, for a prieſt, lands and tenements, *per annum* 10l. 16s. 8d.

"William Aldern gave, for a prieſt, an annual rent from certain lands and tenements, *per annum* 3l. 10s.

"William Aldern by his deed gave, towards the augmentation of a prieſt's ſalary a quit rent of 16l."

St. Margaret.

Nicholas Braye gave to the prieſt and churchwardens, to find a prieſt, all thoſe his lands and tenements in Friday-ſtreet, *per annum* 8l. 16s. 8d.

Gerard Daniel gave to the ſame, to find a prieſt, one tenement in the pariſh of St. Dionis Backchurch in the tenure of William Gunne 4l.; and one annuity from the late monaſtery of the Graces nigh the Tower 4l.; total 8l.

John Fenne gave to the ſame, to find a prieſt, all his lands and tenements in Friday-ſtreet 9l. 10s.

The church of St. Mildred only was rebuilt after the fire of 1666, which has a beautiful dome in the centre richly ornamented, as are the arches around it. The altar-piece conſiſts of two Corinthian pillars, and the ſame number of pilaſters which ſupport an entablature and circular pediment, with various carvings; the uſual tablets fill the intercolumniations. The pulpit is highly decorated with cherubim, feſtoons, ſhields, &c. &c.

The family of Criſp are buried in this church, where Captain Nicholas Criſp cauſed a vault to be made in 1628.

A monument on the North ſide of the chancel was erected to the memory of Thomas Ball of Maidſtone, 1686.

Another is to the memory of Sarah wife of John Coxon, 1683.

A neat tablet is thus inſcribed: "The pariſhioners of St. Mildred, Bread-ſtreet for the preſerving of the memory of their noble benefactors, have in gratitude cauſed theſe inſcriptions to be here affixed, A. D. 1684.

"The Lord Trenchaunt of St. Alban's, Knight, who was ſuppoſed to be the new builder of this church, or beſt benefactor to the work, about 1300.

"Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, ſometime Lord Mayor of London, who gave to this church a parſonage houſe, veſtry, and church yard, in the year 1430, was buried in a vault in this chancel.

"Mr. Copinger, whoſe monument ſtood in this place before the late dreadful fire.

"Mr. Thomas Langham a good benefactor to this pariſh in the year 1575."

The Company of Cordwainers have a very magnificent modern hall in this diſtrict, which I lament the not having been permitted to deſcribe.

ST. MILDRED THE VIRGIN IN THE POULTRY, CHEAP WARD.

THIS pariſh was united in the reign of Charles II. to that of St. Mary Colechurch: the two were ſaid to contain 230 houſes in 1732; and at the recent enumeration, St. Mildred's contained 54 houſes, inhabited by 296 males and 208 females; St Mary's 44 houſes, inhabited by 161 males and 143 females.

The ſtreets within theſe pariſhes are of the moſt reſpectable deſcription, which will be admitted without doubt, after naming Cheapſide, the Poultry, King-ſtreet, the Old Jewry, and Bucklerſbury; the remainder conſiſts of two courts and three alleys.

The church of St. Mildred originally belonged to the Chapel of Corpus Chriſti and St. Mary, ſituated at the end of Grocer's alley, Cheapſide, and afterwards to the Prior and Canons of St. Mary Overy, with whom the advowſon remained till the ſuppreſſion, when it went to the Crown, which ſtill preſents alternately with the Company of Mercers, who probably received the curacy of St. Mary Colechurch from Henry VIII. as part of the poſſeſſions of the Hoſpital of St. Thomas Martyris de Acon, now their hall.

Rectors.

George Martin, M. A. died 1722. (See p. 536.)

Dr. Britton had been preſented previous to 1723 by the Lord Chancellor, whoſe appointment was diſputed by the Mercers, but confirmed by a legal deciſion. Breton, or Britton, reſigned in 1726, when the Chancellor preſented Edward Lewen, M. A. The Company reſiſted this ſecond preſentation, and appointed William Wallis, M. A. The matter was referred to the Court of King's Bench; and in February 1732, Lord Chief-Juſtice Raymond and his brethren

gave

gave their opinion on an eſpecial verdict of the preceding term, that Dr. Wallis was duly preſented.—Q. Was he chaplain to Guy's hoſpital, and preached an Aſſize Sermon, 1736?

1748, March 30. Benjamin Newcome, D.D. died July 22, 1775.

1775, Aug. Robert-Anthony Bromley *, B. D; died 1806.

Biſhop Tonſtall omits the church of St. Mildred; but notices St. Mary's thus: "Magiſter John Barber, curate, ſtipend 7l. 13s. 4d.; goods 13l. 6s. 8d.; fined 40s."

The latter ſtood, it is ſaid, on the North-weſt corner of the Poultry and Old Jewry.

Chantries, St. Mary's.

Cal. Rot. Pat. "1 Hen. IV. Pro fraternitate St. Kath' in eccleſiâ Beatæ Mariæ de Colechurch juxta mag. aquaductum, London', in cujus quidem eccleſiæ fonte Sanctus Edwardus de Bury Rex ac impius Thoma Bectet Pſeudo-Martyr baptizati fuer'."

"John Tenterden and others obtained of King Henry VI. letters patent, by which they eſtabliſhed the guild or fraternity of St. Katharine, and gave lands to the ſame for the maintenanae of a prieſt, *per annum* 9l."

The compilers of the official book have in this inſtance evidently miſtaken an *augmentation* for the foundation.

"Agnes Fenne gave, by will dated March 28, 1541, 140l. for a prieſt to celebrate for her 20 years."

The following extract from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons will explain *the intentions* of the Company of Mercers ſubſequent to the conflagration of 1666:

"Whereas the Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of the Mercers of the City of London at the time of the ſaid fire were ſeiſed in fee of the rectory

* He was alſo lecturer of St. John's Hackney. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; S. T. B. 1784; had been preacher to the Foundling hoſpital; and publiſhed a Sermon on frequent communion, Pſa. xxxiv. 8, 1770; at the Foundling hoſpital, Job xxix. 30, 1770; another ſermon there, 1774, Eccleſ. iv. 10; at opening a church and organ, 1771, Pſa. cxxii. 1; before the Humane Society, 1782, Luke viii. 52.

and

and parish church impropriate of St. Mary Colechurch (the said church being an upper room about 10 feet higher than the street: and lying over certain rooms and arched vaults or cellars of the said wardens and commonalty), upon the site of which church they have designed to build a free-school and other buildings, conformable to the rules of the former act, and to remove the dead bodies and bones of such as have been buried upon the arches, and to cause them to be decently reposed within the body of their chapel called Mercers' chapel."

Chantries, St. Mildred.

"Solomon Pansare gave, by will, to John Lancaster, a tenement in this parish, now divided into four tenements, to the intent that with the rents of the same should be provided two chaplains to celebrate in the church for his soul, with a clause of distress made to the churchwardens for the non-payment of 7 l. Test. 5 Edw. II.

"Hugh Game, Test. 14 Hen. VI. pewterer, gave, for finding a priest and one obit, three tenements, *per annum* 10 l. 13 s. 4 d.

"John Mymmes, 23 Edw. III. was licensed by Richard II. to give lands to this church, and founded there a brotherhood called the fraternity of Corpus Christi, with lands thereunto granted, amounting to *per annum* 10 l. 8 s. 8 d.

"Whereof to John Wotton, chantry priest, 7 l.

"At the obit, &c. 6 s. 6 d.

"To the Lady Leigh, in quit rent, 2 s. 6 d.

"To the King's Majesty, for quit rent, 23 s. 4 d. Remains clear, 34 s. 4 d.

The South side of this church and the East end are of tolerable architecture; but the interior is most strangely and unaccountably imperfect. Three of the walls are plain; but the fourth, or Western, has a centre arch, and two square entablatures, on which it rests; that in the North-west corner *without* support, but the other on which the steeple is founded has two rich Ionick pilasters, and one beautiful pillar of the same order. The cieling is ornamented with a large square of husks, and a circle composed of fruit and flowers within it. The organ cannot be plainer.

The altar-piece is of the Composite order, in imitation of variegated marble, with pillars of Lapis Lazuli. There is a great deal of carving and gilding, but no elegance.

Monu-

Monuments.

On the East wall, a tablet, "Under the Communion table, in the Rector's vault, is depoſited the body of John Lorimer, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was the only ſon of John Lorimer, of Aldnaboyle, in the pariſh of Mortlach, Banffſhire, North Britain, educated at the Mariſchall college of Aberdeen, and afterwards in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. In 1758, he was appointed an army ſurgeon; in 1763, he was chief ſurgeon to the Britiſh forces in the iſland of Belleiſle, on the coaſt of France, and after that peace, was appointed hoſpital ſurgeon in Weſt Florida; he then took his degree of M. D. In 1783 he was inſpector of all the regimental hoſpitals for the Britiſh forces in North America; and the 5 Jan. 1791 was appointed Phyſician to the hon. United Eaſt India Company. In every ſucceſſive ſtation he gained additional credit; and at laſt it may truly be ſaid, that he died in his duty, the 13 day of July, 1795, aged 62 years."

Another, on the ſame wall, is inſcribed, "P. M. S. reverendi viri Georgii Martin, A. M. Johanni Baroni de Somers, ſummo Angliæ Cancellario à ſacris domeſticis, eccleſiarum cathedralium Norovicenſis et Lincolnienſis præbendarii, et hujus per annos viginti quinque fidiſſimi et dilectiſſimi paſtoris. Ob. Jan. 3; ann. ætatis 74, Dom. 1722. Optimo patri unica filia Maria Talbot hoc monumentum poſuit."

On the South wall: "P. M. S. reverendi viri Gulielmi Johnſon, A. M. qui fuit Stradfordiæ Connecticuttenſium in Novâ Angliâ natus, et in Coll. Yalenſi Novi Portus in eadem Provinciâ educatus, literiſque Latinis, Græcis, et Hebraicis, atque Philoſophiâ et Theologiâ, pro ætate, non mediocriter doctus; poſtea vero Coll. Reg. Nov. Eboraci ſocius fidiſſimus; vir integrâ pietate, probitate inſigni, ac pari modeſtiâ; apud nos, à ſocietate de promovendo Evangelio benignè acceptus, et ad Sacros ordines, atque ad magiſtratûs in artibus gradum, et Oxon. et Cant. provectus, concionator optimus adiit. At tandem! omine infauſto variolis correptus, lætâ beatæ immortalitatis ſpe denuo deceſſit Junii die 20^mo^, A. D. 1756, ætatis 26. Hoc monumentum, fratris chariſſimi G. Samuelis Johnſon, A. M. et J. C'ti impenſis, pater ejus, vir admodùm reverendus, S. Johnſon, S. T. P. atque Coll. Reg. Novi Eboraci Præſes, poni curavit."

A ſarcophagus and buſt with a very long and flattering inſcription, to Ann Simpſon, 1785, aged 49. Ann Simpſon her daughter, 1779, aged 20. James her ſon died at ſea, in which he was depoſited 1785, aged 22. And Mr. James Simpſon, huſband and father of the above perſons, 1794, aged 66.

Poultry Compter.

This priſon was repreſented to be a moſt miſerable receptacle of human wretchedneſs in 1709; when it contained 110 priſoners, 100 of whom were compelled to occupy one apartment, in which they ſat up all night, or lay upon the bare floor, at their option; 9 died in the month of April, and 50 in the ſpace of 30 days. In the year 1785, the Wood-ſtreet and Poultry Compters were declared, by ſurveyors, to be dangerous and ruinous; in conſequence of which, the Corporation of London obtained leave to purchaſe the ſite, and buildings on it, of the preſent Giltſpur-ſtreet Compter.

Mercers Hall.

This Company ranks as the firſt in conſequence. They were incorporated 1393.

Campbell aſſerts, in the third edition of "The London Tradeſman," 1757, that "the Mercer is the twin brother of the Woollen draper; only the Woollen draper deals chiefly with the men, and is the graver animal of the two; and the Mercer trafficks moſt with the ladies, and has a ſmall daſh of their effeminacy in his conſtitution.

"The Mercer deals in ſilks, velvets, brocades, and an innumerable train of expenſive trifles, for the ornament of the fair ſex. He muſt be a very polite man, and ſkilled in all the punctilios of City good breeding. He muſt dreſs neatly, and affect a court air, however far he may live from St. James's: he ought to keep cloſe intelligence with the faſhion-ſhops of Paris, and ſupply himſelf with the neweſt patterns from that changeable people. Nothing that is mere Engliſh goes down with our modern ladies; from their ſhift to their top-knots they muſt be equipped from *dear Paris*.

"The buſineſs of a Mercer requires a very conſiderable ſtock: 10,000 l. without a great deal of prudent management, makes but a ſmall figure in their way; nor will the profits, though reaſonable, admit of the expence of a nobleman. A city and country houſe, a pack of hounds in the country, and a doxy in a corner of the town, coaches, horſes, gaming, and other polite vices, cannot be afforded out of the

the profits of ſilk and velvet. The wife ought not to be aſhamed of her counter, nor affect the airs, dreſs, and equipage of a lady of quality. Oeconomy and living within bounds are the only methods to make a tradeſman thrive; and whenever he, or his wife, are pleaſed to be any thing elſe than the mere tradeſman, ruin and deſtruction are not far off."

The Hall was originally the Hoſpital of St. Thomas of Acon, founded in the reign of Henry II. for a maſter and brethren, by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heili, in honour of Thomas à Becket, brother of Agnes, wife of De Heili, and endowed with the lands of Gilbert à Becket, father of the Archbiſhop. After the ſuppreſſion, the Company of Mercers purchaſed it from Henry VIII.

The following ſtatement was made by John Niel, maſter, in a petition to the Commons 1444, 23 Hen. VI. "That where oon Thomas the ſon of Thebald of Helles, and Agnes his wife, ſiſter of the ſaid Saint Thomas, gafe and graunted to the maiſter and brethren at that tyme beyng of the Hoſpitall of St. Thomas the Marter of Caunterbury of Acres, alle the londe, with the appurtenauntes, that ſome tyme was Gilbert Bekkitte's, father of the ſaid Thomas the Marter, Archiebiſhop of Caunterbury, yn the which londe the ſaid Marter was born, to make a chirche in the worſhipp of God Almyghty, and the bliſſed Virgin Mary, and of the ſaid glorius Marter, which londes be yn the paryſh of St. Mary of Colchirch yn London, to have and to hold to thayme, and thaire ſucceſſours, yn free, pure, and perpetuall almes for evermore. And afterward, the noble prince Kyng Henry the third, progenitour of oure ſoveraigne Lord that now is, the lii yere of his regne, by his letters patentes graunted to the Maiſtur and Brethern of the ſaide Hous or Hoſpitall at that tyme beyng, and to theire ſucceſſours, by name of Maiſtur and Brethern of the Hoſpitall of Saint Thomas the Martir of Acres, yn the citee of London, yn largeing of thaire ſaid ground, the meſis, and the place, with the appurtenauncez, yn the citie aforeſaid, lieng betwene the chirche of Saint Olove and the place where Saint Thomas was born, to have and to hold to thayme, and theire ſucceſſours for evermore, yn pure and perpetuall almes; and how that ther hath ben yn the ſaide Hows or Hoſpitall alway ſythyn a Maiſtur and Brethern profeſſid yn the rule of Seynt Auſtyn, after the ſtatutes and ordenances of the ſaid Houſe or Hoſpitall, and preſtys and clerkys there doyng divine ſervice, in the worſhip and pleaſer of God, and of oure Ladye, and of ye ſeid glorius Martir, and at this tyme bien, to the noumbre of xii or mor; and howe that, by infortune and myſgovernaunce, the ſaid Houſe or Hoſpitall hath be yn old tyme deſpoilled, and gret part of theire evidinces loſt and deſtroied, to the full gret hurte of the ſaid Houſe or Hoſpitall

and

and like to be diſheritaunce thereof hereafter, withoute graciouſe remedie hadde yn this behalf." After this ſketch of the ſituation of their affairs tne Maſter and Brethren pray that they may be made a body corporate, to receive gifts, or make purchaſes, to elect a Maſter amongſt themſelves, without applying for the King's licence, to be inducted by the Archdeacon of London, and that they be releaſed from penſions and corrodies; and this they pray, "for the love of God and in the way of charitice *." They were incorporated accordingly.

"Rex omnibus fratribus et tenentibus de domo Sancti Thomæ de Acon, in Angliâ, ſalutem. Sciatis quod cum certis de cauſis domum prædictam, quæ eſt de elemoſinia progenitorum noſtrorum regum Angliæ, et noſtra fundata, in manum noſtram ceperimus, nos eandem domum, cum omnibus ad eam ſpectantibus, commiſſimus dilecto Clerico noſtro Magiſtro Edmundo de Londonia, ſuſtodiendam quamdiu nobis placuerit; iſta quod exitus inde provenientes poni faciat in exonerationem debitorum ejuſdem domûs, et inveniat rationabilem ſuſtentationem eorundem fratrum, capellanorum, et familiæ neceſſariam, ejuſdem domûs per compotum inde inter ipſum Edmundum et fratres illos annuatim faciendum. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod eidem Edmundo tamquam cuſtodi, et in hiis quæ ad cuſtodiam pertinent intendentes ſitis et reſpondentes, &c. In cujus, &c. Teſte Theſaurario XIII° die Novembris, Anno XXXI°; per eundem Theſaurarium nunciante I. de Kirk, quia Henricus de Dunolin, qui habuit cuſtodiam prædictæ domûs ex parte Regis per conſimilem commiſſionem, ſicut continetur in memorandis de termino Sanctæ Trinitatis anno XXIIII°, jam obiit ut dicitur†."

1472, James Earl of Wiltſhire and Ormond poſſeſſed the manor and advowſon of Hukcote and a croft called the Little Mill Ham, in the county of Bucks, of the gift of his father James Earl of Ormond. The Earl of Wiltſhire, in reverence of our bleſſed Lord Chriſt Jeſus, and of his Bleſſed Mother our Lady St. Mary, and in worſhip of St. Thomas à Becket from whoſe blood the Earl was deſcended, and for the veneration that his father had of the place where that Saint firſt drew his breath; and that his mother was buried within the church of St. Thomas of Acon; reſolved to give to John Neill, then maſter of the Hoſpital, the above manor, &c. and to his ſucceſſors, on condition that they provided and maintained for ever two prieſts to pray daily for the King, Queen, and himſelf, and after their deaths, for their ſouls and for thoſe of the Earl's father, mother, Lady Dame Johane Beauchamp, late Lady of Bergavenny, his grandmother, all his anceſtors and for all

* Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 75.

† Mich. Commiſſiones 31 32 Ed. I. Rot. 3, b.

Chriſtian ſouls; and this he begs he may do of the full wyſe and diſcrete comons, for the love of God, and in wey of charite. *Soit fait come il eſt deſire* *.

Tonſtall, St. Thomas of Acon. "Archdeacon of London, maſter of St. Thomas Hoſpital 242 l.; pays for the ſame, per lit. Reg. 40 l.

"Sir William Gwynne, ſerving 7 l.; goods 16 l. 13 s. 4 d.; fined 46 s. 8 d.

"Sir Lawrence Bull, ſerving 7 l.; goods 8 l.; fined 30 s."

April 21, 33 Hen. VIII. The King granted to the Company of Mercers the church of the College of Acon, the parſonages of St. Mary Colechurch, and ſundry premiſes there, and in the pariſhes of St. Olave in the Old Jewry, St. Stephen Walbrook, St. Martin's Ironmonger's-lane, and St. Stephen Coleman-ſtreet, late parcel of the College of St. Thomas of Acon.

For the following valuable communication I am indebted to a gentleman whoſe materials are derived from the moſt authentic ſources, and on whoſe accuracy the moſt confident reliance may be placed.

"The Rev. William Aſsheton, D. D. rector of Beckenham in Kent, and chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, having contrived a ſcheme for the benefit of widows, firſt and principally of the clergy, and after them of all other perſons (except ſailors or ſoldiers), who ſhould ſubſcribe 100 l. or more during the joint lives of themſelves and their wives, to allow the widows after the rate of 30 l. *per cent.* for life, the money ſubſcribed being forfeited if they ſhould die before their huſbands, and the ſum to be ſubſcribed being limited to 100,000 l. applied in the firſt place to the Governors of the Charity for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen, and next to the Bank of England; but both thoſe Societies declaring their inability to accept his propoſal, on Nov. 11, 1698, he laid it before a general court of the Mercers Company, which company at a ſubſequent court, held Feb. 8 following, accepted it, engaging to receive ſubſcriptions from March 1, 1698–9, agreeably to the Doctor's ſcheme, or for the uſe of any other perſon during the life of the widow. In this way the Company went on for 18 years, till at length, beginning probably to feel the improvidence of the Doctor's calculations, and pleading that Parliament had *lowered* the rate of intereſt from 6 l. *per cent.* (and on public ſecurities even more) to 5 l. *per cent.* they reſolved at a general court held 5 March, 1716–17 to reduce their intereſt in future from 30 l. to 25 l. *per cent.*, and further, that no perſon above 50 years of age ſhould be admitted to ſubſcribe. Again, at a ſubſequent General Court, held 5 April, 1723, the Com-

* Rot. Parl. 1472. vol. VI. p. 62.

pany

pany reſolved, conſidering that the common intereſt of money was then at 4l. *per cent.* on good ſecurities, to pay no intereſt exceeding 20 l. *per cent.* to any perſon ſubſcribing after Midſummer then next enſuing, and that no Vintner, Victualler, or Diſtiller ſhould be admitted to ſubſcribe. Further, at a General Court held 4 July, 1740, they reſolved in future to take in ſubſcriptions at the rate of 15 l. *per cent.* and no more, and their ſubſcribers were laid under ſome further reſtrictions. And once more, by an indenture inrolled in Chancery, dated July 23, 1742, the Company again engaged to grant annuities at 20l. *per cent.* (This account of the Company's proceedings is extracted from papers iſſued by themſelves: but they muſt have made ſome alterations in their original plan, which thoſe papers do not explain; if in no other reſpects, yet in not cauſing the money ſubſcribed to be forfeited if the wife die before the huſband, and in granting annuities to other perſons beſides wives ſurviving their huſbands, or their nominees.) All theſe manœuvres and contrivances, however, proved to be only the expiring efforts of a bankrupt company, the true ſtate of whoſe finances muſt have been very unfairly and illiberally concealed from the knowledge of the publick, who were ſtill encouraged to lend their money, which the Company perſiſted in receiving till 3 Oct. 1745; and on 8 November following came to a full ſtop, having involved themſelves in a bond debt amounting to 84,700 l. together with intereſt thereon to Michaelmas 1745 due and unpaid, amounting to the additional ſum of 1075 l. 5 s. 3 d.; debts to workmen, &c. amounting to 515 l. 6 s. 6 d. and an obligation to the annual payment of 548 l. 1 s. in conſequence of legacies left for charitable purpoſes. The man who had the integrity and magnanimity to put an end to this impoſition upon the publick was Mr. William Dunſter, Governor of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office, and a reſpectable Turkey Merchant in Mincing lane, who inſiſted that the Company ſhould ceaſe from granting any more annuities, and bring their affairs to a criſis: but when this was accompliſhed, and it appeared that an impartial publick approved of the proceeding, other members of the Company were very deſirous of ſharing with him the merit of the diſcovery, of ſome of whom it was well known that, ſo far from aſſiſting in it, they had ſuffered their own relations to lend their money but a ſhort time before: in this miſerable ſituation the firſt effort made by the Company to relieve themſelves and their creditors ſeems to have been by obtaining a clauſe to be inſerted in an Act for the further relief of the orphans and other creditors of the City of London, paſſed 21 Geo. II. impoſing a duty of 6d. on every chaldron or ton of coals, imported

ported into the Port of London for 35 years from Michaelmas 1750, requiring the Chamberlain of London to pay to the Company the yearly ſum of 3000l. out of the produce of the ſaid impoſition. In the ſame ſeſſion, 1747 or 1748, another act was paſſed for the expreſs purpoſe of relieving their annuitants; the preamble of which, after reciting the fore-mentioned circumſtances, goes on to ſtate, that the preſent clear yearly income of their eſtates does not exceed 4150 l. that the annuities due from them amount to upwards of 7500 l. and that the arrears of ſuch annuities owing at Michaelmas 1747 amounted 9628 l. 2s. 6d. The Act therefore reſtrains the Company from granting any more annuities, and directs them to make out a general account of all the ſums that will be due to their annuitants on the ſaid Michaelmas day 1750, which ſums ſhall be deemed principal ſums, and bear 3l. *per cent.* intereſt till they ſhall be paid; then from their incomes to diſcharge, 1ſt, their annuities; 2dly, the intereſt on the ſaid principal ſums; and 3dly, as often as their income will enable them, to pay off 10 l. *per cent.* of the ſaid ſums in equal proportions. There is alſo a clauſe which ſtamps a mark of ſpecial honour on Peter Shaw, M. D. (a bond creditor to the amount of 3500 l.) reciting that he had put himſelf to conſiderable expence in preſenting a petition to the Houſe of Commons in the laſt Parliament, and laying before them the ſtate of the Company's affairs, and therefore directing the Court of Exchequer, upon his petition, to decree to him ſuch a ſum upon account thereof as they ſhall think reaſonable, to be paid out of the firſt monies ariſing from the duty on coals.

"Thus matters continued till Michaelmas 1763, by which time, the rents and profits of the Company's eſtates having increaſed, a brighter proſpect began to dawn upon their creditors. On 13 Jn. 1764, the principal bond creditors, or their repreſentatives, had a conference with the Company at their Hall, when they appointed Richard Warren, M. D. of Sackville-ſtreet, Piccadilly, (ſon-in-law and heir of Dr. Shaw above-mentioned) the Rev. Thomas Wilſon, D. D. Prebendary of Weſtminſter, Samuel Smith, Eſq. of Aldermanbury, James Brown, Eſq. of Stoke Newington, Mr. William Addington, of Croſs lane, and Mr. William Ruſſell, of King-ſtreet, a Committee to aſſiſt the Company in applying to Parliament for a new Act to regulate their affairs; which was obtained; and of which the preamble recites, that the Company had paid all their annuities and arrears, except ſome ſmall ſums not yet demanded; and that there was remaining in their hands, ſubject to the ſaid undemanded ſums, a ſurplus of 4640 l. 11 s. 9½ d. that the arrears of rent due to them amounted to 6000 l. and that their

preſent

preſent annual income was conſiderably more than ſufficient to pay their annuities. The Act then directs that the Company ſhould firſt pay the arrears of the charity legacies, amounting to 10,056l. 16s. 3d.; and that for the future thoſe legacies ſhould be paid annually; that they ſhould alſo pay the ſimple contract debts before-mentioned; and that the principal and intereſt of the bond debt, (the latter, reckoned at 4l. *per cent.* for the preceding 18 years, amounting to 60,912 l.) making together 146,687l. 5s. 3d. ſhould be conſolidated into one ſum, and bear an intereſt of 3 l. *per cent. per annum*, to commence from Michaelmas 1763; that they ſhould iſſue new bonds, under their ſeal, of not more than 100 l. each, to be numbered progreſſively, payable to Mr. William Cawne their clerk; and that when there is a ſurplus of 1000l. or more, the ſame is to be applied to pay off their bonds by way of lottery, to be drawn at their Hall, giving 21 days previous notice thereof in the London Gazette, and after the lots are ſo drawn, giving like notice thereof, ſpecifying the numbers and ſums. At Michaelmas 1763 the number of widows entitled to receive annuities was 126, and their annuities amounted to 4382l. 10s. At Midſummer 1794 their number was reduced to 10, and their annuities to 230l. In May 1800 the only annuitant left was Anne Tilſon, of Eynsford in Kent, ſaid to be 92 years of age, and her annuity 20l. She was ſtill living about a year after. The Company have gone on for many years drawing their lottery about a week before Chriſtmas, and announcing it in the Gazette: of late years their affairs have come into ſo flouriſhing a ſtate, that ſince the year 1796 they have annually paid off bonds amounting to the ſum of 7000l. or more.

The writer of this communication is happy to bear teſtimony, from his own knowledge, to the integrity and accuracy with which the concerns of the Company have been tranſacted ever ſince the revival of their affairs in 1764, till Midſummer 1803, when his connection with them ceaſed. And he has no doubt from information received of their late Clerk ſome years ago, that they are now in the receipt of a clear yearly income of 8000 l."

The front of the hall is moſt laviſhly and moſt abſurdly loaded with carved or ſculptured ornaments.

Of the interior I regret that I can only ſay, it contains a noble ſuite of lofty and elegant apartments; in which not only the ordinary buſineſs of the Company is tranſacted; but the meetings of the Greſham Committee are alſo regularly held. This Committee, to whom the important truſts attendant on the magnificent bounties

bounties of Sir Thomas Greſham are delegated, conſiſts of four Aldermen (of whom the Lord Mayor for the time being is conſtantly one), and eight other Members of the Corporation of London; with whom for this purpoſe are aſſociated a ſelect number of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of Mercers.

Near the entrance into the Hall from Cheapſide is the Chapel, which is open to the publick, and where divine ſervice is conſtantly performed on Sundays.

Grocers Hall

is ſituated at the Northern extremity of a court, not far from the Poultry, and has recently been rebuilt of brick in a very plain manner. The old Hall was generally thought a very reſpectable antient building, and had ſerved for the reception of the Bank of England many years.

The Grocers rank as the ſecond company, were incorporated in 1345, and confirmed by Henry VI. in 1429, and Charles I. 1640, who granted them permiſſion to inſpect the goods, weights, and meaſures of all grocers within three miles of London.

The ſite of their Hall was purchaſed of Robert Lord Fitzwalter for 320 marks in 1411, part of whoſe manſion was inhabited by the beadle of the company within 50 years paſt, and not long before the garden of the Hall, in which it ſtood, ſerved as a public walk for the citizens.

Campbell thus explains the diſlike expreſſed by Grocers to ſell ſugar without tea, or other articles to a conſiderable amount: "I apprehend it ſcarce worth while to ſerve a ſeven years apprenticeſhip to learn the art of buying and ſelling the materials they furniſh their ſhops with. They have nothing to learn but the market price of goods, and to be ſo cunning as not to ſell for leſs than they buy. There is indeed one article which they muſt ſell to their loſs, ſugars. A *cuſtom* has prevailed (but why?) among the grocers to ſell Sugars for the prime coſt, and are out of pocket by the ſale, paper, pack-thread, and their labour in breaking and weighing it out. The expence of ſome ſhops in London (1757) for the articles of paper and pack-thread for ſugars amounts to 60 or 70 l. *per annum*; but this they lay upon the other articles. The cuſtomer had much better allow him a profit upon his ſugars, than pay extravagant prices for tea and other commodities."

ST. NICHOLAS COLD ABBEY, QUEENHITHE WARD.

STOWE derives *Cold* abbey from an inlet or bay expoſed to the weather on the ſhore of the Thames within this pariſh.

I have but little to ſay in favour of the ſtreets which compoſe the united pariſhes of St. Nicholas, and St. Nicholas Olave, except that Old Fiſh-ſtreet is very reſpectable. The church of the former, rebuilt after 1666, is of ſtone; and, though plain, has a good effect on the South ſide of Bread-ſtreet.

The number of houſes and inhabitants in St. Nicholas Cold Abbey are, 31 houſes, 131 males, 126 females. In St. Nicholas Olave 45 houſes, inhabited by 174 males, 150 females.

The advowſon of St. Nicholas Cold Abbey belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Martin-le-grand, and went with that college to the Abbot and Convent of Weſtminſter, in conſequence of the grant of Henry VII. After the diſſolution of St. Peter's the Crown obtained it, with which it continued till Queen Elizabeth conveyed it to Thomas Reeve and George Evelyn, from whom it went to the family of Hacker. Colonel Francis Hacker commanded the guard which led King Charles I. to and from his trial, and afterwards to execution; and was executed for thoſe treaſonable acts after the Reſtoration, when this advowſon devolved to the Crown, with which it now remains *.

Gilbert Foliot, Biſhop of London, gave the church of St. Nicholas Olave to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's *circa* 1172, who ſtill hold the patronage.

Rectors.

Walter Wells, died April 1720.

May 2, 1720, Joſeph Roper, S. T. P. 1718, Fellow of St. John's college, Cam-

* See p. 458.

bridge. He publiſhed a Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy 1725, 1 Cor. ix. 11; at the Commencement 1728, John vii. 17; a Spital Sermon, 1734, Prov. xi. 25; a Concio ad clerum, 1737, 1 Cor. ix. 16.

John Jeffreys*, D.D. 1746, May 14; reſigned 1792.

Henry Meen, B. D. April 30, 1792. He is the author of a valuable "Eſſay on Lycophron's Caſſandra."

St. Nicholas Cold Abbey.

Mr. Roger Tochet, benefice 13l. 6s. 8d.; goods 20l.; fined 3l. 6s. 8d.
Sir Robert Han, ſerving 7l. 6s. 8d.; goods 6l.; fined 1l. 6s. 8d.†

Chantries.

John Sywarde and Thomas Blode gave unto the prieſt and churchwardens, to the finding of a prieſt, all their lands and tenements. John Sywarde, teſt. 23 Ed. III. Thomas Blode, teſt. 45 Ed. III. 6l. *per annum.*

John Tripley gave unto the ſame, to find a prieſt and an obit, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 12l. 8s. 4d.

Thomas Barnarde, John Saunderaſhe, and William Cogſhale, gave, unto the ſaid prieſt and churchwardens, all their lands and tenements in Diſtaff-lane, *per annum* 7l. 6s. 8d.

The inſide of this church is plain; but, as the proportions are good, that defect is the leſs obſervable. Pedeſtals, with pilaſters of the Compoſite order, adorn the walls, and ſupport a complete entablature, on which is a horizontal cieling divided into many large and plain pannels. The arched windows of the intercolumniations are correctly proportioned, and accord with the whole effect.

* One of the Canon Reſidentiaries of St. Paul's, and rector of Great Berkhamſtead, Herts. He died in his 81ſt year, Nov. 20, 1798.

† Tonſtall 14 Hen. VIII.

The

The Weſt end has three arches, open, except the lower parts, and thoſe contain Ionic pilaſters with arched doors between them, ſurrounded by very rich carvings of feſtoons, &c. There is no organ at preſent. The font ſtands in a pew facing the gallery, and is of black and white marble, with a handſome cover.

The pulpit ſtands againſt the North wall.

The altar-piece is ſmall, and conſiſts of two Compoſite pillars, with an entablature and gilt pannel, inſcribed "Jehovah," and divided pediment containing the Royal arms. The Commandments occupy the centre, and two enriched gilt tablets without the pillars are inſcribed with the Creed and Paternoſter.

The monuments are confined to the South wall. A very plain one has the following lines: "Gulielmo Bedford, M.D. Coll. Med. Soc. et Regiſtr. R. S. S. et in Orphanotrophio Æd. Chriſti Med.; viro probitate, prudentiâ, et modeſtiſſimis moribus conſpicuo: cui etiam id maximè tribuendum eſt laudis, quod tanta eſſet mentis ſolertia, ut rebus gerendis natus ingenio tam amabili, ut ad amicitiæ et humanitatis officia ornanda proprio quodam naturæ munere factus videretur: qui cum multâ linguarum ac rerum ſcientiâ, et aſſiduo virtutum ſocialium ſtudio, ſuam pariter artem nomenque cohoneſtâſſet. Anno ætatis 42, febre correptus, uxori, conſanguineis, amicis deſideratiſſimus, obiit die x Julii, A. D. 1747. Elizabetha conjux mœſtiſſima P."

The ſecond is like it; and inſcribed, "Elizabethæ Bedford, quæ viro ſuo Gulielmo Bedford, M. D. 43 ann. viduata ſuperſtitit, Elizabetha filia et hæres matri imcomparabili et deſideratiſſimæ P. C. Vixit ann. 87. M. 11. D. 13. Obiit 29 die Septembris, A. D. 1790. Reliquiæ prædict' Gulielmi et Elizabethæ conjugis ejus, condita ſunt in cœmeterio eccleſiæ S. Nicholai Olavii proprio."

A pretty tablet adjoining, is "Sacred to the memory of George Nelſon, Eſq late Lord Mayor of London, whoſe public and private virtues gained him the moſt honourable teſtimonies of applauſe from his fellow citizens, the warmeſt affections of his family, and univerſal eſteem of all who knew him. He died Nov. 23, 1766, aged 57. Alſo the body of Mary Nelſon, his ſecond wife. His only ſon George Nelſon cauſed this monument to be erected."

A fourth is of variegated marble, with a tablet of white, and is dedicated to the memory of Thomas Langley, Eſq. wine merchant, who died 1787, aged 77; and Mrs. Hannah Langley his wife, 1761, aged 64.

The gifts ſince 1700 are, Mr. Thomas Hedger's, for bread, 1 l. 17 s. 5 d. *per annum.*

Budgett and Co. window lights into the church yard, 10 s. *per annum.*

1754. Mr. Henry Spencer, *per annum* 1 l. 5 s.
1757. Mr. William Humfrys, 5 s. *per annum.* } both for windows.

"This church was rebuilt after the fire of London 1666, by act of Parliament. Sir Chriſtopher Wren, architect. The expence of the building was 5500 l."

My worthy friend Mr. Meen having kindly lent me an antient pariſh book, the firſt date in which is 1529, I am enabled to preſent the reader with the following extracts.

Total receipts of the pariſh of St. Nicholas Olave in 1529, 27 l. 5 s. 9 d.; payments 23 l. 19 s.

"Paid to Sir William for the bead-roll for Mr. parſon Sarow 4 d."

The morrow-maſs prieſt's wages were then 6 l. *per annum.*

Bricks ſold in 1532 at 7 s. 10 d. *per* thouſand. Timber at 6 d. *per* foot; and a day labourer received 3 s. and 4 d. for eight days work; but ſome other timber, purchaſed for a new croſs for the ſteeple, coſt only 2 d. *per* foot.

The morrow-maſs prieſt's ſalary was augmented 15 s. in 1534.

A quarter of coals ſold for 6 d.; but the chanters received two ſhillings for their ale, bread, and wine on the anniverſary of St. Nicholas.

However incredible it may appear to an organiſt of the preſent time, the performer at the church of St. Nicholas Olave received but 3 s. 4 d. for ſix months exertions at the organ in 1535.

"1543, Paid to Mr. Reynolds and his company for their pains in the Lent ſeaſon for anthems, 2 s.

"1544, Paid to Mr. Ayloff, gentleman, for the rent of the tenement which we have by leaſe, late belonging to the diſſolved monaſtery of Chriſt's-church, for a whole year, 11 l. 6 s. 8 d."

In the year 1544, William How, organiſt, received forty ſhillings *per annum*, a moſt rapid advance indeed in the value of muſic, compared with the ſix and eight-pence of 1535.

"Paid

" Paid unto Chriſt's-hoſpital by Francis Laylande and Richard Sandes, Collectors of the pariſh of St. Nicholas Olave, in the ward of Queenhithe, and by them gathered towards the relief of the poor for one whole year, *viz.* from the 25th of Auguſt 1588, and ended the 24th of the ſame month 1589, 8l. 2s. 4d."

The pariſh receipts were 23l. 19s. 2d. an increaſe of 2d. only in 60 years.

" At a veſtry held on the 5th day of November 1683, agreed and ordered as followeth.

" Whereas the pariſh church of St. Nicholas Olave was burnt down and conſumed in the late dreadful fire which happened in London in the month of September A. D. 1666 :

" And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the 22d year of his now Majeſty's reign, intituled, " An additional Act for rebuilding of the city of London, uniting of pariſhes, and rebuilding of the cathedral and parochial churches within the ſaid city :" amongſt other things therein contained, it is enacted, that the pariſhes of St. Nicholas Coleabbey and St. Nicholas Olave's ſhould be united into one pariſh, and the church heretofore belonging to the ſaid pariſh of St Nicholas Coleabbey ſhould be the pariſh church of the ſaid pariſhes ſo united :

" And whereas in the rebuilding and finiſhing of the pariſh church of the ſaid pariſhes ſo united, divers great and conſiderable ſums of money have been laid out and expended by the churchwardens for the time being of the ſaid reſpective pariſhes ſo united, over and beſides what hath been paid towards the ſame out of the monies provided for ſuch purpoſes by the ſeveral acts of Parliament made for rebuilding the ſaid city of London and the churches in the ſaid city :

" And whereas it was always pretended by the pariſhioners of the ſaid united pariſhes that the moneys ſo expended by the ſaid churchwardens ſhould be ſatisfied and reimburſed unto them out of the rents and profits of the meſſuages and tenements which were formerly given for the reparation and ſupportation of the ſaid pariſh church of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, *alias* Golden Abbey, and by ſuch fine or fines as could or might be raiſed upon the making or letting any leaſe or leaſes thereof :

" And whereas, to the intent the ſaid monies ſo expended by the ſaid churchwardens may be reimburſed and ſatisfied, the pariſhioners of the ſaid pariſh of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, in conſideration of a ſurrender made by Thomas Deane, Mer-

Merchant, of a leaſe now in being and veſted in him, of the meſſuages or tenements hereinafter mentioned; and of the ſum of 220l. to be paid by him the ſaid Thomas Deane as a fine; have agreed that a new leaſe ſhall be made unto him of the ſame meſſuages or tenements for the term of 76 years, which is all the reſt and reſidue of his term of years in the ſaid leaſe now in being yet to come and unexpired, at the rent of a pepper-corn for the firſt 41 years of the ſaid term, and of 16l. *per annum* for the reſidue of the ſaid term:

"It is therefore at and by this preſent veſtry agreed and ordered, and this preſent veſtry and all the pariſhioners of the ſaid pariſh of St. Nicholas Olaves, whoſe names are hereunder ſubſcribed, do and doth as much as in them lies, hereby agree, conſent, approve, direct, order, and appoint, Edward Baker, &c. &c. &c. all citizens of London, and inhabitants of the pariſh of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, in the city of London, who are now jointly ſeiſed in fee ſimple, of the tofts, ſoil, ground, meſſuages, or tenements, hereunder mentioned, in truſt to and for the common benefit, uſe, and profit, of the ſaid pariſh church of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, for the ſupportation and maintenance of the works, revenues, and ornaments of the ſame church, ſhall and do forthwith, as ſoon as conveniently may be for the conſideration aforeſaid, make and execute unto the ſaid Thomas Deane, a ſufficient leaſe by indenture of all thoſe tofts, ſoil pieces, or parcels of ground, whereupon three meſſuages or tenements ſtood before the dreadful fire which happened in London in the month of September A. D. 1666, and by the ſame fire were burnt down and conſumed, formerly in the ſeveral occupations of William Loveing, Widow Wilſon, and John Webley, or their undertenants, ſituate, lying, and being on or near Old Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, in the pariſhes of St. Nicholas Coleabbey and St. Mary Mounthaw, or one of them, in the ſaid city of London, containing the ſeveral meaſures and dimenſions hereinafter particularly mentioned and expreſſed: *viz.* in front from North to South towards the Eaſt, 64 feet 4 inches; and in the rear towards the Weſt 60 feet; and in depth from Eaſt to Weſt on the North ſide thereof 47 feet 6 inches, and on the South ſide thereof 44 feet; and alſo all thoſe two brick meſſuages or tenements lately erected and built, and now ſtanding upon the ſaid tofts, ſoil pieces, or parcels of ground, late in the tenure or occupation of Richard Growdon, his undertenants, or aſſigns, and now in the ſeveral tenures or occupations of the ſaid Thomas Deane and Richard Edes, Gentleman, together with all and ſingular ſhops, &c. &c. to the ſaid premiſes belonging, for the term of 76 years, &c. &c."

The

The proportion of expences were thus paid in 1683; 7-12ths by the pariſh of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, and 5-12ths by St. Nicholas Olave.

The receipts of the united pariſhes was 101l. in 1712, of which 82l. belonged to the poor's rate; expences 142l. 6s. 9d. deficiency 41l. 6s. 9d.

ST. OLAVE, HART STREET, TOWER WARD.

This pariſh contained 205 houſes in 1732, and 190 in 1800, inhabited by 500 males, and 716 females.

There is not one wide or convenient ſtreet, lane, or court, within it, but there are numbers of excellent houſes, many of which would do honour to Portland-place, though in a ſtyle of building now out of repute, but perhaps ſuperior to many modern manſions; thoſe are the reſidences of rich merchants and traders, whoſe names are equally well known abroad as in their own neighbourhood. To the credit of this diſtrict every precaution is uſed to keep it clean and dry, which it certainly is beyond moſt others.

The intereſting but diminutive antient church of St. Olave is ſituated on the South ſide of Hart-ſtreet, the advowſon of which is veſted in five of the ſenior inhabitants of the pariſh through the bequeſt of Sir Andrew Riccard, Knight, 1672.

Rectors.

... Turton, circa 1708, died 1720.

Succeeded by Edward Arrowſmith, curate of Streatham, for the Biſhop of Bangor. The newſpapers of the day aſſert that this gentleman was refuſed admittance to the pulpit by the churchwardens, who entered a caveat againſt his election at Doctors Commons, but for what reaſon, or how it terminated, is not men-

mentioned: he is however ſaid by the Pariſh clerks to have been incumbent in 1732. He publiſhed a Sermon on May 29, 1724, Pſ. cxxvi. 3; on the Acceſſion 1735, the reaſonableneſs and origin of Government, Rom. xiii. 1; Jan. 30, 1737, Rom. xiv. 19; Faſt for the Spaniſh and French war, 1744, 2 Sam. x. 12; Faſt 1745, Iſa. xxvi. 9.

Henry Owen, M. D. F. R. S.; April 6, 1760, reſigned 1794; and died 1795. He was admitted of Jeſus college, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1743, B. M. 1746, D. M. 1753. He was preſented to the rectory of St. Olave, Hart-ſtreet, 1750, by Thomas Dineley and others, truſtees of Sir Andrew Rickard, who died 1672; in 1776, to the vicarage of Edmonton, by the preſent Biſhop of Durham, then one of the canons-reſidentiary of St. Paul's. Sept. 3, 1760, he married Miſs Mary Butts, daughter of the Biſhop of Ely of that name, by whom he had a ſon, Henry-Butts, elected 1791, afternoon lecturer of Allhallows Barking and ſucceſſor to his father in this rectory in 1794, and four daughters, who all ſurvive him. His learning, and its application in the illuſtration of the Holy Scriptures, will tranſmit his name to the lateſt poſterity. His firſt publication was in 1748, viz. "Harmonia Trigonometrica; or, A ſhort Treatiſe on Trigonometry, 8vo. Afterwards, his thoughts turning entirely to Divinity, the world is indebted to him for ſome excellent "Obſervations on Scripture Miracles, 1755," 8vo; and "Obſervations on the Four Goſpels, 1764, 8vo; "Directions to young Students in Divinity, 1766," 8vo; "An Enquiry into the Septuagint Verſion, 1769," 8vo; "The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles conſidered and explained, in a Series of Sermons preached in the Pariſh Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, at Boyle's Lectures, 2 volumes, 1773," 8vo; An accurate edition of Grabe's Collation of the celebrated Cottonian MS. of Geneſis (ſince burnt) with the Vatican, 1778, 8vo. "Critica Sacra; or, A ſhort Introduction to Hebrew Criticiſm, 1774," 8vo. A Supplement to it, in anſwer to ſome remarks on it by Mr. Raphael Baruh, a learned Jew; "Eſſay on Scripture Miracles, 1773;" "A brief Account, hiſtorical and critical, of the Septuagint Verſion of the Old Teſtament; to which is added, A Diſſertation on the comparative Excellency of the Hebrew and Samaritan Pentateuch, 1787," 8vo. In 1785 he publiſhed the octavo edition of Xenophon's "Memorabilia," left unfiniſhed by Dr. Edward Edwards, of Jeſus college, Oxford, who had only lived to print the text and verſion. The laſt work he lived to publiſh, "The Modes of Quotation uſed by the Evangelical Writers explained and

and vindicated, 1789," 4to. was honoured with a list of subscribers so numerous and so respectable as to shew fully the sense entertained of Dr. Owen's merits by the most eminent literary characters of the age. Lesser pieces by him are, "A Collation of the Account of the Dedication of the Temple," (in the "Origin of Printing, 1776," p. 113); "Remarks on the Time employed on Cæsar's Two Expeditions into Britain." (Archæologia, II. 159.) He published the second edition of Rowland's "Mona Antiqua," 1766, corrected in language and matter, with the addition of notes by the late ingenious Lewis Morris. Most of these works were printed by Mr. Bowyer, or his successor. The former's connexion with the Doctor is properly acknowledged in the Anecdotes of his Life, p. 482; and by the legacy of 100l. and such of his Hebrew books, and critical books on the New Testament, as he pleased to take. As an instance of grateful return, the editor of the "Conjectures on the New Testament, 1782," assures us, "that he should not have presumed to venture on a task of such importance as well as difficulty, if he had not been encouraged throughout by the unremitted labour and friendship of Dr. Owen, whose regard for the memory of Mr. Bowyer, and distinguished zeal for the interests of Sacred Literature, prompted him not only to enrich the volume with a considerable number of new notes, but also kindly and attentively to superintend the correction of the whole. Of this valuable work Dr. Owen at his death possessed a copy, prepared for a new edition. In 1783, Mr. Nichols inscribed to him an excellent quarto edition of Mr. Bowyer's Greek Testament, "ipsius auxilio concinnatam."

Dr. Owen was the son of a gentleman of genteel estate, whose house was situated at the foot of Mount Caddareddris, near Dolgelley, co. Merioneth, where his son Henry was born in 1716. He was brought up at Ruthin-school, in Denbighshire, and entered at Jesus college, Oxford, at the age of 19. He practised as a physician three years, when neither his feelings nor his health would suffer him to continue the profession. He was, early in life, chaplain to Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh, by whom he was presented to the living of Terling, in Essex, which he resigned in 1760, upon obtaining the rectory of St. Olave, Hart-street; soon after which period he became chaplain to the Bishop of Landaff, now Bishop of Durham, from whom he received, in 1775, the vicarage of Edmonton. He died Oct. 15, 1795, leaving one son, to whom he had resigned the living of St. Olave's in April, 1794, and five daughters.——A posthumous volume of Dr. Owen's Sermons was published 1797 for the emolument of his daughters, which was so liberally patronised, both by the friends of the deceased and the publick at large, as to produce about 1000l.

Henry-Butts Owen (ſon of the former), B. D. April 23, 1794; curate to Dr. Lettice, at Peaſmarſh, Suſſex.

"Mr. George Wellſet, Rector, benefice 17l. goods *nulla*, fined 5l." by Biſhop Tonſtall.

This church is omitted in the official return of Chantries, temp. Edw. VI.

It is one of the few remnants of piety left by the fire of 1666; and faces London-ſtreet, built 1759. The walls, pointed windows, and graceful door, proclaim its title to antiquity, though cart and waggons which continually deface them with ſoil and dirt from the gutters. The inſide contains two tremendous galleries, the weight of which, without their contents during the time of divine ſervice, ſeem ſufficient to force the ſlender cluſtered columns from their place: thoſe are four in number, which, with ſix arches in the pointed ſtyle, compoſe a nave and ſide ailes, or more properly a choir, as the chancel is not viſibly ſeparated from the body of the church. Six cleresſtory windows of two mullions and cinquefoil arches light the upper part of the walls; and others of the ſame deſcription, but larger, the lower.

The cielings of the ailes are of oak, divided by beams ſet with ſtars into pannels, each interſection forming a flower; that of the nave is nearly ſimilar, except that the interſections have ſmall ſhields, with the arms of London, &c. and that the brackets of the groins reſt on the North ſide upon angels bearing ſhields, and on the South upon brackets with ſhields attached to them.

The altar-piece under a large plain window of three diviſions, is ſmall, and of the Compoſite order, highly enriched with gilding, but the pulpit and deſk are placed ſo as to hide it.

The organ is large, and almoſt fills the receſs at the Weſt end: under it is a very correct and excellent imitation of a ſemi-ſexagon canopy of trefoil arches, and a frieze of running foliage bounded on the ſides by ſmall buttreſſes, which projects over a ſtatue on the pedeſtal, on which is the following inſcription: "Sacred be the ſtatue here raiſed by gratitude and reſpect to eternize the memory of Sir Andrew Riccard, Knt. citizen and opulent merchant of London; whoſe active piety, inflexible integrity, and extenſive abilities, alike diſtinguiſhed and exalted him in the opinion of the wiſe and good. Adverſe to his wiſh he was frequently choſen Chairman of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, and filled with equal credit for 18 ſucceſſive years the ſame eminent ſtation in the Turkey Company. Among many inſtances of his love to God, and liberal ſpirit towards man, one, as it demands peculiar praiſe, deſerves to be diſtinctly recorded. He nobly left the perpetual advowſon of this pariſh in truſt to five of its ſenior inhabitants.

habitants. He died the 6th of September, in the year of our Lord 1672, of his age 68. *Manet poſt funera virtus.*"

The figure is tolerably executed, the right hand raiſed holding a ſcroll, and the left, ſupporting his robe, reſts upon the hip.

Monuments.

Between two arches, a neat tablet, "Sacred to the memory of John Watts, Eſq. formerly Preſident of the Council at New York in North America, when that country was ſubject to the Britiſh Government. He died Aug .15, 1789, aged 75."

Farther Eaſt, a buſt and drapery to Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Gore, 1698.

Oppoſite, another to the memory of "Sir William Ogborne, Knt. who died October 13, 1734. He was Maſter Carpenter to the Office of Ordnance 35 years, Sheriff of this City, Colonel of the Militia, an Elder Brother of the Trinity-Houſe, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices, &c. &c. Alſo the Lady Joyce, relict of Sir William Ogborne, Knt. 1744."

In the Chancel a very ſmall tablet, "Sacred to the memory of William Mills, of Clapham, in the county of Surrey, Eſq. 1790, aged 73; and Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, 1772, aged 45."

On the North wall a Corinthian tablet, with buſts of the deceaſed, "To the memory of Tobias Wall, Eſq. who died July 5, 1744, aged 58; and of Mary his wife, who died March 25, 1729, aged 30."

On the Eaſt wall another dedicated to Thomas Debuke, Eſq. Commander of a ſhip in the Honourable Eaſt India Company's ſervice, 1770, aged 55.

There are many antient monuments; but, as they have been repeatedly deſcribed, I ſhall omit their inſcriptions.

Benefactions.

1732, Charles Sergiſon, Eſq. gave to the poor of this pariſh 100l. to be diſpoſed of as the miniſters and churchwardens think fit.

William Andrews, Eſq. gave to this pariſh 100l. 50l. of which to 10 decayed houſekeepers, and the other 50 to put out 10 boys into the world.

1742, Mr. Richard Evans left to this pariſh 20l.

1780, Mr. John Williamſon, Gent. gave to this pariſh 60l.

1788, Joſeph Solomons 25l. Solomon Norden 20l. and Naphthali Hart Myers 25l.

THE CORN MARKET,

now ſituated in Mark-lane, was originally held at Bear-quay on the Thames, but ſeveral artful perſons wiſhing to improve their property by a rapid increaſe, entered into a ſubſcription ſome years paſt, and with the produce erected the preſent market, which they termed a Corn Exchange, thus intending to hold it as private property. The dealers, invited by the convenience of the building, would have frequented it as a market, but the proprietors inſiſted upon their leaving the premiſes, and even ſent a perſon whom they called a beadle to beat the ſamples of corn from their hands: this conduct induced certain dealers to petition the Legiſlature for redreſs, when Mr. Scholey, Corn-factor, declared in evidence that he had ſeen the beadle turn people off the Exchange, and that there were 28 or 30 leaſes granted of ſo many parts of the building which did not deſcend to the heirs of the holders but expired with them, nor could any poſſeſſor under thoſe leaſes who became bankrupt, or compounded with his creditors, ever be admitted to ſell there again.

The preſent improved regulations of the Market, where ſtands for the diſplay of ſamples may be procured without artifice, were the reſult of the above application.

There are ten corn-meters or meaſurers of corn, whoſe offices are to ſee juſtice done to the purchaſer; thoſe are ſold to the higheſt bidder, and have produced the following prices:

1757, one Corn-meter's place 2600l.
1762, ——————— 2900l.
1765, ——————— 3095l.
1768, ——————— 3300l.

And for ſtill greater ſums ſubſequently, and in proportion to the almoſt annual depreciation of money.

The original market is on the Eaſt ſide of Mark-lane, and conſiſts of a handſome colonnade of eight Doric pillars, which ſupport a plain façade: thoſe are ſecured by rails and gates. The centre of the building contains an area ſurrounded by the three remaining ſides of the colonnade, ſurmounted by a baluſtrade, from which ſaſhes project, to light the dealers, and to prevent the wetting of their ſamples by rain, which are exhibited to the purchaſers at little deſks with the names of the poſſeſſor inſcribed on each.

A neat addition has recently been made to the Market on the Weſt ſide of Mark-lane, with allegorical reliefs inſerted in the walls.

TRINITY-

TRINITY-HOUSE.

Sir William Ruſſell, Alderman of London, was ſeiſed of the ground rent and reverſion in fee of the ſite in Water-lane, after the expiration of an additional term of 40 years, decreed to the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, of the Trinity-houſe, which term expired at Michaelmas 1725. Sir William bequeathed his intereſt to his ſon William Ruſſell, Eſq. and his eldeſt ſon with other remainders.

This building was burnt by an accidental fire, with Bakers'-hall and near 100 houſes, Jan. 13, 1714-15, when many perſons loſt their lives, by the fall of walls and the blowing up of houſes, to ſtop the progreſs of the flames; it began at the Bear-key near the Cuſtom-houſe, and almoſt realized the horrors of 1666. The Corporation removed their buſineſs on this occaſion to the Mitre-tavern, Fenchurch-ſtreet; and Sam's Coffee-houſe was deſtroyed, to ſave the Cuſtom-houſe. This calamity is ſaid to have originated from the preparation of fire-works by Mr. Whiſton's engineer, which exploding killed all the inhabitants of the houſe, and two perſons paſſing it. The Trinity-houſe was inſured for 1500l.

The Company thought proper to remove from their old hall circa 1792, and procured an exceedingly advantageous ſituation for that purpoſe on the North ſide of Tower-hill, which they levelled and converted into a beautiful ſhrubbery with gravelled walks and an oval railing. Near this they have erected a magnificent ſtructure of Portland ſtone, conſiſting of a baſement and one ſtory of the Ionic order, ornamented with tablets of allegorical reliefs and ſpacious windows.

The following words are inſcribed on the firſt ſtone depoſited in the foundation by Mr. Pitt, Maſter, attended by the elder brethren, Sept. 12, 1793.

"In uſum Societatis ſacroſanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis optimis dicatæ auſpicüs; ut neque navigantibus deeſſet incolumitas; nec lumen inter tenebras errantibus; nec emeritis in ſenectute perfugium; nec viduis in paupertate ſolatium; has ædes excitari voluit, Fratribus uno ore conſentientibus, Gulielmus Pitt, Præſes; vir omni præconio major; hujuſce Sodalitii rebus acriter invigilans, et Imperii Britannici gubernaculum validâ manu tenens: Patriæ ſuæ, rebus in proſperis, dulce decus; in arduis, columen ac præſidium: Die Septembris xii, Anno Georgii III. Regis xxxiii. Æra Chriſtianæ 1793."

Thomas Spert, Knight, Comptroller of the Navy in the reign of Henry VIII. founded the Society of the Trinity-houſe, was firſt Maſter, and died 1541. Perhaps this fraternity is one of the moſt important within the circuit of London, and

and has for its object the double preſervation of the lives of ſeamen both at ſea and on ſhore. They appoint pilots, place buoys and ſea-marks, and intimate their removal by ſtorms and reſtoration by the moſt rapid communications; beſides theſe they have privileges calculated for the intereſt of decayed ſeamen, numbers of whom are maintained by penſions, and in their three admirable hoſpitals at Deptford and Mile End.

Sir Thomas Spert was buried in the chancel of St. Dunſtan's church, Stepney, where the Company erected a monument to his memory eighty-one years after his death, and thus quaintly excuſe their long neglect:

"Not that he needed monument of ſtone
For his well-gotten fame to reſt upon;
But this was rear'd to teſtify that he
Lives in their loves, that yet ſurviving be;
For unto Virtue, who firſt rais'd his name
He left the preſervation of the fame;
And to poſterity remain it ſhall,
When braſs and marble monuments do fall.
Learn to die while thou haſt breath,
So ſhalt thou live after thy death."

Hart-ſtreet contained the remains of an old building which has long been termed Whittington's Palace, and according to a communication in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVI. p. 545, it is ſo called in the leaſes of the premiſes. The ſite may have been originally that of his dwelling, but the preſent building certainly never witneſſed the days of the worthy Mayor: in ſhort it is evidently of the ridiculous ſtyle prevailing ſince the time of Henry VIII. a ſtupid mixture of heterogeneous ornaments; the ſhields on a ſort of frieze between the ground and firſt floors are ſeparated by brackets with diſtorted caryatides, and contain the arms of ſeveral companies; and the attempts at *pilaſters* exhibit fronts full as unintelligible as Egyptian hieroglyphics: beſides, the windows are of the true Elizabethan angular ſhape. The article alluded to ſeems to ſuppoſe that a room containing the date 1609 is more modern than the reſt of the houſe; but the inſide ornaments are too ſimilar to thoſe without to admit a doubt that the houſe was then built.

ST.

ST. OLAVE, OLD JEWRY, COLEMAN-STREET WARD.

THE word *Jewry* is decidedly derived from the reſidence of Jews in this neighbourhood. Dr. Kennett aſſerts, in his Notes upon Daniel's Hiſtory of the reign of Edward I. that the Jews came firſt with William of Normandy, when they were aſſigned certain diſtricts, of which the *Old* Jewry was the principal.

Henry III. appears to have been the firſt Monarch upon record who acted with ſeverity to this perſecuted nation. He had borrowed 5000 marks of his brother, and *paid him* thus: "To all perſons the King ſendeth greeting: know all men, that we have borrowed 5000 marks ſterling, of our truſty and well-beloved brother Richard Earl of Cornwall; for the payment whereof we have made over and delivered to him *all our Jews of England.* Dated at Weſtminſter, 1255."

It will not require much penetration to imagine the uſe made of the *Earl's property*; but two years afterwards they contrived to render him ſome eſſential ſervice, in conſequence of which he prevailed upon Henry to releaſe them from taxes for a ſlight fine, *for five years* *.

The editor of Acta Regia ſays, that being always hated by the people for their extortion and uſury, they were rather tolerated than loved by our Kings, becauſe they now and then fleeced them. But now (in the 18th of Edward I. 1290,) they were grown ſo intolerable by their *witchcraft*, poiſoning, clipping of money, counterfeiting hands and ſeals, crucifying of children privately, and cruel uſury, that nothing would ſatisfy the people but the utter extirpating them out of the Kingdom; to which Edward did not very unwillingly conſent, *becauſe they were allowed to carry nothing away with them*, except ſome ſmall matter to bear their charges, and ſo left him a vaſt treaſure.

They went moſt of them into Italy and Germany. Dr. Howel ſays, "297 Jews were executed at London at one time, for defacing the King's coin."

* "Ad quorum ſolutionem aſſignavimus et tradidimus ei omnes Judæos noſtros Angliæ;" but as it follows that they were bound to the ſaid earl for the payment of 3000 marks due *from them to the King*, to pay talliage to the ſaid earl, it is moſt probable the former was a repayment in *money* alſo. Madox's Exchequer, p. 156.

When

When the Iſraelites of the preſent day reflect upon the monſtrous barbarity practiſed againſt their anceſtors, and compare it with their ſituation now, they cannot but feel grateful to Providence, which has prompted the Monarch and his ſubjects to conſider them as countrymen in every particular, except religion.

The *original* ſynagogue of London is ſaid to have ſtood at the corner of the Old Jewry and Lothbury, and was converted into a monaſtery by Henry III. who gave it to an order of monks then juſt eſtabliſhed, under the denomination of Fratres de Sacca *, who, being condemned in this kingdom 1307, and every where by the Council of Vienne 1311, obtained the royal licence to aſſign it to Robert Fitzwalter, to whoſe manſion-houſe it adjoined, afterwards Grocer's Hall, and from him to others, and at length became a tavern, where the mayoralties were kept.

Stowe mentions the Palace in the Old Jewry in the following words: "From this pariſh church of St. Olave, to the North end of the Old Jewry, and from thence Weſt to the North end of Ironmonger's-lane, and from the ſaid corner into Ironmonger's-lane, almoſt to the pariſh church of St. Martin, was of old time one large building of ſtone, very antient, *made in place of Jews' houſes*; but of what antiquity, or by whom the ſame was builded, or for what uſe, I have not learned more than that King Henry VI. in the 16th year of his reign, gave the office of being porter or keeper thereof, unto John Stent, for term of his life, by the name of his principal palace in the Old Jewry.

"This was in my youth called the Old Wardrobe: but of later time the outward ſtone wall hath been by little and little taken down, and divers fair houſes builded thereupon even round about."

The grant alluded to by Stowe is preſerved in Madox's Collections, N° 4527.

"De Johanne Stent, et Roberto Savage, Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod cum dilectus nobis Johannes Stent, habens ex conceſſione Regis Henrici Quarti, avi noſtri, officium Janitoris infra palatium principatûs in antiquo Judaiſmo infra Civitatem noſtram Londoniæ, durante vitâ ejuſdem Johannis, cum vadiis, feodis, regardis, et proficuis eidem officio ab antiquo debitis et conſuetis, prout in literis ipſius avi noſtri patentibus inde confectis plenius continetur, in voluntate exiſtat literas illas reſtituendi in cancellariam noſtram ibidem cancellandas, ad intentionem quod nos ſibi ac dilecto ſervitori noſtro Roberto Savage dictum officium pro termino vitæ eorum concedere dignaremur, nos conſideratione bonorum ſervitiorum quæ prædicti Johannes et Robertus nobis impenderunt et

* Of this order ſee a full account by Dr. Pegge, Archæologia, vol. II. p. 125.

impendent

impendent in futurum, ac pro eo quod idem Johannes literas prædictas nobis in cancellariam noſtram prædictam, ad intentionem prædictam, reſtituit cancellandas, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali conceſſimus eis dictum officium Janitoris infra palatium principatûs in antiquo Judaiſmo infra civitatem noſtram Londoniæ, habendum et occupandum per ſe vel per ſuos ſufficientes deputatos durante vitâ eorum et alterius eorum qui ſupervixerit, cum vadiis duorum denariorum per diem ſolvendorum per manus receptoris noſtri Cornubiæ pro tempore exiſtentis, cum feodis, regardis, et proficuis, eidem officio ab antiquo debitis et conſuetis. Ita quod dicta vadia duorum denariorum dicto officio extiterint conſueta, eo quod expreſſa mencio de aliis conceſſionibus per nos vel progenitores noſtros præfatis Johanni et Roberto perantea factis in præſentibus facta non exiſtet non obſtante. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege apud caſtrum ſuum de Ledys, xxvii die Martii, per breve de privato ſigillo *."

The pariſh of St. Martin, Ironmonger's-lane, has been united to that of St. Olave ſince 1666; and St. Martin's now contains 30 houſes, inhabited by 98 males and 94 females; St. Olave's 55 houſes, inbabited by 135 males and 166 females. The principal ſtreets are the Old Jewry, compoſed of many excellent houſes, and parts of Lothbury, Cateaton, Baſinghall, and Coleman ſtreets, all of which are very reſpectable.

The patronage of the living of St. Olave belonged in remote times to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; which they granted, with two thirds of St. Stephen's chapel, now the pariſh church of St. Stephen Coleman-ſtreet, to the Prior and Convent of Butley, Suffolk, for a rent of 4s.; but Stephen Biſhop of London wholly appropriated the church of St. Olave to the above convent in 1322, with which it remained till the Diſſolution, when it went to the Crown. The living of St. Martin's belonged to the Priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, and went to the Crown through the ſame cauſe.

Rectors.

—— Green, D. D. prebendary of Saliſbury, died Feb. 1720.

—— Bernard.

1724, Anthony Ellys, D. D. domeſtick chaplain to the Lord Chancellor; and afterwards Biſhop of St. David's; of whom ſee the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 364.

* Pat. 16 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 6. intus.

1761, March 18. James Altham, M. A. died Feb. 15, 1787.
1787, March 9. Joſeph-Holden Pott, M. A.; reſigned 1797*.
1797, Nov. 29. Robert Hamilton, LL. D.

Tonſtall doth not give the value of either of the livings; but Samuel Andrews, pariſh clerk 1732, ſays, "the united pariſhes are valued at 120l. *per annum*.

Chantries, St. Olave.

Sir John Brian, prieſt, late parſon of the ſaid church, by will, gave to Sir Reynolds Brian, chaplain, to erect and maintain a perpetual chantry in the church, lands and tenements, *per annum* 13l. 16s.

St. Martin.

Henry at Rothe and Robert Brocket gave, to find a prieſt and a torch, an annual rent of 4l. 3s. 4d. from the Swan inn at Biſhopſgate, and an annual rent of 2l. 16s. 8d. from part of the lands late Robert Brocket's, and paid by the white bakers in 7l.

The enſuing article is from the Evening Poſt of Feb. 26, 1713:

"On Monday laſt came on the hearing of a cauſe before a delegacy at Sergeants Inn, in Chancery-lane, between the Rev. Mr. Trapp and the Rev. Mr. Finley, upon an appeal from the Court of Arches (it having been before determined for the former in the Biſhop of London's Court, and for the latter in the Court of Arches), concerning the lecturers of the united pariſhes of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, and St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane. The only queſtion was, whether Diſſenters have a right to vote in ſuch elections? and the cauſe being fully argued, both by common and civil lawyers, the delegates determined, that Mr. Trapp was duly elected, which he could not have been if Diſſenters had any right to vote." He does not however appear to have occupied the living.

The church of St. Olave is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of the Old Jewry; and at the Eaſtern extremity of an inconſiderable church-yard. It has a very hand-

* Archdeacon of St. Alban's, 1790; preached before the Humane Society, 1790, 2 Pet. i. 16; another Matth. xvi. 24, Whitſunday, 1792; and another before the Sons of the Clergy ſame year.

ſome

ſome front or Eaſt end, ornamented by pilaſters, an entablature and pediment, with an excellent Venetian window. The reſt of the building is plain; and the inſide remarkably ſo; indeed, the only ornaments are a cornice with cherubim, feſtoons, and brackets over the arch of each ſide window; but, ſtrange as it appears, the architect has left the apertures of the Venetian window without a ſingle projection. The cieling is horizontal, and a perfect plane.

The altar-piece, the pulpit againſt the North wall, and the font, have nothing remarkable to attract notice; and the only gallery in the church at the Weſt end is without an organ.

When the author of the "New View of London" compiled his work, the three following pictures were in the chancel: Charles I. at prayer, with allegorical repreſentations ſimilar to thoſe in the picture minutely deſcribed in Vol. I. p. 340; Queen Elizabeth's tomb copied, and, I believe, very accurately, from the original at Weſtminſter; and Time on the wing, flying from a pedeſtal, at the baſe of which is a ſkeleton extended on a mat, and infants reclining, inſcribed, from Proverbs xxvii. ver. 1. Job. xvii. ver. 11. and Deuteronomy xxxii. ver. 29. Theſe pictures, ſtill in good preſervation, hang on the Weſt, North, and South walls above the gallery.

Monuments.

A tablet on the South wall is to the memory of Sir Nathaniel Herne, Knt. 1769, aged 50.

Another, Ephraim Skinner, 1678, aged 41.

On the North wall, one to John Olmius, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, 1731, aged 53.

On the ſame ſide, "Near this place are depoſited the remains of William Barnſley, late of this pariſh, Eſq. who died the 20th day of October, 1730, and of Jane his beloved wife, daughter of Giles Suſſex, of London, merchant, by whom he had eleven children, two ſons and nine daughters. William his eldeſt ſon died in the year 1703, aged 25; Giles, Margaret, Margaret, Jane, and Elizabeth, died young. All lie buried with him in the ſame place. His five daughters, who ſurvived the laſt mentioned, were married into the reſpective

families following: Mary his eldeſt daughter to Roger Pocock, of Turville-court, in the county of Bucks, Eſq.; Jane his ſecond daughter to John Vannam, of this pariſh, gent; Elizabeth his third daughter to Weedon Perry, of Turville-heath, in the county of Bucks, Eſq.; Catharine his fourth daughter to William Kingſcote, of Kingſcote in the county of Glouceſter, Eſq.; and Martha his youngeſt daughter to Richard Owen, of Little Brampton, in the county of Hereford, Eſq. which Mary Pocock, Weedon Perry, and Elizabeth his wife, are interred alſo in the ſame place. In grateful remembrance of the ſaid William Barnſley and his wife, and of thoſe their children who lie interred with them, the preſent ſurvivors of his family have erected this monument, An. Dom. 1733. *Mark the perfect man; and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace*; Pſalm xxxvii. ver. 37."

Dr. Hamilton informs me, that the following entry of a brief occurs in the pariſh books: "Feb. 8, 1606, collected for Catharine Randall, *once wife of Thomas Cranmer*, 5s. 11d." This cannot be the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; for his ſecond wife was Anne, niece of Oſiander's wife, whom he married in Germany, when he was embaſſador there. In the reign of Henry VIII. he kept his marriage ſecret; but on the paſſing of the act of the ſix articles 1539, he ſent her away into Germany. In the reign of Edward VI. when the marriage of the Clergy was allowed, he brought her forth, and lived openly with her, and his children by her ſurviving were reſtored in blood 1562. His wife lived toward the end of Archbiſhop Parker's time, who died 1575, and enjoyed a grant out of Welbeck abbey, particularly ſettled on the Archbiſhop without his privity by Henry VIII.

ST.

ST. PAUL, SHADWELL.

THIS pariſh, though ſituated beyond the limits of my work, requires a brief notice. It originated from the great increaſe of population on the Eaſtern extremity of London, and was ſeparated from the vaſt diſtrict of Stebenheath, or Stepney, by act of Parliament 1666, when the chapel erected by Thomas Neale, Eſq. leſſee of the hamlet in 1656, was converted into a church, and the patronage given to the Dean of St. Paul's. The rector is allowed all oblations and church duties uſually paid to the incumbent of Stepney; 120l. *per annum* in lieu of tithes, and has a conſiderable glebe; but ſome alteration has, I believe, taken place by compoſition, relating to the oblations and Eaſter dues.

Rectors.

Nathaniel Reſbury, *circa* 1708; D. D. and Chaplain in Ordinary; publiſhed a Sermon at the funeral of Sir Alan Broderick 1681, Iſa. lvii. 1.; at a ſchool feaſt 1681, Mat. xxv. 40; before the Lord Mayor 1689, Mat. vi. 16; before the Queen 1691, Job xxxvi. 26; alſo, 1692, Job xxxiii. 22—24; and 1693, Mat. vi. 6; and one before the Sons of the Clergy 1703, Rev. i. 1.

1711. William Higden, D. D.; and Prebendary of Canterbury. This gentleman was author of "A View of the Engliſh Conſtitution;" which was ſaid to have procured him this benefice without ſolicitation. Dr. Higden died in June 1715*, and was ſucceeded by

Benjamin Abbot, M. A. who publiſhed a Sermon in 1720, preached Sept. 29, before the Lord Mayor, intituled, "The Nature and Extent of the Office of the Civil Magiſtrate." He was treaſurer of the church at Wells, lecturer of St. James's, prebendary of Weſtminſter, fellow of Bene't college, Cambridge, chaplain in ordinary to the King, and chaplain to Archbiſhop Teniſon. Dr. Abbot died in April 1725.

—— Vernon, of Weſt Ham, Eſſex.

1736, ——— Naſh.

1741. Joſeph Butler, M. A.

The church of St. Paul is ſituated on the South ſide of Ratcliff-highway in the midſt of a very large burial ground, but is a moſt diſgraceful building of brick totally unworthy of deſcription. Some fatality has ſeemed to attend me when endeavouring

* Having preached a ſermon before the Queen, 1710, on Luke xxiii. 28.

deavouring to enter it to copy inſcriptions, which I have never been able to accompliſh through the accidental abſence of the ſexton. Mr. Lyſons affords none more intereſting within than without the church.

The name of Shad-*well* is derived from a copious ſpring of water that iſſues through the baſe of the church-yard wall on the South ſide, which is uſed freely by the inhabitants near it, and pronounced *fine water*. Such I ſhould readily admit it to be, were it not for one trifling circumſtance, *its courſe beneath hundreds of decaying bodies*. Whether it was dedicated to St. Chad muſt be determined by others.

An anonymous author mentions another ſpring in Sun Tavern fields in this pariſh, which is ſaid to have been impregnated with ſulphur, vitriol, iron, and antimony; and that many cures were performed by the uſe of it, in almoſt all cutaneous diſorders. It was celebrated by Dr. D. W. Linden 1742, but of late has been principally uſed for extracting ſalts.

The author of "A new and complete Survey of London," 1742, thus deſcribes the diſcovery of two antient depoſitaries: "In the North-eaſt part of this pariſh (at preſent denominated Sun Tavern fields), where formerly gravel was dug for ballaſting ſhips, a Roman cemetery was diſcovered about the year 1615, wherein were found two coffins; one whereof, being of ſtone, contained the bones of a man, and the other, of lead, beautifully embelliſhed with eſcallop ſhells and a crotiſter border, contained thoſe of a woman, at whoſe head and feet were placed two urns of the height of three feet each; and at the ſides divers beautiful red earthen bottles, with a number of lachrymatories of hexagon and octagon forms; and on each ſide of the inhumed bones were depoſited two ivory ſceptres, of the length of eighteen inches each; and upon the breaſt, the figure of a ſmall Cupid, curiouſly wrought, as were likewiſe two pieces of jet, reſembling nails, of the length of three inches.

The perſon here interred (according to the opinion of that judicious antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, who made the diſcovery) muſt have been the conſort of ſome Prince or Roman Prætor, by the decorations of the coffin, and things therein contained.

In this place were likewiſe diſcovered divers urns, with a Roman coin, which on one ſide had this inſcription: IMP. CAES. PVPIENVS MAXIMVS.

P. F.

And on the reverſe: PATRES. SENATVS.

Pupienus was aſſociated with Balbinus againſt Maximus, whom he defeated; but, both being ſlain in a ſedition of their own ſoldiers, the empire devolved on the younger Gordian A. D. 237.

Such

Such were, and perhaps are, the hidden curioſities of the pariſh of St. Paul; but we ſearch in vain on the ſurface for antiquity or modern objects of intereſt. Thouſands of uſeful tradeſmen, artizans, and mechanicks, and numerous watermen inhabit it, but their houſes and workſhops will not bear deſcription; nor are the ſtreets, courts, lanes, and alleys, by any means inviting.

The number of reſidences in 1800 were 1550; the population 3622 males and 5206 females.

The water-works in this pariſh were firſt eſtabliſhed, 1669, by Thomas Neale, Eſq. leſſee of the Dean of St. Paul's; and 1691 the proprietors were made a body corporate. In 1750, the water, raiſed before by horſes, was raiſed by a ſteam-engine; and 1774, one erected on the plan of Bolton and Watt, ſerving a diſtrict of near 8000 houſes. Theſe works were purchaſed in 1800 by the London Dock Company for 50,000l.

ST. PETER LE POOR, BROAD STREET WARD.

THE pariſh of St. Peter contains parts of Broad-ſtreet, Throgmorton-ſtreet, Great and Little Wincheſter-ſtreets, Auſtin-friers, and ſeveral reſpectable courts. The number of houſes were 140 in 1732, and 130 in 1800, inhabited by 413 males and 454 females.

There are few diſtricts within the city of London ſo rich, or where more excellent houſes may be found; and I believe the pariſh to be almoſt deſtitute of poor perſons.

The patronage of the living of St. Peter's has always belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Rectors.

1704, Sept. 9. Benjamin Hoadly, M. A. This gentleman (who was afterwards the celebrated Biſhop of Bangor, and finally of Wincheſter,) publiſhed the following Sermons: one preached before the Lord Mayor Sept. 29, 1705; a ſucceſſion Sermon, preached March 8, 1705–6; another on the unhappineſs of abſolute Monarchy, St. Paul's behaviour towards Chriſt, and the preſent deluſion of many Proteſtants conſidered. Beſides theſe he was the author of an infinite number of valuable publications, which were afterwards collected into three handſome volumes folio.

1720,

1720, July 26. Ralph Skerret, D. D. on the reſignation of the Biſhop of Bangor *. He was alſo vicar of Greenwich.

1751, June 19. Daniel Burton, D. D. died April 23, 1775.

1775, June 21. Luke Heſlop, of Bene't College, Cambridge, M. A. 1767; B. D. 1775; afterwards D. D. reſigned; chaplain to Dr. Green, Biſhop of Lincoln; rector of Adſtock, Bucks, 1776; prebendary of Lincoln 1778. He mar- daughter of Dr. Reeve 1782.

1792, May 8. James Simpkenſon, B. A.

Tonſtall has not noticed this church.

Chantries.

William Barnard, gave, by will, a quit rent, from a tenement in the pariſh, for a prieſt's ſtipend, *per annum* 4 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Walter Kente gave, by will, to find a prieſt, lands and tenements, *per annum* 7l. 4s.

The preſent church was erected about 1788, on the ſite of the old one, of which the Eaſt and Weſt front may be ſeen in Gent. Mag. LIX. 300, 410. It is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Broad-ſtreet; the Eaſt front is in the Grecian ſtyle, and correctly proportioned, with a pretty, but diminutive ſteeple.

The interior, in imitation of moſt modern places of worſhip, is very neat, very clean, and rather reſembles an aſſembly-room than the grand and awful ſublimity of an antient church. The monuments removed from the old church on the repair, to the houſe of the veſtry clerk Mr. Lewis, lay a long time in his yard as probably unfit furniture to a modern building of a different ſtyle. The braſs plates were ſold to a plumber in the Minories.

The Committee of City Lands let 107 houſes in Petty France, Biſhopſgate, in 170... to a Mr. Bois, for 61 years, on a building leaſe, for a fine of 4000 l. and 300 l. *per annum*. This perſon obtained permiſſion to break through the City wall facing Broad-ſtreet, and *intended* to have erected a ſquare.

Feb. 27, 1800, a trial between this pariſh and that of Allhallows London Wall, about the boundaries in the White Hart inn yard, where the former had encroached, was determined againſt them in the court of King's Bench.

Arms in the old church. In the Eaſt window of the North aile, and in a North window; Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a croſs between four leopard's faces Gules;

* He publiſhed Sermons on the following occaſions: 1715, Thankſgiving, Jan. 30; On the Rebellion, Pſ. ix. 10; before the Lord Mayor, Jan. 30, Rom. xiii. 1. Aſſize, 1716, 3 Gal. v. 1.; and ſame year, Eph. iv. 25; a third, Rom. xiv. 19; Thankſgiving for ſuppreſſing the Rebellion, Pſ. cv. 45; Election of Lord Mayor, James iii. 17; on ſwearing him in, Rom. xiii. 4.; 1717, 29 May, before the Lord Mayor, Pſ. cxviii. 23, 24; Aſſize, Deut. xxxii. 29. 1720, Aſſize, Rom. xiv. 19. 1723, A Spital Sermon, intituled, Almſgiving without Charity unprofitable, 1 Cor. xiii. 5. 1739, on Whit-Sunday, John iii. 5.

2 and

2 and 3, Barry f ſix Gules and Argent, on the Argent 6 maſcles voided of the field, a canton Or. In another North window, the firſt coat; impaling, Argent, on a croſs Sable, a leopard's face Or. The arms of the City of London.

Drapers Hall,

Near Throgmorton-ſtreet, is a quadrangle, ſurrounded by a fine piazza of arches, ſupported by columns with rich ornaments in the angles. The garden attached improves the building greatly, which might readily be ſuppoſed the manſion of a man of high rank; and the Hall contains a ſkreen decorated with pillars and pilaſters, arches and carvings, diſpoſed in the manner already frequently deſcribed. It was erected on the ſite of the manſion of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Eſſex, deſtroyed in the great fire which ſtopped here to the Northward. It had a very narrow eſcape in 1774, from a fire which conſumed a number of houſes on the Weſt ſide of Auſtin Friars.

In the hall, a very elegant room, is a half-length portrait of Fitz Alwin, the firſt Lord Mayor, ſaid to be a likeneſs. At one end of the room, a large picture, aſcribed to Zucchero, of a lady in a laced ruff and rich cloſe black habit; her hair light-coloured, contrary to the colour uſually repreſented, which is dark, laying her right hand on a little boy in a rich veſt. Theſe are accounted original portraits of Mary Queen of Scots and her ſon James I. whom, by the bye, ſhe never ſaw after he was a year old. They have however been thought worthy to be engraved by Bartolozzi 1798. Mr. Boydell bought the plates, and reduced the price two-thirds. See the merit of this picture diſcuſſed in Gent. Mag. XLVIII. 585, 643; XLIX. 188, 231. It was cleaned and copied by Spiridione Roma, who took off a maſk of dirt from it. Here are alſo portraits of Sir Joſeph Sheldon, Lord Mayor 1677, by Gerard Soeſt; and Sir Robert Clayton by Kneller 1680, ſeated in a chair, a great benefactor to Chriſt's Hoſpital, and to that of St Thomas in Southwark; three-quarters. Of two benefactors; Sir William Boreman, an officer of the board of Green Cloth in the reign of Charles I. and II. who endowed a freeſchool at Greenwich; and Henry Dixon, of Enfield, who left land in that pariſh for apprenticing boys of that pariſh, and giving a ſum to ſuch as were bound to freemen of London at the end of their apprenticeſhip.

This moſt reſpectable Company was incorporated in 1438, and ranks as the third among thoſe of which the Lord Mayor in general is free.

Mr. Campbell ſays of the Woollen-draper, "This tradeſman buys his goods from Blackwell-hall (1757) factory, or from the clothiers in the Weſt of England.

They buy their cloths of one colour, white, from the hall, in long or ſhort pieces, and have them dreſſed and dyed in town; but mixed colours, or ſuch blues as are dyed in the wool, they buy ready dreſſed. They not only ſerve the taylor here in London by retail, but the country ſhops wholeſale.

"A woollen-draper ought to be a man of good natural ſenſe, a good accompt-ant, and ſhould be able to pen a letter in a mercantile ſtyle; that is, plain and conciſe, without any flouriſhes of rhetorick, or any needleſs compliments. When I ſpeak of mercantile ſtyle, I mean plain natural ſenſe, but not that ſilly affected method of leaving out all copulatives, and ſpeaking their ſentiments in ſo laconic a manner as to render them obſcure. The difference between a letter paſſing between two men of buſineſs, and that between two gentlemen, is only this: the man of buſineſs, without any introduction, falls immediately to the matter in hand, and does not write one word but what relates to the order received or given, and delivers himſelf in plain Engliſh, in the ſame phraſe he would ſpeak if his correſpondent was really preſent; but the gentleman or friend is not tied down to the rules of buſineſs; he may paſs from ſerious matter to the moſt jocoſe, and may give himſelf liberty to launch out into a witty thought or expreſſion of raillery; he writes as he would ſpeak, but may vary or enlarge upon his ſubject as much as he pleaſes.

"The art of writing a letter genteelly is a neceſſary and ornamental qualification to a tradeſman, as much as to any man elſe; nay it is more uſeful than to many gentlemen, becauſe their correſpondence is larger, and their ignorance more expoſed, if they happen to be lame. I often wonder to ſee a man who can write his name to a note of 10,000 pounds, yet cannot dictate a common letter of buſineſs with any kind of propriety of language, or write one line free from falſe grammar or bad ſpelling. The want of a Latin education is the common excuſe for this unpardonable ignorance; but I hope I have made it plain that a youth may ſpeak and write Engliſh grammatically, and ſpell juſtly, who never read one ſingle line of Virgil or Horace, except in his mother-tongue.

"This buſineſs yields reaſonable profits; but a conſiderable ſtock of ready money and credit is neceſſary to ſet up in it. In this branch of trade, as in all others where the myſtery conſiſts of buying and ſelling, a youth gains no other advantage by ſerving an apprenticeſhip but the freedom of the City. The knowledge of the commodity the woollen-draper deals in, and all the art of his trade, may be learned in a few months, at leaſt in a much ſhorter time than ſeven years. It is impoſſible there ſhould be ſuch a myſtery in the choice of a piece of broad cloth, or ſuch ingenuity

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in meaſuring out a yard of drugget to a taylor, that ſeven years ſhould be ſpent in acquiring it. Whatever reaſons may induce a parent to give 2 or 300l. to bind his ſon to this trade, who has 5 or 6000l. to give him to ſet up with, there can be none ſufficient to oblige ſuch as have no fund to give them when they are out of their time, to follow ſo ridiculous a practice. A youth who has a large ſtock of ready money and friends, cannot perhaps employ his time better from 14 to 21 than among thoſe goods he propoſes to make a livelihood by; but the youth who has no ſuch proſpect, may be much more beneficially employed; for when he has ſerved his time, he muſt expect only to be employed as a book-keeper, in which ſtation he can expect but from 12 to 20l. a year, which he may have, if he knows no more of cloth than of wainſcot, if he is but expert in merchants' accompts, and writes a good hand."

ST. PETER'S, CORNHILL WARD.

ROBERT Hart, clerk of this pariſh, 1732, gave the number of houſes as 171. At the late enumeration there were 128, inhabited by 560 males and 443 females.

Thoſe parts of the diſtrict ſituated on Cornhill, Gracechurch, Leadenhall, and Biſhopſgate ſtreets, the Eaſt ends of which in 1765 were all on fire at once, are of moſt reſpectable appearance, and formed by ſhops richly furniſhed. The houſes are high, well built, and filled by opulent inhabitants. The remainder of the pariſh is compoſed of courts and alleys, retired, clean, *and dark.*

The church, ſurmounted by an inelegant tower and ſpire, ſtands within an incloſure of houſes on the North or Cornhill ſide; but the Eaſt end, with many pilaſters and windows, ornamented in the Grecian ſtyle, fronts on the Weſt ſide of Gracechurch-ſtreet.

The interior of this church is decorated with ſquare pillars fronted by pilaſters of the Corinthian order, entablatures, and an arched roof with ornaments in ſtucco. Contrary to cuſtom, the chancel is ſeparated from the nave by a handſome ſcreen of ſmall fluted pillars with their members, intervening arches, and pediments over each of the ſide ailes.

The altar-piece is of the Ionic order; and the pilaſters, &c. which compoſe it

incloſe the tablets of the Commandments, &c. The pulpit and font are neat.

A monument in the North-weſt angle of the church was erected to the memory of Dr. James Buck, rector of this pariſh, who died in 1685.

The South wall ſupports an oval tablet of white marble, ſhaded by feſtooned curtains, under which are ſeven Cherubim in a Glory, which was erected in conſequence of a dreadful occurrence in this pariſh, explained by the following inſcription:

"James, born 20 June, 1773.
"Mary, 28 of Aug. 1774.
"Charles, 17 of Feb. 1776.
"Harriet, 10 March, 1777.
"George, 30 Jan. 1778.
"John and Elizabeth, twins, 22 March, 1779.

"The whole offspring of James and Mary Woodmaſon, in the ſame awful moment, on the 18th of January 1782, tranſlated by ſudden and irreſiſtible flames in the late manſion of their ſorrowing parents, from the ſleep of innocence to eternal bliſs. Their remains collected from the ruins are here combined.

"A ſympathiſing friend of the bereaved parents, their companion through the night of the 18th of January in a ſcene of diſtreſs beyond the power of language, perhaps of imagination, devotes this ſpontaneous tribute of the feelings of his mind to the memory of Innocence. J. H. C."

On the North wall a tablet to Charles Chauncy 1759.

The advowſon of this rectory, like that of St. Margaret Pattens, deſcended from the Neviles through various hands to Richard Whittington, from whom the Corporation of London receieved it.

An attempt was made about the time of Henry VI. (by an inſcription placed in the church) to prove that the original church of St. Peter had been erected in the year 179, by Lucius firſt Chriſtian King of Britain; but the fallacy of the aſſertion appeared ſo clearly demonſtrated, even by the words of the inſcription, that it has been rejected with the common conſent of Antiquaries.

The claim to antiquity is not however altogether unfounded, as William Kingſton preſented the church of St. Peter his tenement in *Graſs*-ſtreet, termed the Horſe Mill, in 1298.

Rectors.

John Waugh, D. D. previous to 1708. This Divine was chaplain to Lord Guilford; and publiſhed a Sermon on opening the church, after a repair, Oct. 18,

18, 1713, "Publick Worſhip ſet forth and recommended, Pſ. lxxxiv. 10 *." Dr. Waugh was conſecrated Biſhop of Carliſle 1723, when he obtained licence to hold this living in commendam for one year; but died rector of St. Peter's in 1734, aged 78, and was buried in the rector's vault.

1734, Nov. John Middleton, D. D. fellow of Merton college, Oxford, and lecturer of St. Bride's. Dr. Middleton was appointed by the Lord Mayor and Common Council, when the value of the living was eſtimated at 300 l. *per annum*; for the reception of which, he returned thanks in the following words:

"My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen,

"I am glad of the opportunity of returning you my ſincere and humble thanks, in this public manner, for the ſignal favour you have done me this day, in nominating me to the rectory of St. Peter's in Cornhill; a preferment very acceptable to me on many accounts; but moſt of all ſo, as being conveyed to me by ſuch hands as confer honour wherever they beſtow a gift.

"Your forming ſo effectual an intereſt for me unſolicited, when I was providentially detained at a diſtance unable to ſolicit, has doubled the kindneſs on your part and the obligation on mine. And here I cannot but reflect on my late calamity (illneſs) both with grief and with pleaſure; with grief, becauſe it prevented my perſonal addreſs in due time to all and each of you, a ſervice which inclination called for as well as duty; with pleaſure, becauſe, inſtead of turning to my prejudice, through your generous goodneſs, it has turned to my glory.

"Gentlemen, words cannot expreſs the ſentiments of my heart; permit me therefore to refer you to a more ſolid proof of my gratitude and reſpect; I mean my future conduct, the whole tendency of which ſhall be (by the grace of God) to promote, as far as in me lies, in my ſpiritual capacity, the pure and undefiled religion of Jeſus Chriſt, through whom alone we can be ſaved; in my civil capacity, the true intereſt of my King and my Country, and the peace of this renowned City; ſo doing (I humbly conceive) I ſhall beſt diſcharge my vaſt obligations to this honourable Court.

"Not long ſince, at the appointment of an eminent member of that bench (of Aldermen) good and great in every view, I was dignified with a temporary re-

* Other ſermons: at the Conſecration of Biſhop Bull, 1705, Heb. xiii. 17; Duty of Apprentices and Servants, 1713, Pſ. xxvii. 10; Before the Society for Reformation of Manners, 1713, Prov. xxiv. 25; on Spittal Wedneſday, 1714, 2 Cor. ix. 6; Election of a Lord Mayor, Rom. xii. 17, 1715; Aſſize Sermon againſt Revenge, 1717, Rom. xii. 19; before the King, Nov. 5, 1717, Neh. iv. 11.; before the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 30, 1719, Eccl. viii. 14; Propagation of the Goſpel, 1 Pet. iii. 19, 20, 1722; Before the Lords, Jan. 30, 1724, 2 Chron. xxxv. 25.

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lation to this ample City (as Chaplain to Sir Francis Child when Lord Mayor); but henceforward, and from this memorable day, I ſhall proudly deem myſelf her adopted ſon, devoted to her for ever; and ſhall ſtrive to keep pace with the warmeſt of her children in zeal for her liberty and welfare; beſeeching Almighty God that no weapon formed againſt her may ever proſper."

Dr. Middleton preached at St. Peter's for the firſt time Dec. 22, 1734, to a congregation who crowded the pews at 9 o'clock in the morning, from Pſalm lviii. verſe 11, "So that a man ſhall ſay, verily there is a reward for the righteous, verily there is a God that judgeth in the earth." He printed a ſermon before the Lord Mayor, May 29, 1730, Pſalm cvi. 48; the duty and excellence of Thankſgiving; another at the election of a Lord Mayor, 1732, Prov. xxix. 2.

He obtained the living of Buſhy, Herts, 1737, worth 300l. *per annum*, in the patronage of Mrs. Catharine and Samuel Ibbetſon, on the death of Mr. Smith, incumbent and patron, 1721.

John Thomas, D. D. March 30, 1744; vicar of Moulſey, died Jan. 19, 1796.

Thomas Roberts, M. A. June 6, 1797; rector alſo of Tottenham, Middleſex.

Tonſtall hath not mentioned St. Peter's in his valuation; but the official return of chantries, in the reign of Edward VI. is as follows:

"William Kingſton gave, to find one prieſt, a lamp, and obit, all his lands in the pariſh, 44l. 7s. 4d.

"Dame Alice Brudenell gave, towards the finding of a prieſt, all her lands and tenements within the pariſhes of St. Martin's and St. Peter's, *per annum* 12l. 17s. 4d.

"Lands, tenements, hereditaments, given by divers perſons to the brotherhood of St. Giles, founded within the church, to the maintenance of two prieſt's livings, *per annum* 26l. 7s. 4d.

"Richard Morley gave, for a prieſt, all his lands in the pariſhes of St. Alban's and St. Peter's, *per annum* 11l. 13s. 4d."

Leadenhall Market.

This is a moſt ſingular circumſtance, at leaſt at the preſent day; an almoſt perfect monaſtery a modern *market*. The ſides of ſeveral paſſages from Grace-church ſtreet Eaſtward are diſtinguiſhed by pointed windows and other marks of antiquity; and their baſes by numerous apertures for the diſplay of vaſt quantities of every deſcription of meat and vegetables, which accumulate as we reach the centre of this *once retired* building, now conſtantly thronged with ſellers and buyers. In ſhort, it is the great mart of London for proviſions; and unqueſtionably contains the beſt to be procured in this Country. The

The leather market held on Tuesdays, and that for hides on Fridays, occupies the Cloisters, where the great area is very convenient for the display of those articles: yet an Antiquary cannot avoid recurring to the time when less disgusting objects presented themselves within it than the fetid skins of beasts.

The East, West, and South sides are perfect, and consist of nine pointed arches in the East and West, and six in the South, each separated by buttresses reaching to the battlements, which are patched with bricks; above the arches are square windows divided by cinquefoil mullions. It will be perceived from this description that the Cloisters exhibit an air of venerable ruin, supported only by necessary and avaricious repairs, and *decorated* with sheds, posts, carts, and other appendages of the business pursued by the different tenants. Some of the arches are intirely closed with brick walls, others have windows, and others doors; bnt the mouldings of all have been injured and destroyed, as caprice or chance directed.

The Chapel, projecting Eastward from the Eastern cloister, is surrounded by a *box* or *case* of wooden sheds, the roofs of which reach to the bases of the windows, separated by buttresses. The former have depressed arches, and two trefoil mullions each; that at the East end is very large, and contains four cinquefoil mullions.

The modern roof and the interior will not bear description.

A few years past the North side of the Cloisters on Leadenhall-street were taken down, and an excellent range of houses erected, which are now respectably occupied by shopkeepers and tradesmen.

The Manor of Leaden Hall

belonged in 1309 to Sir Hugh Nevile, Knight, and descended, with the advowsons of St. Peter's and St. Margaret Pattens, its appurtenances, to the Corporation of London.

Simon Eyre built this *monastic granary* at his own expence about 1420, served the office of Lord Mayor 1454, and died 1459. It was his pious intention to have established a master, five secular priests, six clerks, and two singing men, at Leadenhall, who were to celebrate divine service within the chapel just described, and to have provided a teacher of grammar, a second of writing, a third for singing, and an usher, with lodgings and salaries for all; but the 3000 marks bequeathed for these purposes were disposed of in a manner more congenial to the wishes of the Drapers of London, and their coadjutors the Prior and Convent of Christ church, London, his trustees.

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In the reign of Edward IV. William Rouſe, John Riſby, and Thomas Aſhby, prieſts of the Holy Trinity, or fraternity of 60 prieſts, eſtabliſhed themſelves at Leadenhall, where ſome of the number performed the offices of religion daily, which brotherhood is thus noticed in the book of Chantries:

"The lands and tenements belonging to this brotherhood given for the maintenance of obits, and to the relief of the poor, amounteth to 7 l. 10 s. *per annum.*"

Beſides the uſe of Leadenhall as a granary and a market, wool was weighed there in the reign of Edward IV.

The various precepts iſſued at different periods by the Lord Mayor in conſequence of commands from the reigning Monarch, for providing corn, may be found in vol. II.

From this ſketch of the hiſtory of the manor of Leadenhall, it will be perceived that it has been a market almoſt from the period of its erection to the preſent.

The editor of the Univerſal Magazine introduced a ſtory in his 71ſt volume, which aſſerts that Simon Eyre inhabited Leadenhall-ſtreet originally, as a ſhoemaker; and that a veſſel laden with leather from Tripoli, having been wrecked on the coaſt of Cornwall, Eyre conceived he might make great advantages by purchaſing it; he accordingly collected as much money as his confined means would permit, and departed from London on foot to Penzance, where he bought the leather, returned to London, commenced dealer in that article, and in the ſequel amaſſed a fortune ſufficient to erect Leadenhall, obtain knighthood, the office of Lord Mayor, and to found a ſplendid eccleſiaſtical brotherhood.

The Standard or Conduit of Cornhill ſtood in the centre of the four ſtreets in this pariſh, which would at this time have been torn to pieces by ten-thouſand cart and coach wheels which daily whirl over the ſite. This very circumſtance evinces the almoſt incredible difference in population and hurry of buſineſs between antient and modern London.

An anonymous Editor of a "Survey of London, 1742," 8vo, thus deſcribes two fragments of antiquity as they then were; "Under the corner houſe of Leadenhall and Biſhopſgate-ſtreets, and two houſes on the Eaſt, and one on the North ſide thereof, was ſituate a very antient church of Gothick conſtruction, the principal part of which is ſtill remaining under the ſaid corner houſe, and the two adjoining in Leadenhall-ſtreet; but part of the North aile, beneath the houſe contiguous in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, was lately obliged to make way to enlarge the cellar." This is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVI. February. When or by whom this old church was founded I cannot learn, it not being

being ſo much as mentioned by any of our Hiſtorians. However, the inſide of it appears of the length of 40 feet, and the breadth of 26, and 1 inch; the former whereof conſiſts of four arches, and the latter of two ailes; that towards the South being of the breadth of 9 feet 3 inches, and that on the North 16 feet, which ſhews the ſmall pillars to be only 10 inches in diameter.

The roof of this antient ſtructure, which is a flat Gothic arch, is at preſent only 10 feet 9 inches above the preſent floor; wherefore I am of opinion, that this church originally was not above the height of 17 feet within; which together with 3 feet, the thickneſs of the arch, as lately diſcovered by a perforation, ſhews that the ground is very much raiſed in this neighbourhood.

The wall of this church being ſo much decayed and patched with brick-work, I could diſcover neither door nor window therein; however the entrance to the chief part thereof at preſent is oppoſite to Leadenhall-gate.

"At the diſtance of 12 feet from this church Northward is to be ſeen under the houſe of Mr. Mac Adams, a perüke-maker in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, a ſtone building of the length of 30 feet, breadth of 14, and altitude of 8 feet 6 inches above the preſent floor, with a door in the North ſide, and a window in the Eaſt end, as there was probably one in the Weſt. It is covered with a ſemicircular arch, built with ſmall pieces of chalk in the form of bricks, and ribbed with ſtone. What this edifice at firſt was appropriated to is very uncertain, though, by the manner of its conſtruction, it ſeems to have been a chapel. But the ground being ſince raiſed on all ſides, it was probably converted into a ſubterraneous repoſitory for merchandize; for a pair of ſtone ſtairs, with a deſcending arch over them, ſeems to have been erected ſince the fabrick was built."

Theſe were in all probability ſmall chantry chapels, or crypts of ſuch, the founders of which are forgotten.

Jurati p̃ſentant q̃d Hugo de Waltham et parochiani Sc̃i Petri de Cornehull, jam octo annis elapſis, edificari fecerunt quandam domum ſuper ſolum regis, in quâ quedam anacorita modo inhabitat, que valet per annum, &c. et q̃d iidem parochiani incluſerunt quandam placeam ibidem cum paliceo * ſuper ſolum regis, ad nocumentum patrie; et continent dc̃e placie in longitudine 48 ped' & in latitudine decem ped'; et modo Joh̃es de Oxenford tenet placiam illam, neſciunt quo warranto. Ideo preceptum eſt vicecomitibus q̃d venire faciant eum. Poſtea venit p̃dc̃us Joh̃es de O. & petit q̃d poſſit p̃dc̃m tenementum aren-

* The Gloſſaries explain this *a fence of pales. Palatium, Palliciatum, Pallatium,* a *Paliſade,* a *Paling.*

tare Dño Regi ꝑ xiid. ꝑ ann'; et ei conceditur, eo qd teſtantur qd non eſt ad nocumentum *, &c.

"This day being appointed for the annual Warwickſhire Feaſt, the gentlemen and others here in town, who were born in that county, had a ſermon preached before them at St. Peter's church in Cornhill, from whence they made a ſplendid proceſſion to Stationers' Hall, where they dined; a perſon armed *cap-à-pie* repreſenting Guy Earl of Warwick riding before them, holding in his hand a ſpear with a boar's head on the top of it. There rid alſo before them on a ſide-ſaddle one repreſenting a naked woman, with her hair diſheveled, hanging down her back and breaſts to the ſaddle †."

ST. SEPULCHRE, FARRINGDON WITHOUT.

The external appearance of this church has undergone a total renovation within the laſt eighteen years; what it was previous to that period I cannot ſay. The porch projects almoſt like a South tranſept before the tower; and *has been* a venerable ſtructure, of the appearance of which it is now, however, utterly deprived ‡. To deſcribe it in three words, *it is moderniſed*; and the ſame deſcription may be applied to the plain walls of the nave and chancel. The interior of the porch is in its original ſtate: *that* the reader may ſtill contemplate, and I am much miſtaken if he doth not make unfavourable inferences to the parſimony of the preſent day. The pariſh, I am well informed, poſſeſſes a noble fund, appropriated for the expreſs purpoſe of upholding and repairing this church.

The ſituation of St. Sepulchre is *now* admirable; it ſtood for ages enveloped by filth, and buried in a maſs of villainous buildings; thoſe being removed at the Eaſt end and on the South ſide by the liberal improvements in Giltſpur-ſtreet and Snow-hill, and the previous deſtruction of Newgate and the Middle-row of the

* Pet. in Parl. 1324; ſee Printed Rolls, vol. I. p. 419.

† London Poſt, Dec. 4, 1702.

‡ Stowe aſcribes it to the piety of one of the Pophams, temp. Hen. VI. and Edw. IV.

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Old-Bailey, the church emerged from its obſcurity; and ſhews itſelf on an eminence bounded by the venerable Weſtern tower, one of the moſt antient in the outline in the circuit of London, and in a ſpace healthy for air, and commodious for paſſage.

The inſide is of vaſt length, and not ſufficiently high. The twelve pillars which ſupport the roof are of the Tuſcan order, and the ornaments are acanthus leaves and feathers. The cieling of the chancel is horizontal, but that of the nave is arched; the latter contains clereſtory windows, and is decorated with roſes in ſtucco. The galleries are great deformities.

The altar-piece is of the Corinthian order, with the repeatedly deſcribed accompaniments; the only obſervable difference is, that two angels ſupport a crown.

Monuments.

In the North aile a tablet, inſcribed, "Near this place lie the bodies of Joſhua Pierce and Anne his wife, late of St. Bride's pariſh in this city, daughter of George and Mary Langhorne, whoſe family lies buried in this aile. *In pace requieſcant.*"

"Here lie the remains of Mr. David Fraſer, late reſident commiſſary at Martinico; a man of integrity, and beloved by his friends. Obiit Jan. 18, 1800, aged 55."

On a pillar, a tablet to "Mr. Paul Jervis, late a worthy governor of Chriſt's Hoſpital, and a Common Council-man of Farringdon Without, 1718. In the ſame place lieth the body of Mrs. Dorothy Knight, relict of Mr. Paul Jervis, and late wife of James Knight, D. D. Vicar of this pariſh, aged 38, 17..."

In the chancel are the following inſcriptions: "Here lieth the body of the Rev. James Knight, D.D. vicar of this pariſh 19 years, who departed this life May 26, 1735, aged 63."

"Mrs. Mary Knight, niece of the above, 1788, aged 84."

The following are the moſt important names on the pavement: Thomas Ketteriche, Eſq. 1745. Sarah his wife and eleven children. Charles Ketteriche, Eſq. 1793, aged 73.

Thomas Salter, Deputy of this ward, 1778, aged 67.

Mr. John Blagden, Surgeon, 1768, aged 69.

Peter Swinton, Doctor in Phyſic, 1785, aged 57.

Charles Eaſtland, Surgeon, 1792, aged 39.

St. Sepulchre's is a vicarage. The firſt authentic notice of it is dated in the reign of Henry III. June 15, 1253, when that Monarch confirmed a grant of the church to the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, made by Roger Biſhop of Saliſbury.

The Priory poſſeſſed the advowſon till the diſſolution of religious houſes: after that period the Crown retained poſſeſſion; but James I. in 1610, ſold the Vicarage in fee-farm to the pariſhioners, and conveyed the advowſon to the Preſident and Fellows of St. John Baptiſt's College, Oxford, who are now the patrons of the living; the value of which was thus eſtimated by Biſhop Tonſtall:

"Mr. John Adams, Vicar; benefice 50l.; goods 100l. 10s.; fined 12l. 10s.

"Sir Thomas Thorpe, ſalary 8l.; goods 10l.; fined 1l. 16s."

Dangerfield, Pariſh-clerk in 1732, ſays it was then worth 200l. This applies to that part only within the Liberties of the City (which is now worth 323l. 6s. 8d.); but the rectory is by far more valuable; extending to thoſe parts of the pariſh which are without the Liberties; and the rector alſo being entitled to a conſiderable part of the great tithes. It is ſuppoſed, on the whole, to be worth 7 or 800l. a year; and is one of the beſt preſentations in the gift of St. John's College.

VICARS.

Edward Waple, B. D. archdeacon of Taunton, who publiſhed a volume of 30 ſermons on ſeveral occaſions 1714 (ſecond edition 1729); a ſecond, containing 20, 1718, and a third, containing 20 more, 1720, 8vo.

1712, Charles Blake, D. D.; reſigned April 1716. Succeeded by

James Knight, M. A.; D. D. 1719; Fellow of St. John's, Oxon; who died May 1735, aged 63. He publiſhed a Viſitation ſermon, Deut. xvii. 12, 1719; at the annual meeting of the Charity Schools, Pſ. lxxii. 4; 1720; eight at Lady Moyer's Lectures, 1721, 8vo; one at the Election of a Lord Mayor, 1730, Deut. xvi. 18; before the Society for the Reformation of Manners, Iſa. lix. 19, 1733; On the conflagration and renovation of the world, 2 Pet. iii. 10—13, 1736.

John Drye, D. D. Vice Preſident of St. John's, and Rector of St. Giles', Oxford, June 19, 1735.

1748, Thomas Pickering, D. D. publiſhed a ſermon on Jan. 30, before the Lord Mayor, 2 Sam. xxvii. 9.

Thomas Weales, D. D. Feb. 13, 1767, died April 18, 1784*.

Richard Dickſon Shackleford, D. D. Oct. 15, 1784.

* Publiſhed a ſermon againſt Slander, 1768, John viii. 7; on Good Friday 1768, John xii. 27, 28; another 1777.

The

The book of Chantries contains the following long liſt of particulars: "John Auſten and others gave unto the ſaid Maſter and Brethren (this perhaps alludes to the fraternity of St. Michael mentioned in the article preceding this) there, for maintaining of their brotherhood, 6 cottages at the Barbican, in the pariſh of St. Botolph without Alderſgate, in the tenure of John Twyford, with divers other tenements, amounting in the whole to 5l. 11s. 4d.

"John Jewer gave unto the ſame Maſter and Brethren, to find a prieſt, and to keep an obit 13l. 10s.

"Robert Gibſon gave unto the ſame, to keep an obit yearly, one tenement, *per annum* 3l.

William Rawlyn gave unto the ſame, to keep an obit, one tenement, *per annum* 1l. 6s. 8d.

"Divers lands and tenements, belonging to the ſaid church of St. Sepulchre's, called the ſtipendiary lands.

"Walter Brenes gave to the parſon and churchwardens there, to find a prieſt to ſing within the chapel of our Lady within the ſaid church, all his tenements, *per annum* 8l. 12s. 4d.

"William Andrewes gave unto the ſame, to find a prieſt, and to keep one obit there, all his tenements, *per annum* 13l. 6s. 8d.

"John Knyf gave unto the ſame, to find an obit, all his tenements, *per annum* 8l. 16s. 8d. One tenement in Lombard-ſtreet in the tenure of Robert Clerke, by year 8l.; one other tenement in the pariſh of St. Mary at Hill, lying in Love-lane, in the tenure of Henry Smith, by year 6l. 13s. 4d.; one other tenement without Biſhopſgate, called the Half-moon, in the tenure of Robert Wood, by year 3l.; in all, *per annum* 17l. 13s. 4d. Theſe laſt recited premiſes were given to the maintenance of the fraternity of St. Anne and our Lady, founded in the ſaid church.

"Jeffery Church founded a chantry, and gave all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 5l. 6s. 8d.

"Thomas Whitton founded a chantry, and gave one tenement, *per annum* 5l.

"Roger Marks gave, towards the augmentation of a prieſt, to ſing maſs before the altar of our bleſſed Lady, two tenements, *per annum* 40s.

"William Harſham gave, towards the finding of a prieſt to ſay maſs before the altar of our bleſſed Lady, all his tenements, *per annum* 4l. 6s. 8d.

"William Newcaſtle founded a chantry, and gave all his tenements, *per annum* 19l. 14s. 8d.

"Abraham

"Abraham Appulby gave, towards the maintenance of a prieſt to ſing within the ſaid church, and to the reparations of the church, one tenement at Smithfield Bars, in the tenure of Thomas Parker, *per annum* 40s.

"William Kemes gave unto the maſter and brotherhood of the fraternity of St. Stephen and our bleſſed Lady, founded within the ſaid church of St. Sepulchre, for maintenance of their fraternity, and to keep one obit, one tenement, *per annum* 53s. 4d.

There are a conſiderable number of annual receipts of money for charitable purpoſes within this pariſh, of which the moſt remarkable is that applied for many years to the pronunciation of a ſolemn exhortation in the gateway of Newgate, and in St. Sepulchre's church-yard, to the criminals, previous to the hour of their execution, and for the tolling of the great bell. Part of this ceremony is now neceſſarily diſcontinued; as the ſentence of the law is inflicted before the debtors' door of the above priſon, and the painful proceſſion to Tyburn, the holiday of the mob, done away.

Within this pariſh, the abbey of St. Mary *de Pratis* at Leiceſter had formerly very conſiderable property, including a large ſite of ground, on which now ſtands the Saracen's head inn, and ſome of the adjacent courts; the particulars of which the curious reader will find detailed with accuracy in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. I. Appendix, p. 73.

NEWGATE.

The moſt indifferent ſpectator of the horrid front of this human ſepulchre muſt perceive that the ſize is totally inadequate to the purpoſe for the enormous City of London. Beſides, the Keeper's apartments occupy a conſiderable part of the building, which is extremely narrow and confined. In ſhort, a priſon of ſuch material conſequence ought not to have been ſituated in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, for reaſons obvious to a perſon of the leaſt reflection; yet compared with the horrible dungeon whoſe place it occupies, the preſent Newgate is a palace, and the reſidence a paradiſe.

The antient gate was ruinous long before the laſt century; but in September 1718, a fragment of ſtone weighing 200 lb. part of the Royal arms, fell from the battlements with ſuch force as to tear the ſtones from the ſtreet: fortunately it did no other damage. Newgate is mentioned as a priſon as early as 1237; and it really is matter of aſtoniſhment to me that ſo many ages have elapſed, and the ſite *yet continued*. When that acmè of ruin had arrived, which forbad all farther remedy, a thouſand inconveniences were diſcovered, and detailed to the Legiſlature by

by the agents of the Corporation of London. As they are intereſting, they follow at length:

"Mr. Ford, clerk of the gaol delivery, being examined, ſaid, that the Gaol of Newgate is the county gaol for London and Middleſex, and may be looked upon as the gaol for the whole Kingdom, in reſpect to ſmugglers, ſtate priſoners, and pirates, and for debtors to the Crown.

"Mr. Akerman, keeper of Newgate, being examined, ſaid, that there is no area or yard in the ſaid gaol for priſoners to walk in; that the whole is very irregularly built; that the air has no free paſſage through any part except over the gateway; that there is no room or place for water, moſt of the water being obliged to be pumped from a reſervoir in Newgate-ſtreet; that the conſequence thereof is very bad, and produces the gaol diſtemper; that there are more priſoners in proportion ſick now than formerly uſed to be; that the common ſide for debtors, and the men and women felons, is ſo dark, that they are obliged to uſe links, lamps, or candles, all the year round; and the witneſs remembers, ſome years ago at the Old Bailey, two of the Judges, the Lord Mayor, and ſeveral of the jury, to the number of 60 perſons or upwards, died of the gaol diſtemper; that he has had near two ſets of ſervants died ſince he has been keeper, and moſt of them from the gaol diſtemper; that the neighbours frequently complain in warm weather of the air drawn from the ſaid gaol by the ventilator; and that the walls of the priſon are ſo bad and thin, that the priſoners are not ſecure.

"Mr. Mylne, being examined, ſaid, that the ſaid gaol is ſo old and ruinous, that it is not capable of any improvement, or tolerable repair; and that the expence of rebuilding the ſaid gaol on a more extended plan, with the neceſſary purchaſes to be made, additions to the preſent ſeſſions-houſe, and all other incidental expences, will amount to 50,000 l."

The ſtatements of the above gentlemen prevailed; and leave was given to proceed with the work under a grant of 50,000 l.

The Corporation of London had expended, in the year 1778, 52,585l. 11s. 11d. upon the rebuilding of the gaol; and they gave up to the publick, for the ſite of that gaol and the ſeſſions houſe, a piece of freehold ground 600 feet in front on the Old Bailey and about 50 on Newgate-ſtreet, which was worth 10s. per foot running meaſure; the latter was valued at 15s. for building on, and the rent at 300 l. *per annum*. In addition to thoſe liberal proceedings, they expended 14,464l. 13s. 9d. of their own money, in erecting the Seſſions-houſe, and 6250 l. for the pur-

purchaſe of freehold houſes to be taken down for making avenues to the gaol.

Mr. Dance the ſurveyor made the following eſtimate of the ſums neceſſary above the 50,000l. granted by Parliament.

	£.	s.	d.
Due to Artificers at Chriſtmas 1777 — —	6,243	19	2
Advanced by the Chamberlain, excluſive of the produce of old materials — — — — —	1,637	5	5
The ſum neceſſary to complete the Gaol eſtimated at —	7,900	0	0
To build an Infirmary — — — —	1,500	0	0
Advanced by the City for the purchaſe of houſes in the Old Bailey for enlarging the avenues to the Gaol and Seſſions houſe	6,250	0	0
Advanced by ditto for building the Seſſions houſe —	14,464	13	9
Making private paſſage for the priſoners, paving the Seſſions houſe-yard; Surveyor's Commiſſion, and other incidental expences — — — — —	3,204	1	7
£.	41,200	0	0

Many unforeſeen expences attended the execution of this great work; one of which was, the neceſſity of ſinking the foundations 40 feet in depth, owing to the ſite being on that of the Ditch of London wall; another was, the charge of ſhoring neighbouring houſes, to prevent their falling. The ſum expended in this way amounted to 19,000l.

In 1779, Mr. Akerman, keeper of this gaol, related the enſuing particulars to a Committee of the Houſe of Commons. He had previouſly been aſked "how the convicted priſoners could ſubſiſt upon a penny *per* day each." He anſwered, "that they did not, moſt of them being ſupplied with money and proviſions brought by their friends: and that, for thoſe who were poor and friendleſs, he provided at his own expence coarſe pieces of meat, and made broth; that, in the old gaol of Newgate, they uſed to be very ſickly; but in the new one, which was far more commodious and airy, there were very few now unhealthy; that he had often obſerved a dejection of ſpirits among the priſoners in Newgate, which had the effect of diſeaſe, and many had died broken-hearted, and they were uſually felons better behaved and leſs abandoned than the others; that the priſoners were obliged

obliged to waſh themſelves, but it was very difficult to compel ſome of them; that all the male priſoners accuſed of felonies or miſdemeanors aſſociated together in the day-time; the debtors were ſeparated from the felons night and day, and the males from the females; the convicts had no employment, there being no place for them to work in, but he fancied it was meant to build one; the gaol was not yet finiſhed; that he permitted ſome to work at their trades, upon their own requeſt: that the number of the convicts were very inconvenient; and if the young and robuſt had not been removed to the hulks, it would have been impoſſible to have kept them in order; as it was, they frequently ſtole from ſtrangers who came to ſee them, and robbed one another; when they were unruly, he locked them up, and put irons on their legs; they ſeemed to dread ſolitary confinement."

Newgate was nearly completed when the mob, influenced by the treaſon of Lord George Gordon, in June 1780, rendered it a mere ſhell, by burning every thing combuſtible within it, which injured the walls very conſiderably. Mr. Dance eſtimated the ſum neceſſary for repairs at 30,000l.; and the Houſe of Commons commenced the work by a vote of 10,000l.; ſubſequent applications were made by the Corporation, which enabled them to finiſh it as we now ſee it, a black dreary ruſtick wall, broken at intervals by niches partially filled with ſtatues and grated windows.

The ſalary of the keeper of Newgate is 450l.; and the priſoners, or rather their friends, are compelled to pay 8s. 10d. fees, and 13s. 6d. on the maſters ſide, or 9s. 6d. on the common ſide, garniſh. Thoſe unable to comply with the latter demands are under the neceſſity of cleanſing the wards; the materials for which purpoſe, with coals, candles, and wood, are purchaſed from the garniſh money.

The chaplain, or ordinary of Newgate, receives 265l. *per annum*; for that ſum he undertakes the painful duty of reading prayers twice on Sundays, on Wedneſdays and Fridays, preaching on Sunday morning, repeating private prayers with thoſe under ſentence of death on Tueſday and Thurſday, and, after the report, of attending criminals twice a day, and on the morning of execution.

The Rev. Mr. C———r informed me, he once, and but once, attended a repentant culprit at his own particular requeſt; and that the operations of horror, hope, and devotion, were ſo dreadfully blended in the wretched perſon, his ſpirits were agitated to ſo great a degree, he really believed another ſimilar ſcene

would have rendered him incapable of future uſual miniſtry; under theſe circumſtances I would be underſtood to ſay the *painful* duty of the Ordinary.

A ſurgeon at a ſalary of 100 l. attends daily; the medicines uſed by him are paid for by the Corporation of London.

Every debtor is allowed loaves of the beſt bread, weighing 20 ounces each, and a pound and an half of potatoes; the ſame claſs of unfortunates on the poor and women's ſide have 112lb. of beef weekly, termed *clods* and *ſtickings*, provided by the ſheriffs; beſides this allowance, they have donations equally divided, amounting to 51 l. 11 s. *per annum* in money.

The Company of Leatherſellers ſend 32 dozen of penny loaves annually.

The Armourers and Braziers 10 dozen.

The Company of Ironmongers, Mrs. Dane's gift, which conſiſts of 258lbs. of beef and 5 dozen penny loaves, delivered Nov. 5.

The pariſh of St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt 280lb. of beef, and a peck of oatmeal on Chriſtmas eve.

The pariſhes of Allhallows Lombard-ſtreet, and St. Andrew Underſhaft, 17 s. each *per annum*.

Mrs. Miſſon 6l. *per annum* for coals or proviſions.

Mrs. Symcott every eight weeks 65 penny loaves.

Mrs. Sambach conditionally 1 l.; and Mr. Thomas Stretchley every three years 2 l.

The philanthropic Mr. Neild ſays, "The part appropriated for debtors, ¼ of the North-weſt angle of the priſon, conſiſts of 14 wards, 23 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, and 11 feet high, for the men, and two wards for the women, one 36 feet by 15 feet, the other 18 feet by 15 feet. As neither bed nor bedſtead is provided, thoſe who *cannot* procure them are allowed a rug. The area for the men, well ſupplied with water, is 49 feet 6 inches by 31 feet 6 inches; that for women is 49 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 9 inches; the ſexes are ſeparated by a wall 15 feet high; debtors are permitted to work if *they* can obtain it, but there is none provided; 285 men and 40 women have been at once immured in Newgate for debt."

Mr. Neild deprecates the wretchedneſs of the convicts, who are crowded (to uſe his own expreſſion) "like ſheep in a pen!" That they were not victims to the moſt malignant diſeaſes, he attributes to the humanity of the late Mr. Kirby, who frequently aſſiſted their wants at his own expence. "One half the priſoners, particularly

particularly the women, are miſerably poor, and covered (ſcarcely covered) with rags."

Two rooms are appropriated for ſick felons of both ſexes; and, as there is no infirmary for debtors, they are compelled to lie when ill with the worſt of human beings. The chapel is plain and neat, and the moſt perfect order is preſerved during prayers.

GILTSPUR-STREET COMPTER.

This priſon is ſeparated from Newgate by the ſtreet of that name, and one corner houſe; the front is of ſtone wrought in ruſtick work, with tolerably large and airy windows. The Wood-ſtreet and Poultry Compters having been declared, in 1785, to be dangerous and inſecure, the Corporation of London obtained leave to purchaſe the ſite of the preſent Giltſpur-ſtreet Compter: indeed, the former was repreſented, in 1709, as being a moſt miſerable receptacle of human wretchedneſs; 110 perſons were then confined within it in ſo crowded a ſtate that 100 of the number occupied *one* room, where they ſat up the night through, or lay upon the bare floor at their option; 50 died in the ſhort period of a month, and 9 lay dead upon the floor of the above hundred.

The reader will thank me for the following intereſting extract from Neild on Priſons:

"The origin of this priſon is ſomewhat enveloped in obſcurity; but, according to Stowe's Survey of London, wherein the following record (made in the reign of Henry the Firſt) is recited, *viz.* "*Rex vic. London. ſalutem: ex gravi querelâ B. capt. et detent. in priſona noſtra de Cripleſgate pro* 10 l. *quas coram Radulpho de Sandivico tunc cuſtod. Civitatis noſtræ London. et I. de Blackwell civis recognit debit. &c.*" it appears that Cripplegate, which was one of the four original gates of this city, was then a priſon, as the Compter now is, for citizens and others for debt or treſpaſs: and was rebuilt in the year 1244, and again in 1491, and was laſt repaired in the year 1663. In the mean time, and in the 13th century, a priſon was built for the reception of night walkers, and other ſuſpicious perſons, which, from its ſhape, was called the Tun, and was ſituated upon Cornhill. Afterwards there was a priſon in Bread-ſtreet, pertaining to the Sheriffs, which was called the

Compter, and, in the year 1518, ſeems to have been recognized by the act for eſtabliſhing the Court of Conſcience, which empowered its Commiſſioners to commit to one of the Compters for debts not exceeding forty ſhillings; but now, by ſubſequent acts, extended to five pounds. In this Compter priſoners were received until the year 1552, when, by reaſon of the keeper's miſconduct, they were removed to a new Compter in Wood-ſtreet, provided by the city, and built for that purpoſe, which was burned in the general conflagration of 1666, and rebuilt more commodious than before, and continued to receive priſoners until the ſecond day of April 1791, when the priſoners were removed to the preſent Compter in Giltſpur-ſtreet.

"It appears neceſſary here to remark that the Sheriffs of London have each a Court of Record, as well as a Compter, where each Sheriff in his reſpective court preſides, which courts are now held at Guildhall, every Wedneſday and Friday, for actions, &c. entered at this Compter; and on every Thurſday and Saturday for actions entered at the Poultry, excepting holidays, and a vacation in the month of Auguſt; and each Sheriff has his office at his reſpective Compter, where his clerk-ſitter attends for entering actions, &c. and alſo to diſcharge ſuch debtors as become entitled to their releaſe.

"This Compter is now appropriated for the reception of debtors, felons, and other offenders, and alſo for vagrants and night-charges (the watch-houſes in this city not being permitted to retain priſoners therein); but the conſtable of the night muſt forthwith commit them to the Compter in his diſtrict; from whence a liſt of the night-charges ſo committed is the next morning returned to the Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen, in order that they may be examined touching the cauſe of their commitment, and be either diſcharged, bailed, or re-committed, to anſwer for their reſpective offences, according to due courſe of law.

"The priſoners are divided into four claſſes; *viz.* Debtors, Felons, Miſdemeanors and Aſſaults, and Vagrants; and the priſon into nine ſeparate and diſtinct yards; that is to ſay, The Maſter's-ſide, South-yard, 28 feet by 20, containing a pump affording ſoft water from the river Thames, and from whence a ſtair-caſe leads to two galleries, having each a ſink and a cock ſupplying Thames-water, which is thrown by a forcing pump from a reſervoir in the main yard to a large ciſtern on the top of that part of the priſon, and deſcends from thence to the galleries; and here a difficulty ſometimes occurs, from the forcing pump being out of the reach of the perſons to be benefited thereby. Theſe galleries lead

lead to ſix rooms (excluſive of the Turnkey's-room on the ground-floor), having fire-places capable of conveniently accommodating two perſons in each, male or female, as it may happen, provided that a man-priſoner is not lodged in the ſame apartment with a woman-priſoner; and theſe apartments are at preſent occupied by Maſter-ſide debtors, who pay for the ſame according to the table of fees.

" 2d. The Maſter's-ſide; North yard, 30 feet by 18, being ſimilar to the South in its conſtruction and accommodations; but containing only five rooms with fire-places (excluſive of another Turnkey's room on the ground-floor); and is at preſent occupied by perſons under commitment for aſſaults, or trivial offences; as alſo occaſionally by the better ſort of night charges.

" The Women Debtors Ward, which has no yard, attaches immediately to an arched paſſage, to which is alſo attached the Keeper's Apartments, the Keeper's Office, the Outer Turnkey's Lodge, the office wherein is tranſacted the Sheriff's buſineſs with reſpect to matters relating to his Court and to this Priſon. This paſſage alſo contains all the main gates, or firſt entrances, to the Maſter's ſide, and to the interior of the priſon. The Women Debtor's Ward is fitted up with four turn-up bedſteads, which are incloſed in the day-time, a table, and moveable benches, a water-cloſet, and a large ciſtern of Thames water, with a good ſtone ſink beneath it. This Ward has three windows next the ſtreet, a good fire-place, and is capable of lodging eight perſons.

" 3d. The Common-ſide. Men Debtors Yard, 75 feet by 18, contains two pumps, the one ſupplying ſpring water from a well in this yard, and the other affording ſoft water from the river Thames; has a room at each end; one occupied by one of the Turnkeys, for the better ſecurity of the priſon, and the other by the Steward of the Charity Wards. The wards appertaining to this yard are built upon arches, and divide the ſame into two parts, having communication by arcades under one part, and a common room, uſed as a workſhop for thoſe Debtors who chuſe to work, under the other; in which ſhop is a large table fixed, whereon the priſoners belonging to theſe wards divide ſuch proviſions as they receive by charitable donations. From this yard is a ſtone ſtair-caſe, cloſed with doors at the bottom, and leading to four wards; two on the firſt ſtory, and two on the ſecond. The two upper wards are uſed as bed-rooms, and are fitted up with ſixteen low ſtump bedſteads in each (which lay upon barracks, and are eaſily removed for the purpoſe of cleanlineſs), and a ſupply of rugs for the uſe

of

of the priſoners. The other two wards are uſed as ſitting-rooms from eight in the morning until ten at night, when ſtrangers are excluded, and the priſoners locked up for the night. The Sleeping-wards would be much improved, if all the beds were ſeparated by dwarf partitions, having a door to each, but not reaching to the cieling; as thereby the circulation of air would not be impeded, and the quiet priſoners would be protected from the inſults of the diſorderly in the night time; an evil which has ſometimes occurred, but the offenders are ſeldom diſcovered. The Sitting-wards are fitted up with tables and benches.

"Theſe wards, together with that of the women debtors, are denominated the charity-wards, to which each priſoner at his or her entrance pays five ſhillings, to be applied to the common ſtock; eight-pence to the ſteward; and ſix-pence to the ſcavenger; after which the priſoner is at no farther expence, but becomes a partaker of all the benefits appertaining to the charity-wards. The court of conſcience debtors for ſix weeks or leſs have the ſame benefits, upon payment of fourteen-pence only.

"4th. The main yard, 35 feet ſquare, leading to all the reſt, except the maſter's ſides, and women debtors, into which all perſons in the adjoining yards (except debtors) are occaſionally admitted in the day-time, at their own requeſt, and upon behaving themſelves orderly, but not otherwiſe. This yard contains two pumps, one with ſpring water, and the other with Thames water; two forcing pumps, for the ſervice of the maſter's ſide, and a cock ſupplied with Thames water upon the *Main*, to which by means of a ſcrew can be applied a long leathern hoſe, and thereby plenty of water is conveyed to all the yards, to waſh and cleanſe them and the cells. For this purpoſe mops and brooms are occaſionally allowed by the benevolence of the Committee of City Lands, &c. On the North and South ſides are two large rooms facing each other, and having communication with the arched paſſage before mentioned, which rooms are occupied in the day-time by perſons deſiring the ſame, and at night are the common receptacle for night charges; they are fitted up with benches all round, and a large German ſtove in each. They have each a detached *privy*, and are capable of containing twenty perſons in each, for one night only: ſuch night charges being afterward claſſed as aforeſaid, having firſt undergone an examination before a magiſtrate. Theſe rooms have ſtone floors, are ſpacious and very airy. There are a number of rugs laid on the benches for the uſe of ſuch perſons as unfortunately may become inhabitants in the night-time. Under another arched paſſage leading

leading from this yard, is the inner turnkey's lodge, and a ſtair-caſe leading to a very convenient chapel, over which are four good rooms, for the uſe of the ſick priſoners, fitted up with iron bedſteads with good tickings, blankets, rugs, and canvas caſes to be ſtuffed to make beds, as occaſion may require.

" From this yard are two other ſtair-caſes, each leading to three ſmall bed-rooms fitted up at the keeper's expence, for the uſe of ſuch night charges, or others, as may deſire to occupy them, having one bed in each room.

" This paſſage has communication with five other yards, ſeparate and diſtinct from each other: one being a ſmall yard, having a pump of Thames-water, and containing three ſmall rooms or cells, capable of lodging ſix perſons. Another ſmall yard, having a pump of Thames-water, and containing five rooms or cells of the ſame dimenſions; at the back of four of which rooms is a paſſage, having a fire-place at the end, and communicating, by means of an iron-grating, to each cell, thereby rendering them dry and warm.

" Another ſmall yard, having a pump of Thames-water, a little room with a fire-place, and four cells of the ſame dimenſions; and two larger yards, having alſo a pump of Thames-water, and ſix cells of the ſame dimenſions in each, together with ſimilar paſſages and fire-places to keep them dry and warm; all which cells are fitted up with wooden barracks, raiſed about three feet from the ground, and each is provided with a canvas-caſe ſtuffed with ſtraw, and two or three rugs or blankets allowed by the city.

" Theſe laſt five yards are for the reception of all perſons except debtors; and no perſons herein, or in the charity wards, pay any thing for lodging; and no garniſh is taken in any part of this priſon. There are alſo very convenient cold and hot baths, to which all priſoners have free acceſs as neceſſity requires, and at convenient ſeaſons.

" The allowance to priſoners of all deſcriptions is at preſent—ten ounces of wheaten bread daily, one pound of rice, and about five pounds of potatoes each weekly; coals and other gifts by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs; and broken victuals from the Old and New London Taverns frequently.

" Paupers brought to this Compter (as ſuch) in order to be removed to their pariſhes, or otherwiſe relieved, are eſpecially ſubſiſted, and frequently cloathed.

" On

" On New-year's Day, at Eaſter, and ſome uncertain day after, one pound of beef, one pint of porter, and one loaf value three halfpence, or potatoes in lieu thereof, are given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, who alſo occaſionally give coals according to their diſcretion.

" There are alſo ſome permanent Donations of bread and meat at ſtated periods, which, together with the Sheriff's ſeven ſtone of meat weekly, belongs to the charity-wards only, and is diſtributed among ſuch priſoners in the ſaid wards as have attended and properly demeaned themſelves in the chapel during divine ſervice on the preceding Sunday. The chapel clerk is Mr. John Peter Lawrence, who receives half a crown every Sunday for aſſiſting the chaplain, and ſetting the pſalm, by order of the Court of Aldermen.

" Money is paid by ſeveral of the City Companies, by the Common Council of Farringdon Within, by the Truſtees of Mrs. Aſhton's charity, and others, towards the releaſe of debtors in this and other priſons, and is moſt frequently applied towards the diſcharge of ſuch priſoners who cannot obtain the ſame without undertaking to pay ſome further ſum in addition to the money raiſed by ſuch donations, and who are thereby prevented from availing themſelves of the bounty of the Honourable and Benevolent Society for Relief of Debtors, held in Craven Street in the Strand.

" The Liſt of Benefactions for relief are as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
" In Lady-day quarter, - - - - - - -	19	10	11
Midſummer ditto, - - - - - - -	6	15	7
Michaelmas ditto, - - - - - - -	8	1	10
Chriſtmas ditto, - - - - - - -	16	10	7

Together with the donation of Mr. Stretchley, of two pounds once in three years, which was paid by Chriſt's Hoſpital in January 1802.

" There are alſo three other annual legacies, which have not been paid ſince the year 1793; *viz.* Mr. Fothergill's, of 12s. Mr. William Cooper's, of 10s. and Ralph Ramſton's, Eſq. of 10s.

" All the donations belonging to the Charity-wards are delivered to one of the priſoners, who acts as Steward; in whoſe name, witneſſed by the Keeper, all the receipts are ſigned, and given under the common ſeal of the priſon. This ſteward receives alſo the ſubſcriptions before mentioned; and himſelf pays a rent to the general ſtock for the uſe of two cloſets, which he again lets to his own advantage;

advantage; he advances money upon the credit of the donations, out of which he reimburſes himſelf as they become due; pays five *per cent.* to a collector; furniſhes the Charity-wards with a conſtant ſupply of coals, wood, ſalt, candles, &c. beſides paying a weekly allowance to a baſket-woman to collect broken victuals at the taverns, and for other meſſages, on account of the ſaid wards; alſo contributes towards the ſupport of ſuch common-ſide debtors as may, by the ſurgeon's order, be placed in the ſick ward; pays alſo a weekly allowance to the ſcavenger, and his aſſiſtant, called the Twelver; and is of real uſe to the priſon at large. This plan of the application of the donations was firſt adopted by Mr. Kirby, when keeper of Wood-ſtreet Compter, and appears to be the moſt beneficial to the unfortunate, as every comfort to be procured by the donations is thereby equally and impartially afforded; no diſputes can ariſe from the quarterly diviſion of money, nor can the priſon be defrauded, as the ſteward is obliged to ſubmit his accounts to be audited by four of the ſenior priſoners; and though elected by the general ſuffrages of the Charity-wards, cannot be diſpoſſeſſed, ſo long as he ſhall act ſoberly, honeſtly, and for the general advantage, and ſhall not be guilty of breach of the truſt repoſed in him by the keeper.

"The Steward's Account with the Charity-wards, for four weeks, ending Jan. 25, 1802, is as under.

	£.	s.	d.
"By Priſon debt brought forwards,	13	9	7
"Jan. 4, Paper and Wax for Receipts,	0	2	6
Paid ſigning Book,	0	1	6
Paid ſending Letter of Thanks,	0	1	0
Coals, Men's Wards, ſix buſhels,	0	10	0
Coals, Wood, and Candles (Women)	0	2	3
Wood and Candles, Men's Wards,	0	2	8
Salt and Newſpaper,	0	1	8
Scavenger and Twelver,	0	2	1
Baſket Woman,	0	2	4
One extra Baſket,	0	0	4
	1	6	4
"Jan. 11, Coals, Men's Wards, ſix buſhels	0	10	0
Wood and Candles, ditto,	0	2	8

	£.	s.	d.
Coals, Wood, and Candles (Women)	0	2	3
Salt and News-paper,	0	1	8
Scavenger and Twelver,	0	2	1
Baſket Woman,	0	2	2
Two extra Baſkets,	0	0	8
Coals extra for Williams (ſince deceaſed)	0	1	8
	1	3	2
" Jan. 18, Porterage of Lord Mayor's Gift-Coals,	0	1	0
Wood and Candles, Men's Wards,	0	2	8
Coals, Wood, and Candles (Women)	0	2	3
Salt and News-paper,	0	1	8
Scavenger and Twelver,	0	2	1
Baſket Woman,	0	2	4
Two extra Baſkets,	0	0	8
	0	12	8
" Jan. 25, Porterage of Soup from Soup houſe, and paid a Meſſenger,	0	1	6
Wood and Candles, Men's wards,	0	2	8
Coals, Wood, and Candles (Women)	0	2	3
Salt and Newſpaper,	0	1	8
Scavenger and Twelver,	0	2	1
Baſket Woman,	0	2	2
One extra Baſket,	0	0	4
	0	12	8
	17	4	5
" By four weeks room-rent, paid by Steward to general ſtock,	0	12	0
" Signed by four Auditors. Balance £.	16	12	5

" Which laſt balance was then due to the Steward on account of the ſaid Charity-wards. He alſo keeps ſeparate accounts of the money paid by ſubſcription (the above donations being inadequate to his expences); out of which ſubſcription he pays

pays one ſhilling and ſix-pence *per* week to keep the ſaucepans, &c. clean. A ſpecimen of which accounts are here ſubjoined; *viz.*

"Dr. Right-hand Ward.

	s.	d.
Paid mending ſaucepans,	1	0
Pair of New Snuffers, -	0	6
Coals, Scullion, and Sand,	3	2
Ditto, - - - -	3	4
One Buſhel Coals extra -	1	8

Per Contra. Cr.

	s.	d.
By Subſcription of J. H. -	5	0
Ditto, J. W. - - -	5	0
Ditto, D. F. - - -	5	0
&c. &c. &c.		

" Dr. Left-hand Ward.

	s.	d.
Paid mending Tin Wares,	1	0
Pair of New Snuffers, -	0	6
Coals, Scullion, and Sand,	3	2
Ditto, - - -	3	4
One Buſhel Coals extra, -	1	8

Per Contra. Cr.

	s.	d.
By Subſcription of R. B.	5	0
Ditto, W. D. - - -	5	0
Ditto of M. Court of Conſcience Debtor, - - -	1	6
&c. &c. &c.		

" There is no expence attending the commitment of priſoners to this Compter, either upon civil or criminal proceſs; nor does any expence attend any perſon's confinement (unleſs, at their own requeſt, they are admitted on the maſter's ſide); and upon Civil Actions the fees are as follows: for entrance, three ſhillings to the Keeper, and two ſhillings to the Turnkeys; for rent, two ſhillings and ſix-pence *per* week; but if there are two in a bed, then each pays one ſhilling and three pence; for the diſcharge of a maſter's ſide debtor, eight ſhillings and ten pence; and for the diſcharge of a common-ſide debtor, eight ſhillings. Debtors diſcharged by the Lords' Act pay no fees.

" An expence is incurred by priſoners of all deſcriptions, upon their diſcharge, excluſive of priſon fees above-mentioned; and firſt of debtors, each of whom, being entitled to be diſcharged, muſt pay as follows (if upon one action only): To the Secondaries ſix ſhillings, to the Clerk ſitter of the Poultry Compter one ſhilling, to the Clerk ſitter of this Compter four ſhillings and eight pence, and to the meſſenger one ſhilling. If more actions than one the expence varies, according to the number and nature of the writs; which, if in execution, entitle the Secondaries to one ſhilling for every pound under the ſum of one hun-

dred pounds; and ſix-pence for every pound above that ſum; and this is called Sheriff's Poundage *.

"The Rules and Orders for the government of this priſon were ſigned the 27th of November, 1792, by Lords Kenyon and Loughborough, and by Aldermen Croſby, Anderſon, and Combe; they relate principally to debtors; the execution thereof is veſted in the Keeper and his Turnkeys; and they are as follows, that is to ſay, Directions concerning the payment of ſix-pence to the Scavenger, or to aſſiſt him ſix days, and eight pence to the Steward; directions for dividing proviſions; for perſons under judgment of fine and impriſonment to partake, in certain caſes, with the debtors; to promote cleanlineſs; for due attendance on divine ſervice; for cleanlineſs of priſoners perſons; againſt opprobrious language; againſt profaneneſs and drunkenneſs; againſt moleſting viſitors, and to prevent viſitors from moleſting priſoners; to prevent women from lodging in men's apartments, and *vice verſâ*; againſt keeping dogs; to determine who ſhall not partake of donations; to prevent tippling; time of retiring to reſt, and riſing in the morning; againſt ſtriking the ſteward, or defacing orders; more concerning performance of divine ſervice; againſt diſpoſal of priſon-rugs; maſter's ſide priſoners to clean their ſtairs, paſſages, and rooms; not to quarrel, or uſe opprobrious language; concerning the placing of maſter's ſide priſoners in their rooms; to prohibit the admiſſion of wine or beer after eight o'clock in the evening, &c.

"The mode directed by the foregoing rules and orders, to enforce obedience thereto, is by fining, or by confinement in a cell for any time not more than twelve hours nor leſs than three, for one offence, at the diſcretion of the keeper.

"Theſe Rules and Orders have, in ſome few inſtances, been inadequate to preſerve the peace, inaſmuch as a priſoner poſſeſſing perſonal ſtrength has beaten and ill-treated his fellow priſoner, and has afterwards preferred impriſonment in the cells to making any apology for his miſbehaviour; and has come out of the cells with a determination to repeat his offence.

"The former remark reſpecting ſeparation of unfortunate from fraudulent perſons, is alſo applicable to this priſon, which from its ſtructure, affords the means of a further improvement reſpecting the firſt impriſonment of perſons arreſted upon meſne proceſs for debt, whoſe ſeparation from their families is likely to be but of ſhort duration, and who might (if they choſe) be accommodated on ſuch maſter's ſide, and be thereby ſaved from the neceſſity of being ſuddenly

* An inſtance of 95l. 10s. being paid for poundage, has lately occurred.

plunged

plunged into the interior of the priſon, among perſons who it may ſometimes happen are not of the pureſt manners, whereby the minds of many, heretofore honeſt men, may have been contaminated; and thus they have been rendered worſe members of ſociety than before ſuch incarceration; and this ſeems to be the true intent and uſe of maſters' ſides in gaols, ſo far as relates to debtors. But ſuch accommodation is, under the preſent ſyſtem, liable to impediment from the occupancy of the ſaid maſter's ſide by perſons under execution, who may, if they pleaſe, remain there for ſeveral years together, to the excluſion of ſuch unfortunate and perhaps innocent perſons taken upon meſne proceſs, without the ability of procuring bail till the cauſe of arreſt can be determined, many of whom, from the dread of a common gaol, may have ſubmitted to unjuſt demands, and become the eaſy prey of the profligate and deſigning; examples of which, it is much to be feared, have not been wanting. Another evil reſpecting priſons is the wilful ſtay of debtors when they might obtain their diſcharge; thereby, by their ſeniority, filling the moſt eligible ſituations, and crowding the priſons, already too full of miſerable and unfortunate objects.

"The worthy Keeper* of this priſon and Ludgate does credit to his appointment, being equally humane and intelligent."

The Old Bailey.

This ſtreet is of conſiderable width at the North end, but the South contracts far too much for the purpoſes of the Seſſions houſe within it; yet the place is infinitely improved by the removal of many old buildings when Newgate was rebuilt. The whole extent of the Weſt ſide of the Old Bailey, from St. Sepulchre's church to the Seſſions houſe, is compoſed of decayed and wretched reſidences that muſt fall within a very few years. I therefore would recommend that a line of ground, reſembling the ſhape of a wedge, commencing at Ludgate-ſtreet and extending Northward, ſhould be purchaſed, and added to the breadth of the Old Bailey. There are improvements made with a view to commercial and trading

* Mr. J. A. Newman; who has ſince been appointed keeper of Newgate 1804, on the death of the benevolent Mr. John Kirby. The preſent keeper of Giltſpur-ſtreet Compter is Mr. John Teague; and of the Poultry Compter, Mr. John Kirby.

advan-

advantage; this is of ſome importance even in that point of view; but the free circulation of air it would occaſion in the courts of Juſtice, and in thoſe of Newgate, might be of incalculable benefit.

The Corporation of London deſerve the warmeſt thanks of their fellow-citizens for what they have already done in this pariſh; they who remember the former ſtate of Giltſpur-ſtreet, the principal avenue to Smithfield, and its miſerable footways under *miſerable* old houſes, will acknowledge the juſtice of my remark; they are threefold due for the alterations on Snow-hill. The delays of buſineſs, the danger to men and horſes, the dirt and the confuſion that reigned in the ſhort narrow angles that led up the ſteep aſcent, were unequalled perhaps in any City. Now the exertions of the Corporation have procured us a broad and excellent ſtraight ſtreet, formed of ſpacious houſes, the ornaments of London.

The Old *Bailey*, in London, as in York *, ſeems to have been an outwork, from its vicinity to the City wall.

It will however be ſufficient for us that it has long been the ſite of the criminal court of London, where thouſands of wretches have been tried for crimes of the moſt dreadful deſcription, the recital of which would be diſguſting and mortifying in the extreme. Hundreds of thoſe wretches have expiated their evil acts ſince 1780 in the Old Bailey, by means of the Drop, as it is termed, erected before the Debtors' door of Newgate; a ſudden and a decent method of depriving criminals of life, far preferable to the proceſſions and prolonged ceremonies of Tyburn.

Smithfield is at preſent interſected by numerous rails, forming pens for Sheep; and on the market-days (Mondays and Fridays) multitudes of Bullocks are tied by the head cloſe to the exterior pens on the four ſides next the houſes. On thoſe days the extreme folly and danger of keeping a market for beaſts in the very centre of Londan, is apparent to every perſon but thoſe who are alone capable of removing it. Drovers and butchers reign in brutal ſway; the peaceable Citizen eſcapes from the worried beaſt into ſhops and allies, while the infernal tormentor of the animal howls on in concert with his dog.

On the afternoon of Friday, Smithfield furniſhes another ſpecies of ſale. There the ſpectator may obſerve *a few* good Horſes, and numbers of the moſt forlorn

* See Drake's Eboracum, p. 265.

and

and ill-uſed, mixed with Aſſes, ridden by brutes who urge them to motions long ſince denied them.

Other days are appropriated to the ſale of Hay, Straw, &c. The reader, from theſe particulars, will draw his own inference of the deſcription of houſes and inhabitants of the major part of Smithfield; though they are interſperſed with ſeveral reſpectable ſhops. Smithfield deſerves a diſtinct hiſtory, and the intereſting events that would compoſe it might be dilated into a quarto volume. He will find ſome curious particulars which occurred in the laſt century in a ſubſequent part of this work.

As I have not *authentic* papers to quote for the number of black or neat cattle ſold annually at preſent in Smithfield market, I ſhall mention from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, that in 40 years, commencing with 1732 and ending with 1771, the number varied from 67,681 to 93,573.

The Conduit

ſtood on Snow hill. The building had four equal ſides, and was ornamented with Corinthian pillars, tablets, pediments, and the arms of London, ſurmounted by a pyramid, on which was a lamb, a rebus on the name of *Lamb*, from whoſe conduit in Red Lion-ſtreet the water came.

This conduit ran with wine on the anniverſary of the coronation of George I. 1727, which was procured by the ſubſcription of ſeveral loyal inhabitants. At the ſame time the ſides in the evening exhibited the following diſtich:

Since Love and Peace do promiſe happy days,
Fame, clap thy wings, and ſound great George's praiſe;

repreſented by large letters cut through paſteboard, behind which red tranſparent paper and candles were placed.

An order was iſſued in the enſuing year for the deſtruction of all the City Conduits; I ſuppoſe, to oblige the publick to adopt the New river, and other water brought by pipes into the houſes, ſo obviouſly beneficial to us.

The number of houſes in that part of the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, which is within the Liberties of the City at the late return, was 856, male inhabitants (including the priſoners in Newgate, the Compter, and Ludgate priſons) 4071; females 4021; total 8092. In that part of the pariſh which is

part

part of the county of Middleſex are, 531 houſes, containing 1791 males, and 1977 females; total 3768.

The houſes are in general very badly built, and the ſtreets and alleys narrow and diſagreeable.

ST. STEPHEN, COLEMAN STREET.

THERE are eleven *courts*, ſix *alleys*, and only parts of Coleman and Fore *ſtreets* in this pariſh, which includes part of Moorfields and London wall; but the ſtreets are very reſpectable, and *ſome* of the courts. The number of houſes is 386, inhabited by 1551 males, and 1624 females.

The patronage of the living went from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the Prior and Convent of Butley; after the ſuppreſſion it reverted to the Crown, and Queen Elizabeth granted it to the pariſhioners in fee farm.

Rectors.

Richard Lucas, of Jeſus college, Oxford, M. A. 1672; B. and D. D. 1691. This Divine had the misfortune to be blind. He was a prebendary of Weſtminſter; author of "Practical Chriſtianity*;" and died June 29, 1715.

Mordecai Cary, of Trinity college, Cambridge, M. A. 1712; promoted to the ſee of Clonfert 1731; tranſlated to Killala 1734. He printed a ſermon before the Iriſh Proteſtant ſchools, 1744, James i. 27; and died 1752.

——— Hay, 1731.

1754, Feb. 19. Anthony Webſter, of Peterhouſe, Cambridge, D. C. L. 1743; died Sept. 27, 1790.

1790, Nov. Thomas-Fraſer Twigg, of St. John's college, M. A. 1777; B. A. 1780; S. T. B. 1788.

Mr. Henry Forde; benefice 10l.; goods nulla; fined 2l. 10s.

* He publiſhed alſo a ſermon on Religious Perfection, Heb. vi. 1. 1697, 8vo: Another before the Goldſmiths Company, Tit. iii. 14, 1699, 4to.; a third on Humility before the Queen, 1704, Rom. xii. 10. 4to; and 24 Sermons in 2 vols. 8vo. 1710. After his death were publiſhed 3 vols. of his Sermons; vol. I. 1722, 15 Sermons on Death and Judgment; vol. II. 1716, 16 Sermons; vol. III. on Repentance, the Severity and Goodneſs of God, 1717.

Chan-

Chantries.

King Edward IV. incorporated the vicar and churchwardens of this church, and gave them alſo, to the intent to find a prieſt and keep an obit, lands and tenements, *per annum* 50 l. 5 s. 4d.

The Church is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Coleman-ſtreet; and the interior is very plain, and without pillars or gallery, except that for the organ, a plain unornamented inſtrument. The pulpit indeed is the only article in the building which has been at all adorned; that is literally covered with carving. The altar-piece has two Compoſite pillars and ſix pilaſters, with an entablature and a circular pediment; the uſual inſcriptions, ſurrounded by carving, fills the intervals round them. The cieling is flat, with a large decorated pannel, ſupported by coves reſting on brackets, ſhells, and Cherubim.

Monuments.

On the North wall, a plain tablet, inſcribed, "M. S. Hic propter cathedram ſacram, ubi Deo eccleſiæ operam diu ſedulam navaverat, placidâ morte quieſcit venerandus vir David Ogilvius, M. A.; qui ex pervetuſtâ antiquiſſimæ gentis familiâ oriundus, optimiſque in Patriâ diſciplinis innutritus, eccleſiæ tandem Scoticanæ ruinis elapſus, in hac Parochiâ annos plus minus 30 ſedem fixit. Poſtquam eccleſiaſtæ fidelis, boni civis, amici conſtantis, viri denique probi omnino et honeſti, famam meruiſſet, obdormiit in Domino pridie idùs Decembris, A. D. 1723, ætatis verò ſupra 63. Marito optimo, optimèque de ſe merito, hoc qualecunque Μνημοσυνον Vidua mœſtiſſima P. C."

Another, for "Jane Ogilvie, 1737, aged 75."

On the Eaſt wall, a ſarcophagus, pillars, pediment, and tablet, "To the memory of Claude Boſanquet, late of this pariſh, Eſq. who died July 26, 1786, aged 79. His life was the evidence of his faith in the Chriſtian religion; his death the proof of its reward. Pious and benevolent, he conſtantly exemplified his love to his fellow-creatures; his reſpect and reverence to his Maker. Ripe both in years and virtue, he beheld his approaching end without fear, and retired at once with reſignation and with confidence."

On the South-Eaſt ſide, a neat Ionic monument, inſcribed, "M. S. Davidis Boſanquet, Luneliæ in Galliâ Norbonenſi, prid. cal. Nov. A. D. 1661, nati; qui, poſt edicti Namnetici abrogationem ex patriâ religionis ergo profugiens, in Angliam ſe recepit, atque huic Civitati adſcriptus in omnes ferme orbis terrarum partes mercaturam feliciter fecit. In matrimonium duxit Elizabetham Claudii Hays, civis Londinenſis, filiam, pulchris quæ fœminam ornant virtutibus amabi-

lem; ex quâ ſex filios, ac tres filias, una cum chariſſimâ conjuge, ſuperſtites ſibi relinquens, deceſſit prid. cal. Jul. A. D. 1732. Cujus deſiderium mœſtiſſima conjux haud amplius ferens, heu! nimiùm citò ſubſecuta eſt, prid. calend. Octob. A. D. 1737, ætatis ſuæ 62. David Boſanquet, filius natu maximus, utriuſque memoriæ hoc monumentum triſtis poſuit."

Mr. Boſanquet was brother to Samuel Boſanquet, eſq. of the Foreſt Houſe, Low Leyton, who lived at Aleppo, at his return from which he married, and had an only ſon, his nameſake, born 1699, who married Dorcas, daughter of Mr. Macher, and died, after ſuffering a violent head ache 1741, and is buried at Woodford, where his epitaph commemorates his antiquarian ſtudies and collection of antient coins *.

On the South wall, a ſarcophagus, infants, and curtain:

"In memory of Henry Vernon, Eſq. (ſon of Sir Thomas Vernon, Knt. of this pariſh) who died the 7th day of November 1691, in the 31ſt year of his age, and lies buried at Aleppo, in Syria. He was a perſon of ſtrict virtue and examplary piety, juſt in his dealings, dutiful to his parents, and kind to his relations; beloved, reſpected, and honoured in his life, and lamented in his death by foreigners as well as his own countrymen. His death was an inexpreſſible affliction to his ſorrowful father, who out of a tender ſenſe of his own and the public loſs, dedicates this monument to preſerve his memory, and to recommend him as a pattern worthy the imitation of our young merchants who either remain in their own, or deſign for foreign countries."

Over the gate of the church is a good relief of the Reſurrection; in which, till a late repair, the Devil was diſtinguiſhed by his complexion.

Gifts.

William Bowdler, Ann Baron, Richard Boſworth, jun. Mary Boome, Deputy James Nutcher, each gave 10l.

1702. Arthur Baron, Eſq. 30l.

1703. Alexander Baron, 20l.; Thomas Godard, 10s. *per annum* for bread on Chriſtmas day.

1708. John Abington, 5l.; and William Floyd, a houſe, 16l. *per annum*, and two ground-rents of 7l.

1713. David Primroſe, 5l.

1716. Edward Smith, 5l.

1717. James Ward, Eſq. 100l.

1722. John Bourgis, 30l.

1723. William Duhamell, 6l.

1723. Edward Bailey, 100l. the intereſt for an apprentice fee.

1723. The Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, 70l.

1734. Richard Humphrey, 50l.

1735. Thomas Home, 5l.

* See it in Lyſons, vol. IV. p. 276.

1738.

1738. Mrs. Jane Ogilvie, 35l.; and for apprenticing children 35l.; Suſanna Warner, 6l. 13s.; Frances Tomſon, 30l.

1749. Charles Aſgill, Eſq. 20l.

1754. Sir John Boſworth, 20l.

1757. William Davis, 8l.; Abigail Pilkington, 5l.

1770. Suſan Barril, 50l.

1786. Claude Boſanquet, Eſq. 150l.

1798. Mr. John Smith left, by will, the intereſt of 828l. 11s. 5d. in the 3 *per Cent.* Conſols, to be diſtributed in bread and meat to the poor of this pariſh, half yearly, for ever.

"Laſt night Sir William Hodges, Bart. was interred in Coleman-ſtreet church' with great ſolemnity, from his houſe in Wincheſter-ſtreet, near Auſtin-friers. He was a perſon of great wealth, and when a merchant in Spain accepted a bill of 300,000l. and paid it for the uſe of the Engliſh fleet under the command of Admiral Ruſſell (now Earl of Orford, and one of the Lords of the Regency). Three Heralds at Arms attended the funeral, and the ceremony diſplayed all the magnificence and decency that was poſſible." *Weekly Packet*, *Aug.* 7, 1714.

The proceſſion conſiſted of 4 conductors, 3 coaches with clergymen, 3 with 12 pall-bearers, 4 other conductors, 10 horſemen, the Standard of Great Britain, 10 horſemen, 2 pendants, 10 horſemen, 2 pendants, 10 horſemen, 2 pendants, the gauntlet and ſpurs, helmet, creſt, mantle, &c. ſurcoat of arms, ſword, and ſhield, carried by heralds. The hearſe, his coach, the coach of his ſon the chief mourner, another with 2 train-bearers, each drawn by 6 horſes; 42 noblemen's coaches, with his relations, cloſed the proceſſion, which was accompanied by minute guns.

The funeral of Lady Hodges, relict of the above gentleman, which occurred in May 1717, was even more ſplendid than that of her huſband. The chief mourners had ſeven train-bearers, the hearſe 32 branches with wax candles, and 500 torches lighted the lady to her grave. Two Heralds attended, and were followed by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador and his ſuite, and 300 coaches of friends. Lady Hodges was a native of Spain.

"The pariſh of St. Stephen, Coleman-ſtreet, have lately come to a reſolution of pulling down three old houſes, ſituated near the Church, and building upon the ſpot two new ones, which are to be genteelly fitted up, and one of them, *viz.* that adjoining to the church-yard, to be appro-

priated as a parſonage-houſe for the preſent vicar and his ſucceſſors. What gave occaſion to this determination, was as follows. Many years ſince, a gentleman having generouſly bequeathed a thouſand pounds to any two pariſhes (approved of by his truſtees) which were deſtitute of parſonage-houſes, the late Dr. Hay procured for the above pariſh, of which he was vicar, 500 l. of that legacy, the intereſt of which from time to time he received. Mr. Webſter, the preſent vicar, upon an application lately made to him, being willing to give up his right in the 500 l. the pariſh, with the additional ſum of 740 l. have contracted for building the above two houſes, one of which is for that gentleman, and the other is already let for 40 l. *per annum.* *Whitehall Evening Poſt, Aug.* 22, 1754.

The following particulars belong in ſome meaſure to the hiſtory of this pariſh:

"Immediately after, the Government was alarmed with a deſperate inſurrection of the Fifth-Monarchy men. The congregation to which they belonged met in Coleman-ſtreet; from whence, on Sunday evening, January 6, 1660, they broke into open rebellion, under the conduct of their preacher, Thomas Venner, a cooper. They were not above ſixty in number, when they firſt ſallied out of their meeting-houſe, well armed; and thence they marched to St. Thomas Apoſtle's, to call in more of their party; thence to Whitecroſs-ſtreet; then they came into the City again at Cripplegate, and went out again at Alderſgate, declaring for King Jeſus, and killing ſeveral people. Sir Richard Brown, then Lord Mayor, having notice of their deſperate deſign, got together ſome files of the Trained Bands, who were at firſt repulſed by Venner's party, who fought with an incredible impulſe of infatuation, as making themſelves to believe, that one ſhould chaſe a thouſand, and no weapon formed againſt them ſhould proſper. But finding themſelves harder preſſed, and being told the life-guards were coming down upon them, they retired, and under cover of the dark evening, got into Cane-wood between Highgate and Hampſtead: and a party of horſe and foot being ſent in purſuit of them, on Wedneſday morning very early they returned again to London, dividing themſelves into two parties; one whereof appeared about Leaden Hall, and from thence marched into Little Eaſtcheap; where they fought obſtinately, but were diſperſed by the Trained Bands. Venner with another party came to the Lord Mayor's houſe, thinking to have ſurpriſed him; but miſſing their aim, they marched into Wood-ſtreet; where they were met by Colonel Corbet, and about

about twenty horſe. Corbet and nine only of his horſemen charged through the rebels, and broke them; and the Trained Band foot fell in and purſued them. Venner, who was much wounded before he could be taken, was ſoon after, with about ſixteen of his party, arraigned at the Old Bailey; and being all found guilty, they were executed in ſeveral places in London*."

"His Maieſties ſpeciall Command under the Great Seale of England. To the Lord Maior of the Honourable City of London, dated Decemb. 9, 1641. For the ſpeedy ſending of Precepts into ſeverall Wards of the City, to ſuppreſſe the tumultuous and unlawfull aſſemblies, and riotous diſorders both in the City of London and Weſtminſter. With a Relation of the riotous Aſſemblies, mutinous Vproares and Diſorders, made and committed by a Company of Browniſts, or Separatiſts, within the City of London and Weſtminſter. Alſo, in what manner they entred into St. George's church, where one of them made a Sermon, on Sunday Decemb. 12. Whereunto is added the riotous Inſurrection and Rebellion of ſome priſoners in New-gate, condemned to dye, on Munday December 13, 1641. London, printed for John Thomas, 1641.

"By the Maior,

"Whereas our Soveraigne Lord the King having received information that many riots and unlawfull aſſemblies are daily made at the City of Weſtminſter and within the City of London, againſt his Majeſtie's peace and quiet of his people, for repreſſing and puniſhing whereof hath directed his writ under the Great Seale of England, dated the 9 of this inſtant December, unto the juſtices of peace within this City, and Sheriffes of the ſame, thereby ſtrictly commanding them to put in execution, according to the duty of their places, the ſtatute made and provided againſt ſuch riots, routs, and unlawfull aſſembly. Therefore, for the better prevention and timely repreſſing of any tumults, riots, routs or vnlawfull aſſemblies, that may at any time hereafter be attempted, made, or committed within this City, or the liberties thereof, theſe are in his Majeſtie's name, to charge and command you, that forthwith, upon receipt hereof, you cauſe his Majeſtie's command aforeſaid to be notified by ſome of your Common councellmen, conſtables, or other diſcreet perſons, vnto every houſholder within your ward, charging every of them, at their vttermoſt perill, from henceforth not to permit any of their apprentiſes or ſervants to have the liberty of going

* Hiſtory of England, 1722, vol. III. p. 420.

abroad

abroad to make any tumults or vnlawfull meetings and aſſemblies within this City or elſewhere upon any pretence whatſoever, and by themſelves, to the vttermoſt of their power and beſt endeavour, to hinder and let the committing of any ſuch offences, for the preſervation of his Majeſtie's peace and the quiet government of this City, which at this preſent doth ſuffer much reproach through the great diſorder, tumults, and vnlawfull aſſemblies daily made and committed within that ſame. And further, that you make knowne unto the maſters and ſervants, that if they or any of them ſhall be found to offend in the premiſſes, then they are to be proceeded with according to the lawes in this caſe made, as you will anſwer the contrary at your perils. This 9 of December, 1641.

MICHELL.

"A relation of the diſorders, mutinous aſſemblies, vprores and diſtractions, committed by many ſchiſmaticall people, but eſpecially by the Browniſts, or Separatiſts, of this Kingdome.

"How many ſects and ſchiſmes are lately ſprung up here in this kingdome, that they (like the plagues of Egypt) have overrunne the land; but namely, the Browniſts, or Separatiſts, beare the greateſt ſway: to what a height of impudency, and inſolencie, have they aſpired unto, being upheld by too many of that ſect, they, like the Philiſtins, bring their Goliah to fight their battells; but there is no doubt but there will ariſe a David of truth, to beare downe their violent and phantaſticall doctrine, by which ſo many people are ſeduced. Theſe are thoſe ſectariſts that will abide no degrees in ſchooles, all humane learning muſt be layd by, accademies are to them abhominable.

"Hence come thoſe violent outrages, and ſacrilegious diſorders committed in the church, even in time of divine ſervice, and the hubbubs and ſtrange tumults raiſed, where reverend ſilence ought to be uſed, by laying violent hands upon the miniſters in divers places and pariſhes within this city, impudently aſcending into their pulpits, aſſuming to themſelves the power of preaching, others rending the ſurplices from their backs, they hardly eſcaping in their perſons from being torne in peeces; and that, when the pſalme hath beene ſinging, and the preacher ready to goe up into the pulpit, to deliver his ſermon, likewiſe by rending of the rayles about the Communion Table, chopping them in peeces, and burning them in church-yard, and this to be done without commiſſion or order, in a rude and riotous manner, as if wee lived vnder no government. How many riotous aſſemblies and routs by their concourſe and diſorderly meetings

in

in ſeverall places of the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, committing ſuch inſolencies and outrages at ſeverall times as if juſtice and authority had no power over them, to the great ſcandall and defamation of the government of this City and Kingdome.

"Witneſſe their tumultuous aſſembling and flocking to the Parliament at divers times, with their vndecent geſtures and irreverent ſpeeches in Weſtminſter hall, and other places; for which to inſtance, there was 4 men brought before the Houſe of Commons, Nov. 30, 1641, for making a hubbub in the Hall, crying downe Antichriſt and the Biſhops, and ſaying, if they could not be heard, they would have a farre greater number the next day to back them, and the like.

"Likewiſe the next day many hundred of citizens flocking to the houſes of Parliament, and called upon the Members, as they paſſed from their houſes, to ſuppreſſe Biſhops, crying aloud, "no Biſhops, no Biſhops," calling them the limbes of Antichriſt.

"On Wedneſday, Sir John Strangwaies made a complaint that he was aſſaulted by 100 in the ſtreets, and had received offenſive words, whereupon the Houſe fell into conſideration for ſuppreſſing and repelling of tumults, and diſorders of that nature.

"This evening the citizens begun to rayſe the like clamour againe, but being intreated to forbeare, and depart home to their houſes, the tumult ceaſed for that time.

"Againe, on Friday Decemb. 4, many hundred of Citizens and Browniſts flocked to Weſtminſter, armed with ſwords and ſtaves, as if they came to beſiege the Parliament-houſe; whereupon the Trayned Bands was raiſed and ceazed upon them, not knowing otherwiſe but that they came againſt the Parliament-houſe; to that their plea was, they came to defend the truth; but it was very true, that many of them were committed to priſon.

"Vpon Friday notice was given to the Parliament, how that their number was ſo great, ſo that inſtantly there was warrants ſent unto each conſtable, to command ſufficient men, with ſwords and halberds, to guard the Parliament-houſe.

"On Sunday laſt, Decemb. 12, was a great aſſembly of theſe Browniſts gathered about St. George's church in Southwarke, and one of their preachers, a cobler by profeſſion, violently went up into the pulpit, and made a ſermon above an houre long, whom they aſſiſted, untill all the conſtables thereabouts had raiſed ayd to ſuppreſſe theſe tumultuous outrages.

"After

" After this he went from thence to St. Olave's church neere the Bridge, with his illiterate audience after him, thinking to make another ſermon there alſo, but being prevented, and that they could not get into the Church, this preaching Cobler ſtood up in the Church porch, and made a ſermon to them all.

" Theſe and the like diſturbances and diſtractions I hope the King and Parliament will take into their grave conſiderations and pious care, that the peace of this Church and State may not be clowded nor eclipſed by theſe miſts and errours of darkeneſſe and ignorance; and let it bee the prayer of all good Chriſtians, that theſe Ægyptian locuſts, that ſwarme in every corner of this City and Kingdome, may be expelled, that we may enjoy the light of the Goſpell.

" The riotous inſurrection and rebellion of the condemned priſoners which was to ſuffer on Munday the 13 of December.

" The ſeſſions of gaole delivery being finiſhed upon Friday laſt, the parties delinquent were ſent (according to their ſeverall offences) back againe to the place of impriſonment from whence they came, with the 7 ſeveral Jeſuites, who were accordingly condemned for their ſeveral treaſons, according to the ſtatute thereupon provided, where, till Sunday after dinner, they were all reaſonably quiet, but afterwards they grew tumultuous by throwing of ſtones and other like ſtuffe upon the paſſengers in the ſtreets, who in great multitudes were then gaping up at the priſon: and after a ſermon that night, all departed. On the next morning early, Mr. Maccaloo, the new viſitor of the ſaid priſon, came to them, with an earneſt requeſt to know whether they were prepared to dye, and alſo to receive the Sacrament, which they all did really confeſſe, ſo that the ſaid Jeſuites might ſuffer with them, who after ſome admonitions to them, he expected their appearance in the Chappell, but preſently they ſtood upon their guard, and would not dye without them, upon which they having got ſtrength and ſtood in defiance, till Captain Geeres with his Trayned Band came to ſuppreſſe them; then the Sheriffes reſolved to ſmother them, and provided a quantity of wet hay, which being fired did ſmoke them up; after that the armed men entred the priſon, and they were all taken and bound in chaines; and lye ready to ſuffer according to their demerits, and wait the time of their execution."

" A true relation of the moſt wiſe and worthy ſpeech made by Captain Ven, one of the Burgeſſes of the Parliament, to the apprentiſes of London; who roſe in Cheap-

Cheapſide upon the Combuſtion at Weſtminſter on Wedneſday laſt at night, December the 29, 1641. As alſo, the Randevowes they had that night at the Counter in Wood-ſtreete. With a Deſcription of the Eſtate of Ireland at this preſent time. London, Printed for R. H. 1641.

" Captain Ven his Speech to the Apprentiſes of London.

" The Apprentiſes waiting three dayes at the Parliament houſe without giving affront or ill language to any; they did onely, with a full conſent, cry downe Biſhops and Popiſh Lords.

" But coming ſcattering home by ſlender companies, were ſet upon by divers caviliers, who did cut many, and miſuſed moſt with baſe language, not onely apprentiſes but men of good rank and qualitie (calling them ram-headed rogues), to the great diſparaging and diſhartning of them in their trades and callings; for by this meanes many tradeſmen have ſhut up ſhops, and given over their trades, becauſe they are ſo abuſed: and the adverſe party, Papiſts and their adherents, greatly countenanced and incouraged, which makes them ſo bold and inſolent, that they care not what outrages they commit againſt honeſt men of good report, and the King's loyall and good ſubjects; and without ſome ſpeedy redreſſe, and ſuppreſſing of them by the good lawes of the land, againſt ſuch as doe ſo inſolently fall upon the King's Majeſties ſubjects without cauſe, there is like to be many thouſand lives ſpilt and taken away.

" The apprentiſes being many of them committed, and the other countenanced, made the apprentiſes to ſwell in bloud, to the adventure of the loſſe of their lives, met on Wedneſday night laſt, to the number of two thouſand, with clubs, ſwords, halberts, and were reſolved to goe to the White Lion; and others cryed out, " to my Lord Major's;" but, by the providence of God, and the grave wiſdome of Captaine Ven, they were prevented by the grave ſpeech that followeth:

" Gent. Let me intreat you to be at peace and quietneſſe, and return every one to his own habitation, and you ſhall find we will be as readie to do any favour for you, and relieve you in any of your juſt grievances, as you can or ſhall yourſelves; and as you ſhow your willingneſſe to us, ſo ſhall we with our lives be willing and readie to help you: therefore pray depart, everie man to his own home in peace, that it may not be ſaid of you, they are rude and tumultuous, but that you may ſhew yourſelves to be diſcreet in all your affairs, to the advancing of the cauſe you have in hand; and refer the cauſe to us, which will be readie to ſupport you to our powers, in all that ſhall be juſt. Then ſome cried out, " But

what ſhould they do for the brethren that were committed by my L. Maior, and at Weſtminſter? Before they ſhall ſuffer we will ſpend all our lives." The Captain made anſwer, "that for thoſe that were committed at Weſtminſter, he and another was appointed by the Houſe to releaſe them all," and we did ſo the ſame night before we came from Weſtminſter. And if my L. Maior hath committed any, I will warrant you, if you will be quiet, and take my word, they ſhall be releaſed everie one. And as ſoon as I have refreſhed myſelf, I will go to my L. Maior, and have them diſcharged; but do you by no means go, but return home;" ſo they all cried, "home, home, home," with a mightie noiſe. Then the maior part went away, but ſome of them remained there, which would not be ſatisfied, but went down to the counter in Wood-ſtreet, where they were withſtood by the officers thereto belonging, with ſwords and half pikes, but ſome ruſht in upon them, and got away one of the half pikes from one of them, and then went up into Cheapeſide again, but could not reſt ſatisfied, but down they went again, and the doore being ſhut againſt them, they broke it, and brake the windows. After this, the keeper of the Counter let ſome of them come in, and ſearch for them in everie ward, and queſtioned the priſoners whether there was any or no, but they found none there, and therefore went away.

"There are many volenteers agoing out, but it is to be feared, that there are many of them Papiſts, who will be more readie to help the Papiſts againſt the King, then the King againſt the Papiſts. But I hope the Lord will defeat their deſignes, and bring their evil waies upon their own heads, if there be any that ſeeks the deſtruction of this land.

"Ireland is in a verie bad eſtate, and in much fear and trouble of the loſſe of Dublin, but there is yet hopes, if there be but preſent help and aid againſt the rebels, which is the deſire of all true ſubiects, the going forward of the happie deſigne.

"Thus, courteous reader, you have had the full occurrant of the paſſages, and in what a miſerable eſtate we are brought unto by Papiſts and Atheiſts, who ſwarme like the frogs of Egypt over the whole land, and not likely to be ſwept away, till the Lord, in mercie to his people, ſweep them into the red ſea of their own blood, into the depth of which the Lord bring all the enemies of his Goſpel. And ſo I ſalute you with kinde farewell."

Armourers Hall.

The Armourers and Braziers united have a Hall in Coleman-ſtreet. The former were incorporated in 1422, and petitioned Parliament for aſſiſtance in 1607 when they repreſented that Henry VIII. applied to certain German Princes, begging them to permit artificers to come to England to inſtruct the Armourers already here, which was granted, and the Engliſh profited ſo well that they ſoon underſold Foreigners. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there were thirty-five armourers reſident in London, who kept ſervants and ſhops; but in the peaceable reign of James I. they were reduced to *five* with only one ſervant each: this they accounted for by ſaying that the ſtatute of Philip and Mary which authorized magiſtrates to require proviſion of armour and weapons was repealed.

Campbell ſays, "The buſineſs of an Armourer is at this day merely nominal. They were formerly employed in making coats of mail, helmets, and the reſt of the defenſive furniture of antient war; but at preſent, as we moderns have more courage than to encaſe ourſelves in ſteel when we go to battle, there is no demand for this claſs of tradeſmen. I only mention the name, as it diſtinguiſhes a very conſiderable Company of the City of London, but made up of braſiers, founders, copperſmiths, &c.

"The Bow-makers is a claſs like the former, only a nominal diſtinction for a City fraternity, made up of various trades, who have no connection with the trade of bow-making, an article for which there is little or no demand, except as toys for children, and made by ſuch tradeſmen as are employed in toy-making in general.

"The long bow-ſtring maker is another antiquated fraternity of the City; and it may be eaſily gueſſed that, however conſiderable this trade might have been 500 years ago, it at preſent only conſiſts in name.

"The Gun-ſmith is a compound of the Joiner and Smith, he works in wood and iron; the gun or piſtol-barrel is none of his making; they are made at the foundery, and he buys them in parcels, makes locks for them, and mounts them. It is a very ingenious buſineſs, requires ſkill in tempering of ſprings, a nice hand at forming a joint to make his work cloſe, and a good hand at the file to poliſh it handſomely.

"The uſe of fire arms is but of late invention, and has been gradually improved to the preſent perfection. Upon the invention of gunpowder we only uſed

match locks, which were liable to a great many accidents, and not ſo eaſily handled as our fire-locks now are. I think the fire-lock is a Spaniſh improvement, and that nation is ſuppoſed to make the beſt fire-arms in Europe. The Highlanders in Scotland make the beſt piſtols, and were, when armed, poſſeſſed of the beſt fire-arms and ſwords, all of their own manufacture. Their piſtols are made all of iron, neatly poliſhed and beautifully inlaid with thin plates of ſilver; and their locks ſo cloſe, that I have ſeen a piſtol, charged and primed, plunged into water, yet fired upon taking out with the ſame certainty as if it had been dry. The artiſts among them are ſo by nature, have ſerved no apprenticeſhip, yet finiſh their work in ſuch a manner as few regular bred gun-ſmiths can come up to, and none can excel."

ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.

THIS exquiſitely-beautiful church has as rough and unpromiſing an exterior as any in London; it is beſides overwhelmed by the immenſe pile North of it, the reſidence of the Lord Mayor. The tower is equally ragged, but the ſteeple terminates in a better way, with ſeveral pillars, and their entablatures. Before I venture to deſcribe the various excellences of St. Stephen's, let me mention the abſurd excreſcences which have been loaded on the pillars by the ridiculous perſons whoſe province it was to prevent tablets from injuring the church either in ſubſtance or effect. The pillars and pilaſters of the chancel are utterly ruined by this extravagant fancy, and the memorials ought to be immediately removed to the blank walls by an injunction from the veſtry, or higher powers.

St. Stephen's is a parallelogram, with an alcove at the Weſt end for the organ, perfectly plain, with the exception of a continuation of the enriched entablature of the nave and a band acroſs the cieling. This inſtrument, made by England 1765, ſtands on two Compoſite pillars in whoſe intercolumniation is the arched entrance

entrance to the nave, the noble pipes and elegant caſe and ornaments make a grand termination for the middle aile, almoſt incapable of improvement. Perhaps Sir Chriſtopher might have produced a better effect in the chancel if he had reverſed his plan, and placed the double viſta of pillars there rather than at the Weſt end of the church; and, to conclude my objections at once, it were to be wiſhed he had given whole pilaſters on all the walls as well as thoſe of the chancel, rather than the fanciful variety of brackets reſembling Compoſite capitals.

Five pillars extend the whole length of the church on each ſide; thoſe ſupport entablatures; two intercolumniations from the Eaſt wall; the third is bounded by an arch from the entablature which ranges from them to the North and South walls; each has a ſemicircular window. Two other ranges of pillars, but three in length, with the others, form an equal-ſided ſquare; above thoſe the dome commences, reſting upon four arches to the cardinal points, and an equal number turned acroſs the four angles; in each of the angles are two clereſtory windows, and the outlines of the arches are leſs ornamented than the others; the cornice of the dome connects with the mouldings of the arches, and the triangles thus compoſed are filled by rich blank ſhields; the cavity of the dome is nearly a ſemiglobe, and the decorations are pannels of various ſizes, with branches of palm in ſome, and centre flowers in all; a circular aperture admits light from a lantern above, which rather injures the neceſſary diſtribution of ſhade.

The cielings of the ailes are horizontal; that of the nave is compoſed of interſected arches with clereſtory windows above the great entablature. The frieze of the latter is filled by acanthus and other leaves clumſily and even roughly executed; and this defect is obſervable throughout the ſtuccoed ornaments.

The altar, elevated on ſemicircular ſteps, is of the ſame figure, and ſupported by very fanciful cluſters of ſcrolls ſurrounded by feſtoons of flowers. The altar-piece is now in a ſtate of mutilation, occaſioned by the removal of half the entablature to accommodate the picture above it. There are two Compoſite pillars and between them the decalogue, and figures of Moſes and Aaron tolerably painted, with ſuitable gilt carvings; the Creed and Paternoſter are without ſide the pillars.

Mr. Weſt's grand painting of the ſtoning of St. Stephen, or rather the friends of the Saint bearing him away after he had received his death wounds from ſtones, is ſurrounded by a rich gold frame, and occaſionally covered by a crimſon curtain, which when withdrawn forms the drapery of a ſuperb canopy.

One

One great error in this picture is the gigantic appearance of the figures. Mr. Weſt appears to have conſulted the vaſt ſize of his canvas rather than the dimenſions of the church. If the picture had been intended for a ſituation twenty feet higher than the preſent, the figures would have been reduced by their diſtance to the proper ſtandard. It might be objected that St. Stephen is not ſufficiently marked with bruiſes and contuſions; but perhaps the painter wiſhed to avoid ſhocking the congregation by a ghaſtly and horrible object. The head is extremely fine, and the fainting lines of languor excellently well preſerved; but the left arm is enormous, and the blood on it, the drapery on the breaſt and the ground very bad; ſome of the ſtones are beſides of too *ſoft* an appearance. The groupes of ſurrounding friends are full of intereſt, the faces expreſſive of grief highly finiſhed and richly coloured. The artiſt muſt however be allowed to have committed a very great error in introducing a *modern* purple enſign on the battlements of a gateway.

Monuments.

On the North wall a variegated marble tablet, "Sacred to the memory of the family of Deſchamps, late of this pariſh, who lie buried in this church; Catharine died July 7, 1726, aged 40. Peter, Jan. 19, 1732, aged 76. Peter, Feb. 18, 1757, aged 74. Peter, April 10, 1770, aged 55. John Deſchamps, Eſq. died Feb. 28, 1776, aged 58. Alſo Tamzine his wife, who died March 13, 1754, aged 35 years."

Near the above a tablet to Hannah Browne and ſeveral others of her family.

Near the chancel an exceeding neat tablet by Bacon, jun. "Sacred to the memory of George Griffin Stoneſtreet, Eſq. a Magiſtrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Surry, and many years managing director of the Phœnix and Pelican companies. Obiit 24 Auguſt, 1802, ætatis 57. This monument was erected by the proprietors of the Phœnix Fire-office and the proprietors of the Pelican Life-inſurance-office, in token of their perſonal eſteem for him, and in commemoration of the eminent ſervices rendered by him to both thoſe eſtabliſhments."

A clumſy tablet of rich marble defacing a pilaſter on the Eaſt wall, "Sacred to the memory of Robert Royds, Eſq. Merchant, of this pariſh, who lived beloved and died lamented by all who knew him: his children Robert and Naomi Royds

Royds have erected this monument, a teſtimony of his merit and their affection. Obiit Jan. 30, 1780, ætatis 58."

Cloſe to the altar-piece is a tablet to Sir Samuel Moyer.

Lady Moyer who founded a lecture at St. Paul's, mentioned in vol. III. p. 181. was buried here in February 1724, with great ſolemnity; 73 aged women in mourning, with white aprons and napkins wrapped round their heads, attended, and received 10s. each; the corpſe was dreſſed, by the deceaſed's own order, in a white ſatin night-gown.

On the oppoſite ſide of the altar a pretty tablet with a relief of Charity and Faith, "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary Wilſon, the beloved and much lamented wife of Thomas Wilſon, D. D. She died Nov. 4, A. D. 1772, aged 79, in the 40th year of their happy marriage."

In another compartment, "To the memory of Thomas Wilſon, D. D. *citizen* of London, and Rector of this pariſh upwards of 46 years. He died April 15, A. D. 1784, aged 80, only ſon of Thomas Wilſon late Lord Biſhop of Sodor and Man *."

On a pillar in the chancel a tablet to Robert Marriott, S. T. P. 1689, aged 81.

Facing it on another pillar one to John Lilburne, 1678, aged 49.

On the North wall one to Samuel Hayward, Deputy of Cordwainers-ward, 1722, aged 68. Mary his wife 1729, and William their ſon 1731.

Near it another to John Scrimſhire, Eſq. 1768, aged 58; and Elizabeth his ſiſter 1779, aged 71.

A third to Nathaniel Hodges, 1688.

A fourth to Percival Gilbourne, 1694, aged 78.

And a fifth to George Street, 1786, aged 67; and his lady Sarah Street, 1791, aged 76, &c.

The church of St. Stephen was given to the Monaſtery of St. John, Colcheſter, in the reign of Henry I. by Eudo that Monarch's Sewer. The ſite of it was ſubſequently transferred to the preſent by Stondon Mayor of London's will, under the executorſhip of Robert Chicheley, Mayor, who laid the firſt ſtone in 1429, but the church was not finiſhed till 1439.

The patronage of St. Stephen probably remained with the Monaſtery of St. John till near the time a forfeiture brought it into the poſſeſſion of the crown. The Index to the Patent Rolls publiſhed by Parliament mentions a grant dated

* Engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVIII. p. 943.

2 Edw.

2 Edw. IV. to Richard Lee, Alderman, in fee, of the advowſon of St. Stephen Walbrook, "*per fidelitatem tantum pro omnibus ſerviciis*;" and an act of Reſumption 1464, 4th Edw. IV. has the following clauſe: "Provided alway that this act, or any other act, ordinance, eſtabliſhment, or proviſion, made or to be made, in this our preſent Parliament, extend not, nor in anywiſe be prejudicial, unto our right well beloved and true liege man Richard Lee, Grocer and Alderman of our city of London, late Mayor of our ſame city, of or to the grant by us unto him in anywiſe made by our letters patent under our great ſeal, bearing date at Weſtminſter the 24th day of October, the ſecond year of our reign, of the patronage and advowſon of the pariſh church of St. Stephen, ſet in the ward of Wallbrook of London in London, with the appurtenances, the which appertained late unto us by forfeiture of Robert Whityngham, by what name ſoever he were called, by reaſon of an act againſt him and other, made in our Parliament holden at Weſtminſter, the 4th day of November, the firſt year of our reign."

From the above Alderman the Company of Grocers received the patronage, and ſtill retain it.

Rectors.

William Stoneſtreet, D. D. 1689; of Trinity college, Cambridge, M. A.; died of an apoplexy 1716*.

Joſeph Rawſon, D. D. Aug. 1716; fellow of King's college, and Canon Reſidentiary of Lichfield in 1718. Died ſuddenly April 1719†.

1719, Joſeph Watſon, D. D. Lecturer of St. Botolph Biſhopſgate, the ſucceſsful candidate of 16; died 1737 ‡. He was of Brazen-noſe college, Oxford, M. A. 1717; B. and D. D. 1720.

Thomas Wilſon, D. D. Dec 15, 1737. He was ſon of the biſhop of Sodor and Man; and extravagantly partial to the political opinions

* He publiſhed a Sermon on Education at a ſchool feaſt, 1701, 1 Cor. x. 31; and another at the Conſecration of Biſhop Manningham, Biſhop of Chicheſter, 1709, Luke x. 16.

† He publiſhed a Sermon at a ſchool feaſt from Eccl. ii. 13. 1703; a Farewell Sermon, 2 Cor. xiii. 11, 1704; Concio ad clerum, Prov. vi. 19, 1708; two before the Queen 1708, Pſ. xxxvii. 38, 37; for his Doctor's Degree, Acts xv. 39, 1709; Aſſize 1714, Prov. xiv. 34; another 1715, 2 Sam. xxiv. 14; Spital 1715, 1 Cor. xvi. 14; before the Lord Mayor 1716, Pſ. lxvi. 12.

‡ He publiſhed a Sermon before the Lord Mayor 1717, John v. 14; "The Reſtoration to be had in remembrance," a Sermon preached at St. Paul's May 29, 1722, Pſ. cxi. 4; another in 1727, preached before the truſtees and charity ſchools at St. Sepulchre's, called "Preventive Charity the beſt method of doing good, Prov. iii. 28;" Spital 1727, Luke vi. 35; Nov. 5, 1727, Luke ix. 55, 56; "The duty of Public Worſhip," at opening a church 1728, Heb. x. 25; at Hutchins's Lecture, on he Liturgy 1731, Luke xi. 2; before the Lord Mayor, Nov. 5, 1735, John xiii. 35.

of

of Mrs. Macauley, and erected a marble ſtatue to that lady within the church during her life, which was removed by order of the Biſhop of London. He died April 15, 1784.

George Stepney Townley *, M. A. May 14, 1784.

April 26, 32 Hen. VIII. the king granted John Heneage and his wife a houſe in St. Stephen's Walbrook, belonging to the Priory of Newark near Guilford, and a meſſuage called Bevis Marks, in the pariſh of St. Catharine Chriſt's-church, parcel of the Abbey of St. Edmundſbury, Rent to the Crown 6s.

Biſhop Tonſtall mentions "Mr. William Hawkyns, ſalary 8l. goods 7l. 13s. 4d. fined 30s.

"Mr. William Bell, chanter, 8l. goods 31l. fined 3l. 4s.

Chantries.

Lettice Lee, widow, gave to the Rector and Churchwardens, certain lands and tenements, lying as well in Bucklerſbury in the pariſh of St. Stephen, as alſo in the pariſh of St. Pancras and St. Thomas the Apoſtle in London, to ſing in the ſaid church, by the year 14l. 10s.

William Adams gave to the ſame, 126l. 13s. 4d. to the intent to maintain a prieſt to ſing for his ſoul as long as the ſaid money would endure, after 6l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*, whereof be expired three years, which amounteth to the ſum of 20l. and yet remaineth in the hands of one named Myller of Lynne in Norfolk.

The ſame Rector and Wardens have divers other lands belonging to the ſame church, but by whom, and to what intent, they were given is not known, *per annum* 4l. 10s.

The fire of 1666 burnt the churches of St. Stephen and St. Benedict Shorne, after which event the latter was diſſolved, and the pariſh united to St. Stephen. Sir Chriſtopher Wren, a native of the former, has evinced his regard for the pariſh by preſenting it with his beſt deſign. The act for the union declared the living ſhould be 100l. *per annum*.

St. Benedict in Cheap-ward.

This unfortunate church has had its two appellatives moſt abſurdly corrupted and perverted: St. Ben*net* is as vile a contraction of Bene*dict* as Shere*hog* is a

* Of St. John's college, Oxford, M. A. 1774; Chaplain to the Lord Mayor 1797; when he publiſhed the five following Sermons: Jan. 8, 1797, being firſt Sunday in Epiphany Term, Malachi iii. 1.; March 8, a Faſt Sermon, Iſaiah lviii. 1.; May 7, being firſt Sunday in Eaſter Term, Rom. ii. 9, 10, 11; June 18, being firſt Sunday in Trinity Term, Eph. v. 8; Sept. 29, before the election of a Lord Mayor, Micah vi. 8.

perverſion of *Shorne*. Stowe derives it thus: Shorne, Shrog, Shorehog, and Sherehog, originally St. Benedict Shorne, or the church of Benedict Shorne, a Stockfiſhmonger in the reign of Edward II. who either rebuilt or repaired it. I ſhould imagine he rebuilt the church, for it was at firſt dedicated to St. Oſyth, according to Newcourt; but why it ſhould be called St. Benedict rather than St. Oſyth of Benedict Shorne, I cannot explain. The patronage belonged to the Monaſtery of St. Mary Overy; when that was ſuppreſſed, it went to the Crown, which ſtill retains it. Tonſtall has not noticed this church, but in 1635 the value of the living was 40l. with a parſonage houſe. Newcourt names 32 Rectors.

Several civic officers and eminent citizens were buried in St. Oſyth's or St. Benedict's, particularly John Froyſh, Mayor 1394. Henry Frowicke, Mayor 1435. Sir Ralph Warren, Mayor 1553. Sir John Lion, Mayor 1554, &c. &c.

Ralph Faber founded one chantry in one annual rent paid by the Dean of Paul's 3l. 6s. 8d. *Teſt. dicti Radulphi temp. Hen. Tercii.*

John Freſhe gave toward the maintenance of one prieſt an annual rent of 4l. 8s. *Teſt. dicti Johannis*, 22 Ric. II. to provide a prieſt to celebrate maſſes for his ſoul, his father's, mother's, and wife's, &c. in the *Chapel of St. Syth.* Qu. Has not Newcourt confounded the Chapel of St. Oſyth with the Church of *St. Benedict?*

In the Parliament of 32 Hen. VI. 1454, John Lyonns petitioned, ſaying that Thomas Romayn, Citizen of London, by will enrolled in the huſtings of the Common Pleas of London, held the Monday following the feaſt of St. Dunſtan, the year of the reign of King Edward the ſon of King Edward the VIth. gave ſix marks *per annum* for a prieſt to ſing perpetually in the church of St. Benedict Sherehog, for his ſoul and all Chriſtian ſouls, from a tenement on the North ſide of the church. Edward III. and Richard II. by letters patent confirmed it, and Lyon and his predeceſſors had then received the ſix marks 120 years; but, through ſome flaw in the proceedings, it was thought the Chantry might decay: this petition therefore prayed for an act to confirm the intentions of the Legatee and Lion the prieſt in his place. The anſwer was "*Soit fait come il eſt deſiré.*"

St. Stephen's contains 60 houſes, inhabited by 155 males, 165 females, total 320; St. Benet's 29 houſes, inhabited by 100 males, and 86 females, total 186.

ST.

ST. SWITHIN, WALBROOK WARD.

THE two parifhes of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, united fince 1666, conſiſt of narrow, dark, and inconvenient ſtreets, courts, and alleys. St. Swithin contains 85 houſes, 242 male and 232 female inhabitants; total 474; St. Mary's 41 houſes, inhabited by 115 males and 122 females; total 237.

The living is in the alternate gift of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and the Company of Salters; the former poſſeſſing the patronage of St. Mary, and the latter that of St. Swithen.

Rectors.

William Elſtob*, M. A. of Univerſity college 1702; died March 3, 1714-15.

—— Wroughton, 1715†.

1729, Dec. 19. William Ayerſt, M. A. of Univerſity college, 1699; D. D. and prebendary of Canterbury ‡.

1765, May 23. Robert Beachcroft, M. A. of Baliol college 1733 §; died Dec. 29, 1771.

1776, July, Richard Palmer ‖, D. D.

St. Swithin.

Mr. Richard Parker, rector, benefice 12 l.; goods nulla; fined 3 l.

Sir Roger Lynde, chanter, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.; goods 13 l. 6 s. 8 d.; fined 1 l. 18 s.

Sir Thomas Maudiſley, ſerving, 4 marks; goods 20 l.; fined 40 s.

* The very learned Saxoniſt; of whom a full account will be found in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer." He printed 2 ſermons: one for the victory at Hochſtet, 1704, Pf. cii. 10; and one on the acceſſion of Queen Anne, 1 Tim. ii. 1, 2.

† Q. Thomas, of Oriel, M. A. 1705?

‡ He publiſhed a ſermon on the Duty and Motives of praying for Peace, 1712, Pf. cxxii. 6—9. 8vo.

§ One of this gentleman's family purchaſed the perpetual advowſon of the company's turn for 3000l.

‖ M. A. of Jeſus college, Cambridge, 1768; D. D. of Lambeth. He was chaplain to the Houſe of Commons, prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Scott Willoughbye, co. Lincoln. He died at Grantham, May 7, 1805; aged 91. Gent. Mag. vol. LXXV. p. 493.

Chantries.

William Newe gave, to find one prieſt, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 17 l. 18 s. 4 d.

Geffrey Chittock gave, to find a prieſt, and keep an obit, all his lands, *per annum*, 13 l. 6 s. 8 d.

John Betſon gave, to find a prieſt, and an obit, all his lands in the pariſh of St. Swithin, *per annum*, 13 l. 15 s. 8 d.

The parſon and wardens receive of the Mayor and Commonalty of London, for and towards the accompliſhment of the laſt will of Roger Depeſham, who gave unto the ſaid parſon and churchwardens, for finding of a prieſt for ever, an annual rent of 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. Anno 33 Ed. III.

St. Mary Bothaw.

James Butler gave, to find a prieſt for ever, an annuity from the revenues of the Court of Augmentation, 12 l.

Hugh Foſtall gave to the ſame, to find a prieſt for ever, an annual rent from certain tenements in Birchin-lane, *per annum* 6 l.

John Saleſbury gave to the ſame, to find a prieſt, a tenement called the Key, in Coleman-ſtreet, *per annum* 7 l.

William Skeley gave, toward the augmentation of 2 prieſts livings, and to keep an obit, an annual rent from tenements in the pariſh, *per annum* 46 s. 8 d.

The ſame Will. gave, to keep an obit, and towards the augmentation of 2 prieſts living, a tenement in the pariſh of Aldermary, *per annum* 3 l. 1 s. 8 d.

Thomas Awdan gave, to keep an obit, and towards the augmentation of 2 prieſts livings, a tenement in the pariſh of St. Martin Orgars, 26 s. 8 d. *per annum.*

There is an air of true elegance in this beautiful, but diminutive church, which is ſquare, and reduced to an octagon, with Compoſite pillars in the angles. Above the ſingularly rich entablature is a handſome dome, pierced with windows, and decorated with feſtoons.

The altar-piece is of the ſame order, and almoſt covered with gilt carvings; but the figure of Moſes and Aaron painted on wood, and *cut out*, have a miſerable effect. The pulpit is remarkably handſome.

On

On the North ſide of the altar is a tablet to Michael Godfrey, of London, merchant, 1689, aged 65.

Another commemorates Michael Godfrey, merchant, ſon of the above gentleman, who died in 1695.

A plain tablet is inſcribed, to "Francis Kemble, Eſq. who died Jan. 6, 1798, aged 52 years; and Anne his firſt wife, who died June 4, 1775, aged 28."

Another to Lucy Scott, 1763, aged 17, and Mary Scott, 1769, aged 19.

London-Stone,

reduced to a fragment not much larger than a bomb-ſhell, has been incloſed by the good citizens of London within a neat little pedeſtal, and placed againſt the South front of St. Swithin's church, where it remains a *diminutive* authority for the antiquity of the Metropolis.

Fabian thus notices London-ſtone:

"*It* is *ſo pure* a ſtone, that that is upon *(it)* ſette,
For though ſome have it threttе
With harnaſes, grym, and grette
Yet hurte had none:
Chryſte is the very ſtone
That the Citie is ſet upon;
Which from all hys foone
Hath ever preſerved yt."

Theſe lines ſeem to have been ſuggeſted by a ſuperſtitious tradition that the Stone, dedicated to Chriſt, had ſerved as a ſort of Palladium to London; and that circumſtance doubtleſſly enabled me to deſcribe its preſent ſtate.

Mr. Strype ſuppoſed it to be intended for the Britiſh *Miliarium Aureum*; but Sir Chriſtopher Wren, after examining the baſe, pronounced it ſome monument ſituated in the Roman forum; and ſupported his opinion by mentioning fragments of articles of Roman workmanſhip, found near it.

The ſtone was certainly conſidered for many ages as a rallying point for the Citizens in times of inſurrection, as Guildhall would now be; but whether the veneration ſhewn it proceeded from its erection before the arrival of the Romans, or ſome other cauſe, ſuppoſing it to be a monument of that people, cannot poſſibly be known.

If

If of Britiſh origin, policy may have induced the Romans to preſerve it, as a relick highly valued by the Londoners, either as a religious ſymbol, or as the monument of ſome great event. On the contrary, admitting the temporary conquerors to have raiſed it, the ſtone muſt have referred to a cauſe which would at leaſt be of no intereſt to the natives, and might indeed record their diſgrace. In this point of view, what infatuation could induce them to protect London ſtone, when every other Roman work was levelled with the earth, evidently intentionally?

An unprofitable ſet of conjectures might be repeated in this place from various authors: but I ſhall cloſe the ſubject with Stowe's deſcription of it in 1603; and thus enable the reader to compare its former with its preſent ſituation, and to form his own *conjectures*.

"On the *South ſide* of this high ſtreet (Cannon), *near unto the channel, is pitched upright a great ſtone* called London ſtone, fixed in the ground *very deep*, faſtened with bars of iron, and otherwiſe ſo ſtrongly ſett, that if carts do run againſt it through negligence, the wheels be broken, and the ſtone itſelf unſhaken.

"The cauſe why this ſtone was there ſet, the time when, or other memory hereof is none, but that the ſame hath long continued there is manifeſt, namely, ſince (or rather before) the conqueſt; for in the end of a fair written Goſpel book, given to Chriſt's church in Canterbury, by Ethelſtan King of the Weſt Saxons, I find noted of lands or rents in London belonging to the ſaid church, whereof one parcel is deſcribed, to lie near unto London-ſtone. Of later time we read, that in the year of Chriſt 1135, the firſt of King Stephen, a fire which began in the houſe of one Ailward, near unto London-ſtone, conſumed all Eaſt to Aldgate, in the which fire the priory of the Holy Trinity was burnt, and Weſt to St. Erkenwald's ſhrine in Paul's church. And theſe be the eldeſt notes that I read thereof.

"Some have ſaid this ſtone to be ſet as a mark in the middle of the City within the walls; but in truth it ſtandeth far nearer unto the river of Thames, than to the wall of the City. Some others have ſaid the ſame to be ſet for the tendering and making of payment by debtors to their creditors at their appointed days and times; till of later time payments were more uſually made at the font in Paul's church, and now moſt commonly at the Royal Exchange. Some have again imagined the ſame to be ſet up to one John or Thomas London-ſtone dwelling there

there againſt, but more likely it is, that ſuch men have taken name of the ſtone, than the ſtone of them, as did John at Stoke, Thomas at Stile, William at Wall, or at Well."

SALTERS HALL

is a large but plain building, ſituated in St. Swithin's lane, near St. Swithin's church. The parlour is rather handſome, but not worth deſcribing. The Hall contains three wretched whole-length portraits; the centre one is of Charles I. the others are nameleſs. In a dark corner hangs a very good portrait of Charpentier the painter, done by himſelf.

There is a large garden attached to the Hall; and part of the Company's premiſes are occupied by a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters, whoſe paſtor is Mr. Worthington from Leiceſter.

The Company of Salters had livery granted them in 1394, but were not incorporated till 1558.

The members are generally termed Dry-ſalters, and deal in logwood, cochineal, potaſhes, and in ſhort almoſt every chemical preparation.

TRINITY, MINORIES.

THIS inconſiderable pariſh, containing 93 houſes, inhabited by 309 males and 335 females, conſiſts only of part of the Great and Little Minories, New-ſquare, Heydon, and Shippeys yards, and Tide-waiter's court.

The Minories is a ſpacious and reſpectable ſtreet, and derived its name from the Minoreſſes or Nuns of the order of St. Clare, whoſe convent was founded by Edmond Earl of Lancaſter, brother of Edward I. in 1293, and ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. 1539. The following grant is from an original Council book in the Britiſh Muſeum:

"A patent granted to Henry Duke of Suffolk, of the chief meſſuage and manſion called the "Mynery" houſe, within the precincts of the Monaſtery commonly called the "Minoreſſe" without Aldgate, London, and divers houſes in London, belonging to the ſame, which are extended to the yearly value of 37 l. 11 s. 5 d. ob.

ob. to have to him and his heirs, holding all the aforeſaid meſſuages and tenements in free *ſocage*, and the chapel belonging to the ſaid houſe, in *capite*, with the profits from the feaſt of St. Michael, Anno 1 Ed. VI." dated Jan. 13, at Weſtminſter, anno 1552.

The living is a curacy in the gift of the Crown.

The chapel was made parochial for the inhabitants of the cloſe or precincts of the monaſtery.

I have been unfortunate in my enquiries concerning this pariſh; and neither entreaties nor money would prevail with the churliſh gunſmith who kept the keys of the church to open the doors for me. I therefore confeſs myſelf ignorant who were the incumbents, or what monuments it may contain.

The reader therefore muſt be contented to be informed, from the "New View of London," that this church contains nothing worth notice, excluſive of the following monuments: one to the memory of Colonel William Legge, 1672, and a ſecond to George Lord Dartmouth, aged 83; 1691, aged 44.

THE TOWER.

THE ſalary of the Conſtable of the Tower was for many years 1000l. *per annum*. This officer has the honour and title of chief governor, but the executive part of the truſt is veſted in the Lieutenant, who is in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Middleſex, Kent, and Surry, by virtue of his office, but he is in all things to act under and be ſubordinate to the Conſtable. He had beſides his ſalary of 700 l. conſiderable perquiſites, ſome of which were, a fee of 200 l. for every Duke committed to his cuſtody; for a peer under that degree 100 l.; and for each commoner 50 l.; and the diſpoſal of the 40 yeomen warders places as deaths occurred, with the controul of the phyſician, the gentleman porter, and gunner. The Lieutenant is allowed a deputy.

The Major of the Tower performs the military duties, and inſpects the garriſon and guards. The gentleman porter holds his place by patent; his office is to open

and

and ſecure the gates, after which he returns the keys to the Lieutenant. He had a compoſition fee of 30 l. on the committal of a peer, and 5 l. for inferior degrees.

The manner of appointing the Conſtable will be found in the following copy of an original docquet:

"April 1707. Her Majeſty is pleaſed to determine her letters patents, whereby Mountague Earl of Abingdon was conſtituted Conſtable of the Tower of London, and alſo to grant the ſaid office to Algernon Earl of Eſſex, during her Majeſty's pleaſure, with the fee of 1000 l. *per annum*, payable quarterly, from Lady day laſt, out of her Majeſty's receipt of Exchequer; and an exception is inſerted of the office of Lieutenant of the ſaid Tower of London, which is now held by William Cadogan, Eſq. by virtue of her Majeſty's grant to him, and power is hereby reſerved to her Majeſty to conſtitute hereafter a Lieutenant of the Tower, who is to be ſubordinate to the ſaid Conſtable. Subſcribed by Mr. Attorney General, by warrant under her Majeſty's Royal ſign manual.

John Tench, Dep. to Thomas Goſling, Eſq.

My very good Lord, I have been made acquainted with this docquet.

Treaſury Chambers, April 29, 1707. GODOLPHIN."

The juriſdiction of the Conſtable of the Tower will be pointed out by an extract from the Weekly Packet of Aug. 10, 1714:

"Aug. 7. On Thurſday laſt his Majeſty King George, in purſuance of an order of the Privy Council, was proclaimed by the Right. Hon. the Earl of Northampton, Conſtable of the Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant of the hamlets thereunto belonging, on the parade, Tower-hill, Whitechapel, Spital-fields, Shadwell, and Ratcliff-croſs, the accuſtomed places within his Lordſhip's juriſdiction, being attended by the Lieutenant and all the other officers of the ſaid Tower, together with the Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, and principal gentry, in their coaches; and on horſeback, the leet jury, warders, and peace-officers of the liberty and hamlets being likewiſe aſſiſting. The concourſe of people on this ſolemn occaſion was very great, all expreſſing their hearty joy and affection to his Sacred Majeſty, with the loudeſt acclamations.

"The Tower guns round the ramparts were diſcharged, and the ſtandard diſplayed; bonfires and illuminations were made in the evening at the places aforeſaid, with all imaginable demonſtrations of joy and ſatisfaction."

It cannot be expected in a work of this deſcription, that a complete hiſtory of the Tower, its dependencies and the offices within it, ſhould be given at length. I ſhall therefore confine my notices of the remaining officers, and the Mint, to two original docquets.

"Her Majeſty is pleaſed to determine the Letters Patents, whereby the office of Chief Keeper of her Majeſty's ſtores within the Tower of London was granted, during her Majeſty's pleaſure, to James Lowther, Eſq. and to grant the ſaid office to Robert Lowther, Eſq. together with the fee of 3 l. by the day, payable quarterly, out of the Exchequer; to hold, exerciſe, and enjoy the ſame, by himſelf, or his ſufficient deputy or deputies, during her Majeſty's pleaſure, with all fees, profits, and advantages to the ſaid office belonging." Subſcribed, &c. as before.

"A grant unto Craven Peyton, Eſq. of the Offices of Keeper of the Change and Money within the Tower of London, and Keeper of the coinage of gold and ſilver within the ſaid Tower, and elſewhere in England; to hold and exerciſe the ſame, by himſelf or his ſufficient deputy or deputies, to be firſt approved by the Lord High Treaſurer or Commiſſioners of her Majeſty's Treaſury, during her Majeſty's pleaſure, with all fees, profits, and advantages to the ſaid offices belonging; and the like letters patents, whereby the ſaid offices were granted by her Majeſty to Sir John Stanley, Baronet, is hereby determined, according to her Majeſty's pleaſure ſignified, &c. *

May 1, 1708. GODOLPHIN."

Walter Darrell, Steward of the Queen's Courts, ſearched the records of the Tower, Sept. 1587, and declared the reſult to be, "That the Tower of London challengeth theſe rights:

"It hath three laws and juriſdictions; Spiritual, Temporal, Martial.

"The probate of wills and letters of adminiſtration for goods within the precinct of the Tower belongeth, and time out of mind hath belonged, to the Lieutenant of the Tower.

"It holdeth plea for the Queen, and the informer for wares and commodities uncuſtomed, and there tryable.

"The Tower doth, and time out of mind hath holden, plea of actions above 40 s.

"The Tower hath, time out of mind, holden court of foreign plea.

"The Lieutenant of the Tower may make a freeman, which is now called a privileged man, as appeareth in the Counter-books of the City of London, long time allowed and extant, to be ſeen with the clerk of the papers here.

* A magnificent building, to be adorned with a portico and other ornaments, is now erecting for a Mint, on the Eaſt ſide of Tower hill.

"The

" The Tower of London holdeth plea for the Crown, and maketh enquiry, and findeth murder and manſlaughter, as in Birchett's caſe."

There were repeated contentions for ſeveral centuries relating to the termination of the juriſdiction of the Mayor of London, and the commencement of that of the Lieutenant, which are detailed at length by Strype. One omitted by that author will be ſufficient to explain the nature of the diſpute :

" There was a writ directed to the Sheriff of Middleſex out of the Court of Exchequer, as he affirmed, to deliver the poſſeſſion of certain houſes on the ditch ſide by the Poſtern to the Gentleman Porter, in a ſuit depending between him and one Heming. When the Sheriff did acquaint me with the ſaid writ, and deſired leave of me that he might execute the ſame, I ſent the Steward of the Tower, and certain Wardens to aſſiſt the execution, and to ſee there might no diſorder be committed; but, when they came there, the Sheriff could produce no writ; nevertheleſs, there was that diſorder, tumult, and hurt done as grew to very great inconvenience; for the Poſtern being a narrow paſſage, there was great concourſe of people, and ſo unuſual a matter made them flock thither in great numbers.

" The Sheriff coming again another time to attempt the like, I deſired him to forbear the ſame, and by order from the late Lord Treaſurer out of his own judgment, and from Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom I gave a note of the matter in writing, the execution of the writ was ſtaid until the term ; which his Lordſhip did the rather enjoin, knowing, as he told me, the "*vayneſſe*" of the ſuit of the Gentleman Porter, and willed me to move it when he was in Court, and he would take order it ſhould proceed no further ; for his Lordſhip formerly in open court had cauſed both the leaſes of the Gentleman Porter and Heming to be taken from them, and an order to be ſet down that information of intruſion ſhould be brought againſt them both.

" I do conceive the writ ought not to be directed to the Sheriff (this being his Majeſty's principal houſe and caſtle royal), but to the Lieutenant of the Tower and the Steward, as in the palace of Weſtminſter, is uſed to the guardian of the ſaid palace. I find in caſes of like nature here in the records, the King's writ directed to the Lieutenant, to deliver the poſſeſſion of a houſe to ſuch a party, &c. within the liberty; but I preſume there can no precedent be ſhewed that ever any writ was directed in former time within the liberty of the Tower to any Sheriff to ſuch purpoſe.

" It is a difficult queſtion whether the Tower be in the County of Middleſex or

of London, or in neither; though of late time for indictments of felony the common opinion hath gone that it is in London, and ſo over-ruled at ſeſſions.

"After this the Under-ſheriff of Middleſex took poſſeſſion of the Poſtern-houſe in my abſence, and delivered it to a Captain, who kept the ſame, with half a dozen men, and ſent me meſſages of defiance, which was not with the duty of my place to ſuffer, neither ſhall any (with favour of his Majeſty I ſpeak it) under the degree of a Councillor remain in that liberty that ſhall refuſe to come to me when I ſend for him, as this Captain did, and ſent me word he was there by better authority than I had any, and was there expreſſly to ſee if I would fetch him forth.

"The Poſtern is part of the fortification of the Tower; under my charge and diſpoſing, as much as any part of the Tower; and if Heming ſay truly, the ſame never was in queſtion in the Exchequer, nor mentioned in the writ for which I hope, with the favour of this honourable court, to call the Sheriff to account.

"The houſes on the ditch ſide are built by mere intruſion, to the defacing of the fortification of that place of ſtrength. The ditch is alſo both under my charge, and by charter that benefit which is convenient to be taken appertaineth to the Lieutenant, which in duty of my place I may not ſuffer to be defaced. By oath I am expreſſly tied to maintain the liberties of the Tower, and by the charters from divers Kings they uſe theſe words: *Nos omnia et ſingula jura et libertates Turr. noſtræ, ne deperiant ſeu illicitè ſubtrahantur, manu tenere volentes: Mandamus, &c.*

"Therefore my humble ſuit is, that there may be a ſtay of theſe proceedings until thoſe differences may be conſidered of by the Lords the Judges of the realm, or his Majeſty's Counſel learned in the law, as ſhall ſeem moſt convenient to his Sacred Majeſty, and the Right Honourable the Lords of his Majeſty's Privy Council, to whoſe good pleaſure I humbly appeal in this caſe."

MS. in Britiſh Muſeum.

Present State of the Tower.

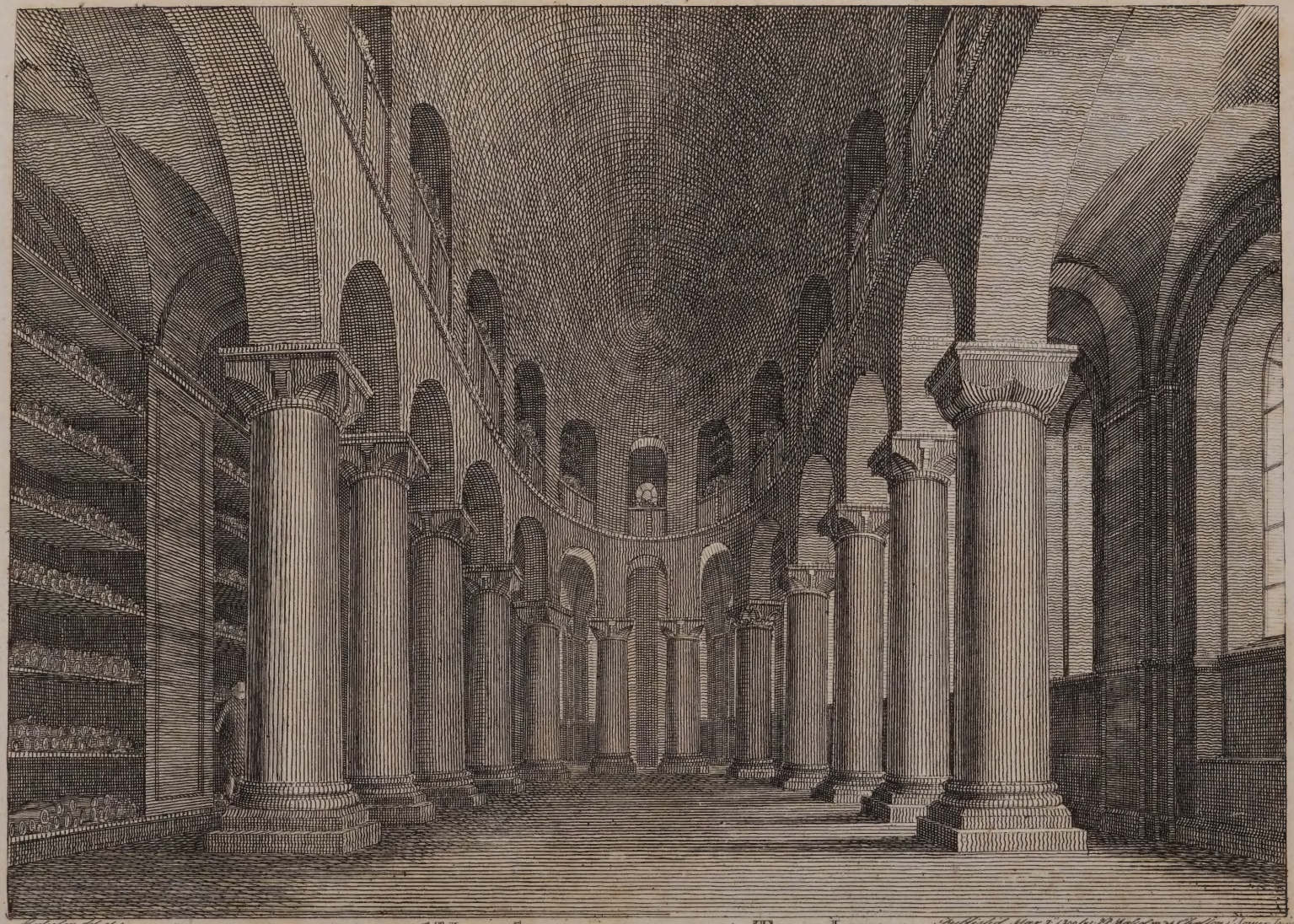
This place of ſtrength and no ſecurity is bounded on the South by the Thames, from which it is ſeparated by a platform and part of the ditch *. The former,

* Mr. Gough has been ſo good as to lend me the annexed plate from his "History of Pleſhy," which gives a faint idea of the ſtate of the Tower ſeveral centuries paſt.

and

J. Basire sculp.

Published by J. Nichols & Son, 23d April 1803.



St. Johns Chapel, in the white Tower London

and the parapet were erected in 1761, when 60 cannon, mounted on iron carriages, were placed there, merely for firing on rejoicing-days, as there is no kind of cover for the artillery-men who work them.

The traitor's gate, a low arch through the wall, communicating by a canal with the river, and ſeveral ruinous towers, intermixed with modern brick offices and ragged fragments of patched curtains, complete the view to the South. At each extremity of the platform are paſſages to Tower-hill; and near that to the Eaſt a place for proving muſquets.

The ditch, of very conſiderable width and depth, proceeds North on each ſide of the fortreſs, nearly in a parallel line, and meets in a ſemicircle; the ſlope is faced with brick, and the great wall of the Tower has been mended with that material ſo frequently, that it might almoſt be diſputed whether any part of it but the turrets had ever been ſtone. Cannon are planted at intervals round the line, which command every avenue leading to Tower-hill; and as the garriſon have a ſhelter, they might be fired during an inſurrection with great effect.

The ditch is very much neglected, and never contains water ſufficient to cover the bottom completely.

The ſtate of ſecurity in which government have long conſidered the country to be has operated conſpicuouſly within the Tower, where ſome hundreds of old houſes line the interior of the wall, to the evident injury of the place as a fortreſs. If heavy cannon were brought againſt the Tower, the lines would not be tenable one quarter of an hour, for this reaſon: the balls taking place in thoſe houſes muſt inevitably bring them down in rubbiſh, which would fall on the garriſon, and, ſtill worſe, clog the ports. This obſervation will apply beſides to the armoury on the North ſide. However Heaven grant us ſtill the happy ſtate of domeſtic peace we have long enjoyed; and that my remarks may ever be futile in this inſtance!

The keep, citadel, or white tower, I ſhould imagine to be of great ſtrength as a place of retreat, though of no importance in offenſive operations; but the reader will now recollect that more cannot be ſaid with propriety. I ſhall therefore refer him to the annexed engraving of St. John's chapel, originally uſed for the retired devotions of our very antient monarchs when they reſided at the Tower, which is a moſt perfect Saxon building, and actually appears calculated to reſiſt the utmoſt efforts of time.

It now contains an incredible number of parchment rolls or records.

Strype

Strype inclines to attribute this Chapel to Edward the Confeſſor, who is mentioned in a ſtatute ordered for it by Henry III. as preſenting a ring to St. John the Evangeliſt, probably meaning ſymbolically the dedication. In an order directed to the Maſter of the works that Monarch commands, "That ye cauſe the whole chapel of St. John Evangeliſt in the ſaid Tower to be whited; and that ye cauſe three glaſs windows in the ſame chapel to be made; to wit, one on the North ſide, with a little Mary holding her child; the other on the South part with the image of the Trinity; and the third, of St. John the Apoſtle and Evangeliſt, on the ſame South part: and that ye cauſe the croſs and the beam beyond the altar of the ſame Chapel to be painted well, and with good colours: and that ye cauſe to be made and painted two fair images, where moſt conveniently and decently they may be made in the ſame Chapel; one of St. Edward holding a ring, and giving and reaching it out to St. John the Evangeliſt."

The Tower has been generally conſidered a diſtinct pariſh, of which St. Peter's *ad Vincula infra Turrim* is the church. The patronage of the living of conſequence belongs to the Crown. The church is ſuppoſed to have been founded by *Edward* III. according to Strype, book I. page 68; but in the *ſame page*, that author quotes the following order, directed to the maſter of the works, which poſitively *proves it to have been founded previous to the reign of Henry* III.

"The King to the Keepers of the Tower work, greeting. We command you well and decently to ceil *, the chancel of St. Mary in the church of St. Peter within the bail of our Tower of London, and the chancel of St. Peter in the ſame church, and from the entrance of the chancel of St. Peter, to the ſpace of four feet beyond the ſtalls made for our own and our Queen's uſe in the ſame church; and the ſame ſtalls to be painted; and the little Mary, with her tabernacle, and the images of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, and St. Catharine, and the beam beyond the altar of St. Peter, and the little Croſs, with its images, to be coloured anew, and to be refreſhed with good colours. And that ye cauſe to be made a certain image of St. Chriſtopher holding and carrying Jeſus, where it may beſt and moſt conveniently be made, and painted in the ſaid church: and that ye cauſe two fair tables to be made and to be painted of the beſt colours, with the hiſtories of St. Nicholas and St. Katharine before the altars of the ſaid Saints

* *Lambruſcari*, to ceil, from the French, *lambris*.

in

in the ſaid church: and that ye cauſe to be made *two fair cherubims*, with a cheerful and ſmiling countenance, ſtanding on the right and left of the great Croſs in the ſaid Church. And moreover, one marble font, with marble pillars, well and handſomely carved. And the coſt that for this you ſhall be at, by the view and witneſs of liege men, ſhall be accounted for to you at the Exchequer. Witneſs the King at Windſor, the 10th day of Dec. 1241."

The legend of Edward the Confeſſor repreſents him as offering his ring at the dedication of the church of Clavering in Eſſex to Chriſt and St. John the Evangeliſt; which ring was returned to him by the Saint ſome years after, through the medium of two pilgrims whom he relieved in their diſtreſs in the Holy Land, and at the ſame time announced to the King his diſſolution within ſix months. This hiſtory is commemorated in the carving on the frieze of the Confeſſor's chapel at Weſtminſter; and on the ſcreen of Sebert's monument in the choir of Weſtminſter abbey *.

It ſeems to me highly probable that William of Normandy found a palace or fortreſs where the Chapel now ſtands, nay even the Romans may have had a camp there from the diſcoveries detailed in Volume III. page 519. though I do not mean to adopt the old aſſertion, that Julius Cæſar built a ſtructure of ſtone on the ſite.

The neceſſary precautions taken by Government will plead my excuſe for the omiſſion of further particulars.

I ſhall confine myſelf to the enſuing brief *original* particulars never before printed.

Signed "HENRY R."

"Hereafter followeth the articles and ordinances, that the King's grace hath ordained and eſtabliſhed the 25 day of the month of July the firſt year of his reign, which his ſaid grace hath charged and commanded Sir Thomas Lovell and Sir Richard Cholmley, Knights, and all the yeomen of his guard, and all other ſoldiers that be appointed to give their daily attendance within the Tower of

* See the antient painting repreſented in the print, Volume I. p. 146; copied from the tomb of King Sebert, in Weſtminſter abbey, where the Confeſſor is repreſented with a ring in his right hand. See alſo Carter's Antient Sculpture and Painting.

London,

London, for the ſure keeping of the ſame, to obſerve and keep upon pains following:

"Firſt, that none of the ſaid yeomen nor ſoldiers ſo appointed ſhall not depart out of the ſaid Tower of London, without licence of Sir Thomas Lovell, and Sir Richard Cholmley, Knts. or their deputy, upon pain of forfeiture of 12 d. for the firſt default, and the ſecond default 3s; the third default his body to be impriſoned three days; and if he make default the fourth time, to loſe his room for ever, and his body to be puniſhed at the King's pleaſure.

"The ſaid Sir Thomas Lovell, and Sir Richard Cholmley, or his deputy, ſhall not give licence to none of the ſaid yeomen or ſoldiers ſo appointed to depart out of the ſaid Tower, but that they be ſure that there ſhall be remaining within the ſaid Tower the three parts or more of the ſaid yeomen, and in like wiſe of all other ſoldiers, yeomen, and artificers; and this order to be kept by the ſaid Sir Thomas Lovell, and Sir Richard Cholmley, or his deputy, for the ſure keeping of the ſaid Tower, upon pain of the King's diſpleaſure.

"The ſaid Sir Thomas Lovell, and Sir Richard Cholmley, or his deputy, ſhall ſurely ſee that there be every day four of the yeomen, and as many of the ſaid ſoldiers, gunners, and artificers, ſurely to keep the gate of the ſaid Tower, that is to ſay, from the firſt opening of the gate till the laſt ſhutting. Alſo, that every of them ſo appointed, and all other yeomen and ſoldiers, bear in their hands an halbert, or a bill, whereſoever they go within the ſaid Tower; thus to be ordered by the ſaid Sir Thomas Lovell, and Sir Richard Cholmley, or his deputy, upon pain aboveſaid.

"The ſaid yeomen and all other ſoldiers ſo appointed for the keeping of the gate ſhall not depart from the ſaid gate without licence of the ſaid Sir T. L. and Sir R. C. or his deputy, nor ſuffer any man, woman, or child not dwelling within the ſaid Tower to enter within the ſame without licence of the ſaid Sir T. L. and Sir R. C. &c. during the time of their waiting at the gate, except they know them well, and that the cauſe of their coming thither be good and needful, upon pain of impriſonment during the pleaſure of the ſaid Sir T. L. and Sir R. C. and loſing of 12d. for every ſuch default.

"The ſaid yeomen, and other ſoldiers, gunners, and artificers appointed, ſhall truly keep their night watch, and ward, as the ſaid Sir T. L. and Sir R. C. &c. ſhall appoint and command them to do, upon pain of their bodies to be impriſoned at the will of the ſaid, &c. and loſing 12 d. for the firſt offence, and the ſecond offence

offence to loſe 20d., and two days his body in priſon; and he that thirdly offendeth ſhall loſe his room, and his body to be puniſhed at the King's pleaſure.

"Alſo, the ſaid yeomen, clerk of the ordnance, ſoldiers, bowyers, and all other artificers and gunners, ſhall be ordered, as well in their attendance as in all other cauſes concerning their rooms, as the aforeſaid Sir T. L. &c. will command them.

"And if it ſhall fortune any of the ſaid rooms to fall void, the ſaid &c. ſhall, as ſoon as he may, certify the King's Grace thereof, that his Grace may provide another in his room.

"Alſo, the ſaid &c. ſhall ſee that every of the ſaid yeomen of the guard, and all other ſoldiers, and gunners, and artificers ſo appointed, have their harneſs (armour) for their bodies within the Tower, as it appertaineth, for the ſurety of every of them, and alſo for the ſure keeping of the ſaid Tower. And the ſaid &c. ſhall ſee this to be done, or ever they be paid their next wages.

Signed, T. Surry, Ri. Winton, T. Duresme, Thomas Lovell, &c.

"A memorial of certain inſtructions and orders committed to the charge and execution of Sir Peter Carew, and Sir Thomas Wroathe, Knts. Mr. Henry Knollis, and the Recorder of London, for things to be done in the Tower of London, dated Sept. 16, 1572.

"How many priſoners there are, where they lodge, what keepers they have, and what ſervants they have their own, what liberties they have, and by what warranted; whether any of the Lieutenant's ſervants are become ſervants to the priſoners; whether any of them be gone into France, Flanders, or any other parts of the realm, and whom they are?

"What perſons belonging to any priſoners do uſually repair into the Tower; by what licence, and in what ſort they do repair?

"What number of ordnance, what callivers, what powder, hath been ſent from the Tower wharf, by whom, by what warrant?

"To enquire to whom one Blackewall that ſerved the late Earl of Northumberland reſorted in the Tower.

"Orders to be put in execution by the Lieutenant's appointment.

"That there be not appointed to every priſoner ſpecial and particular keepers, but as hath been in former times; that is, only to noblemen, and men of ſome ſpecial vocation.

"That no priſoner committed either for treaſon, or ſuſpicion of treaſon, be ſuffered to come thither.

"That no wife of any priſoner, having licence to come by her huſband, be permitted to come into the Tower but with their waiting women, nor to come near but one or two men; and thoſe attend upon the Tower hill until an hour appointed to attend for their ladies or miſtreſſes.

"That the Tower wharf be ſhut ſo as none reſort thither but ſuch as ought to attend for ſervice there, and have juſt cauſe to come into the Tower.

"That the whole dwelling-places within the precinct of the Tower be ſurveyed; and all the inhabitants there, that have no cauſe of ſervice to attend and continue in the Tower, may be regiſtered and advertiſed, ſo as order may be given for the removing of them.

"That inquiſition be made, how many perſons be privileged by the Lieutenant; and that the abuſe thereof be reformed, ſo as by that collector no unmeet perſon be ſuffered to haunt into the Tower."

The above will ſerve to ſhew in ſome meaſure how priſoners were treated in the Tower. I ſhall next ſhew, from authentic records, why and by whom ſome were ſent there.

"William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, finding himſelf grieved with ſlanderous rumours raiſed againſt him, complaineth in open Parliament, and requeſteth that he may be purged. The Commons, underſtanding thereof, require that he may be committed to the Tower; which being granted, they accuſe him upon ſundry articles; viz. Conſpiring with the French for invaſion. Aſpiring to the Crown, by marriage of his ſon with Margaret daughter and heir of John late Duke of Somerſet. Procuring the deliverance of the Duke of Orleans. In matter of embaſſy treating without his fellows, and beyond his commiſſion. Diſcouraging the King's counſel to the enemy. Making vaunt in open Council, that his credit was as great in the French King's Court and Council as in England. The reſtraining of ſending forth the King's forces. Leaving out of Leagues divers foreign Princes, the King's antient friends and allies. Procuring of laviſh grants of lands and liberties from the King, whereby his revenue is diminiſhed, and his law not executed. Procuring of offices and other matters of charge to be beſtowed upon unmeet perſons. Granting of impoſts to ſtrangers. Obtaining large grants to himſelf from the King. Embezzling of the evidences out of the Treaſury. Corruptly

ruptly labouring and emboldening of Sheriffs to embezzle writs for the hindrance of juſtice, and procuring the King's pardon for the ſame. Making choice of Sheriffs, and maintenance of bad cauſes. Impairing of the King's amity with the Almains, his antient friends.

" Of all which articles copies were delivered to the Duke, requiring the ſame; and, after openly anſwering to the firſt and moſt heinous, he utterly denied them, alledging ſome reaſons of unlikelihood and impoſſibility. And as for the reſt, he excuſing himſelf thereof (not putting himſelf upon his peers), ſubmitted himſelf wholly to the rule and governance of the King; who thereupon afterwards, in his own private chamber, calling before him the ſaid Duke, in the preſence of many other Lords of the Parliament, declared that, by his own advice, and not reſorting him to the advice of the Lords, nor by the way of judgment, not being in place thereof, that the ſaid Duke ſhall, before a certain day, depart the realm *."

" William Talebois, Eſq. is committed to the Tower by authority of Parliament, and an act made againſt him, by a petition of the Commons, for attempting in riotous manner to have ſlain the Lord Cromwell, ſitting with other Lords in the Star-chamber. The King being alſo the ſame time in parliament †."

" Anno quinto Eliz. The Earl of Hertford, priſoner in the Tower by her Majeſty's commandment, fined at 15,000l. for three offences; the firſt for deflowering the lady Katharine Grey in her Majeſty's own houſe, being her Kinſwoman, and of her privy chamber. The ſecond for breaking of priſon, in that ſhe, being cloſe priſoner, practiſed by corruption of ſervants, &c. &c. &c."

" In interiori Camerâ Stellatâ, xxii Aprilis, anno xv D'ne Regine. The Lord Lumley brought forth of the Tower by her Majeſty's ſpecial commandment, for giving advice to the late Duke of Norfolk, to take and keep the Tower of London againſt her; for having conferred with one Robert Roxef, a traitor and carrier of traiterous meſſages, to work treaſons againſt her Majeſty beyond the ſeas, and for receiving of letters from him in cyphers ſince his departure. Whereunto, upon his knees, he moſt humbly anſwered, that although he could deny ſome part of the ſaid offences, yet he would not ſtand in defence of himſelf therein, otherwiſe than that he never had any evil meaning towards her Majeſty; and ſo moſt humbly ſubmitted himſelf to their orders, promiſing hereafter all loyalty of a ſubject. And, upon ſuit to her Majeſty, the Lord Treaſurer declared

* Rot. Parl. 28 Hen. VI. vol. V. p. 176. † Ibid. 28 Hen. VI. vol. V. p. 200.

unto him, that ſhe was contented to have him in this manner called before them, and not in the King's Bench in open place, as other like offenders had been. Whereupon he was fined 1000l. releaſed of the Tower, and committed to the houſe of the Lord of Arundel in Nonſuch or Weſtminſter, there to abide where the ſaid Lord Arundel ſhould reſide, until her pleaſure be further known."

The executions on Tower-hill, and within the Tower, which uſed to follow ſimilar commitments, were very numerous; but, happily for us, they have long ceaſed; and may they never be renewed!

On the 4th of June, 1763, a ſhocking accident occurred on Tower-hill, where it was then cuſtomary to exhibit fire-works on the King's birth-day night; to view which, numbers of people were aſſembled; when the preſs of the crowd was ſo great, that the rails which ſurrounded a well 30 feet deep failed, and all in its immediate vicinity were precipitated to the bottom: indeed it was almoſt filled with bodies. Six were taken out dead, 14 or 15 were dreadfully mangled, and others bruiſed, and greatly hurt.

ST. VEDAST, FARRINGDON WITHIN.

The pariſhes of St. Vedaſt and St. Michael le Quern were united after the fire of 1666. St. Vedaſt's now contains 64 houſes, 233 male and 190 female inhabitants, total 423; St. Michael's 53 houſes, 212 males, 178 females, total 390.

Parts of each are ſituated on Cheapſide; conſequently the houſes are excellent, and the occupiers opulent.

The patronage of the church of St. Vedaſt belonged at firſt to the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, from whom it went to the Archbiſhops of that See, who ſtill hold it. That of St. Michael le *Quern* (a corruption of *Corn*, near a market for which it was ſituated, in Paternoſter-row) belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who preſent alternately with the Archbiſhop.

The celebrated Antiquary John Leland was buried in this church.

RECTORS.

Rectors.

Marmaduke Hopkins *, circa 1708.

Benjamin Ibbot, M. A. This gentleman preached the anniverſary ſermon Sept. 3, 1711, on the burning of London, before Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Lord Mayor, which he publiſhed under the title of "The diſſolution of this World by fire." And a ſecond preached before the Lord Mayor, &c. at St. Paul's, March 8, 1713, on the anniverſary of the Queen's acceſſion. He reſigned in 1715. Qu. if he was D. D. and rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell?

1716, March 26, Nathaniel Marſhall †, LL. B. lecturer of Aldermanbury 1705; and curate of Kentiſh Town in 1715. He was afterwards Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Canon of Windſor 1722; and died Feb. 6, 1730-1. He publiſhed the genuine works of St. Cyprian, Archbiſhop of Carthage and Primate of all Africa, who ſuffered martyrdom for the Chriſtian faith in the year of our Lord 285, tranſlated from the Oxford edition, with his life annexed, 1717," folio.

Iſaac Maddox, D. D. 1731; afterwards Dean of Wells, Clerk of the Cloſet to Queen Caroline, and conſecrated Biſhop of St. Aſaph 1736, and of Worceſter 1753. Fifteen of his ſermons are enumerated by Mr. Cooke.

John Thomas, D. D. 1736; chaplain in ordinary to the King.

Theophilus Lewis Barbauld, M. A. died 1779.

1779, March 26, Francis Wollaſton ‡, M. A.

The living of St. Vedaſt is not mentioned by Tonſtall; that of St. Michael is rated as follows: "Mr. John Sharpe, ſalary 8l. goods 11l. fined 38s."

Chantries. St Vedast.

"John Treſtor and Symon Atwell founded a chantry, and gave in lands *per annum* 18l. 5s. 2d.

Geoffry Gates and Chriſtopher Tury founded another, and gave in lands *per annum* 14l. 10s.

* He printed a ſingle ſermon on 1 Cor. x. 10. intituled "Murmurers Reproved," 1689, 4to.

† He printed in 1721 and 1722 a ſermon at the funeral of Mr. Blundell, on Pſ. xxxvii. 37; on Jan. 30, 1721, before the Houſe of Commons, Exod. xx. 5; at meeting of Charity Schools, 1721, Iſa. liv. 13; Another 1722, from 2 Cor. v. 10, 11; a Spittal ſermon 1722, Acts xx. 35; at the conſecration of St. John's Chapel 1727, Luke vii. 5; at opening a lecture 1717, Rom. x. 15; at the funeral of Dr. John Rogers, 1729, Phil. i. 23, 24. Three volumes of ſermons were publiſhed by his widow in 1731, and a fourth in 1750.

‡ He printed a funeral ſermon; and another for the French Clergy, 1793.

St.

St. Michael.

Robert Newcombe and John Combe gave, for a prieſt, lands and tenements *per annum* 10l. 6s. 8d.

John Lydiat for his teſtament dated June 23, 1545, bequeathed for the maintenance of a prieſt for ſeven years, from his four tenements in St. Michael at Quern, the rent of 7l.

Richard Verney and others, gave to the fraternity within the church a tenement of the rent of 26s. 8d.

St. Vedast.

This church is almoſt entirely encloſed by the adjoining houſes; and the Weſt front has but little light, through the extreme narrowneſs of Foſter-lane. Sir Chriſtopher Wren, the architect, has however beſtowed a very handſome ſteeple on the pariſhioners, which is ſituated on the North-weſt corner of the church: but, as this is not ſeparated into any of the five orders, it is difficult to deſcribe, though not cenſurable on that account.

He has taken but little pains in deſigning the interior, or in decorating the walls, which have no other variations in their ſurfaces than thoſe occaſioned by ſeveral large arched and ſome diminutive windows. The contour of the church is greatly injured beſides, by the intruſion of the ſteeple, and the introduction of a South aile formed by three pillars of the Tuſcan order with plain arches.

The cieling of the nave commences with an arch from enriched brackets; but the centre is flat, and ornamented by an immenſe pannel incloſing an oval, the borders of which are too broad, but the ſcrolls, flowers, Cherubim, &c. are uncommonly rich.

The altar-table, ſupported by four angels, is incloſed by ſingularly elegant railing; and the altar-piece is compoſed of four Compoſite pillars with an entablature, a circular divided pediment, and an attick terminating in another angular, under which is a Glory, inſcribed "Glory be to God on high." Perhaps there is not another church in England that contains a nimbus with ſo ſuperb a border: it is compoſed of three Cherubim immerſed in clouds, and ſix winged infants in the higheſt poſſible relief, one ſounding two trumpets, and the remainder ſporting with branches of palm. This, the urns, mitres, pelican, and feſtoons round the

the tablets, muſt be from the hands of the inimitable Gibbon, or a moſt ſucceſsful rival of that great artiſt.

The organ, in the only gallery within the church, is a very plain inſtrument; the pulpit, richly carved, ſtands on the North ſide near the altar.

There are two monuments preſerved from the ruins of the antient church: thoſe are ſacred to William Fuller, S. T. D. 1645, aged 79, and Robert South, 1624.

A tablet on a pillar in the chancel to William Hall, 1680, aged 75.

Another, on the South wall, to Mary, wife of John Davenport, daughter of John Hacket, Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1672.

Adjoining, that of John Davenport, 1683, aged 89.

On the ſame wall, a large and elegant monument to Sir John Johnſon, Knight and Alderman, 1698, aged 59.

And a tablet to Ann Maria Shapland, 1802, aged 11 years and 5 months.

A plain tablet on the Eaſt wall is thus inſcribed:

"To the memory of Mr. Michael Martindale, late deputy of this ward, who died July 18, 1758, in the 59th year of his age.

While Wealth's vain Sons (ev'n on a death-bed vain)
Their own triumphal ſepulchres ordain,
Where weeping Angels crown the mimic buſt,
And venal Genius flatters worthleſs duſt:
Let this plain ſtone, by Friendſhip rais'd, proclaim
The modeſt virtues of a private name:
One who, unletter'd, by his own ſtrong light,
Diſcern'd, embrac'd, and practis'd what was right.
In his ſmall ſphere fulfill'd each ſocial part,
His tongue the faithful herald of his heart:
His morals like his honeſt face auſtere,
His praiſe the only truth he would not hear;
Who, with the love of independence fir'd,
Confin'd his wiſh to what his toil acquir'd:
Yet in that little found enough to ſpare,
For ends as generous as the means were fair,
Enough for merit or diſtreſs to ſhare.

O Mar-

O Martindale, beyond the narrow date
Of thoſe who knew thee and lament thy fate,
May this rude verſe awhile thy fame extend,
This truſted marble like thy once-lov'd Friend,
Juſt to thy worth, and faithful to the end!

On the North a ſmall tablet to William Harriſon, Ironmonger, 1789, aged 45.

Another of the ſame deſcription to Eſmé Clarke, Gentleman, Clerk to the Company of Sadlers many years, died in 1800, aged 72; and a third to Thomas Hill, 1775, aged 67.

On the ſame wall an oval tablet on a black ground, inſcribed: "Heic jacent Jana Margarita De Rochemont, ex nobili familiâ apud Burgundiones oriunda, formâ, animo, pietate præſtans; in maritum amore, in liberos caritate, in amicos fide, in omnes comitate inſignis; Theophili Ludovici Barbauld, A. M. hujus ſani antiſtitis, caſta, placens, dulciſſima conjux: Et Marianna filiola venuſtula, bellula, blandula, deliciola parentis, ſorori, fratribus, ſodalibus cariſſima. Hunc lapidem uxori, natæ, maritus, pater, collacrumantibus liberis, M. P. A. C. 1770. O Caræ, valete!"

Over the veſtry door, Mary Wakefield, 1715, aged 64.

Sadlers' Hall

Is ſituated on the North ſide of Cheapſide, and has nothing very ſtriking or elegant in the front. Within, there is a neat room, adorned with fret-work and wainſcot. The Sadlers of London aſſociated as a Company before 1190, but were not incorporated till 1272. Frederick Prince of Wales (father of George III.) did them the honour to become a member.

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N. B. The View of St. Leonard's Shoreditch has been omitted, for the antient View of The Tower.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION, IN THREE VOLUMES, FOLIO.

A COMPLETE HISTORY

OF

LONDON,

WESTMINSTER, AND SOUTHWARK;

INTERSPERSED WITH

Biographical Notices of Eminent Persons,

AND COMPILED FROM

THE PUBLIC RECORDS, THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY,

AND FROM OTHER ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY

JOHN BAYLEY, Esq. F.R.S. AND F.S.A.

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SUB-COMMISSIONERS ON THE PUBLIC RECORDS,

AND

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE TOWER OF LONDON.

It has long been a subject of general remark that, during a period in which topographical publications have formed so valuable and conspicuous a part of our literature, and which has opened to us so many new sources of original information, no Work has ever yet appeared on the History of the Metropolis, bearing the character of authenticity and perfection, or corresponding in style and embellishments with the dignity and importance of the subject.

To supply this desideratum is the object of the Work now in preparation, and the author is encouraged to so laborious an undertaking by the great and peculiar advantages which he possesses for its accomplishment. The records in the Tower, and in other public repositories, afford the chief and most valuable materials for historical and topographical research; and from these important fountains of information, most of which have never hitherto been consulted on the subject, and from the archives of the City, and other original and authentic

sources, the present Work will be entirely compiled. In short, while every pains will be bestowed to make it a work of authority, as well as of general interest, no expense will be spared in its graphic illustrations, to give it a splendour and value worthy the name of the capital of the British Empire.

The Work will consist of Three Volumes, in Folio; the two first of which will be appropriated to LONDON, and will form of themselves an entire work; and the third Volume will contain the Histories of WESTMINSTER and SOUTHWARK, forming also a distinct work, but on a corresponding scale.

The first of the two Volumes appropriated to the HISTORY of LONDON, will contain, first, the general, civil, and ecclesiastical history of the City, from the first authentic trace of its foundation;—its courts, laws, government, and privileges;—collections relating to public processions, civic pageantry, and the ancient games, sports, manners, and customs of the citizens;—and accounts of the mayors and sheriffs, from the earliest periods. And secondly, the general topography of the City;—its ancient state, bounds, and fortifications;—accounts of Roman and other antiquities;—public schools;—monastic and other institutions;—the inns of court and chancery;—and observations on its early architecture. And in an Appendix will be given authentic copies of all the charters of the City, and of the public companies, and collections of the most important records, on which the rest of the history is founded.

The second Volume will contain ample topographical accounts of the several wards and parishes of the City, and memoirs of eminent persons connected with them; descriptions of the churches, public buildings, and remains of antiquity; accounts of charitable institutions, &c.; with an Appendix, containing endowments and other records.

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LONDON: PRINTED BY S. AND R. BENTLEY, DORSET STREET.

from vol. i

LONDON CHURCHES BURNT 1666, AND NOT REBUILT.

Extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine of January, 1824.

Mr. URBAN, *Enfield, Jan.* 17.

THE following is a list of the Churches destroyed by the dreadful Fire of London in 1666, which were not rebuilt.

Several of the under mentioned Burying-grounds, &c. have a Tablet conspicuously affixed to their respective walls, thereby pointing out to the curious perambulator the site and name of the late Church, and to whom dedicated; it is to be regretted that many of the Burying-grounds, &c. are deficient in this useful and necessary piece of information.

Alhallows, Honey-lane; the Church was situate where part of Honey-lane market now is.
Alhallows the Less, was situate in Thames-street, near Cole-harbour, now a burying-ground.
St. Andrew Hubbard, was situate where the King's Weigh-house now is.
St. Anne, Black Friars, was situate in Ireland-yard, now a burying-ground.
St. Benet Sherehog, was situate in Pancras-lane, near Bucklersbury, now a burying-ground.
St. Botolph, Billingsgate, was situate in Thames-street, over against Botolph-lane, late a burying-ground, now built on.
St. Faith, was under the late Cathedral of St. Paul, where the parishioners have now a place to bury in.
St. Gabriel Fenchurch, was situate in Fenchurch-street; the ground where it stood laid into the highway or street.
St. Gregory, was situate in St. Paul's Church-yard, near where Queen Anne's statue now stands.
St. John Baptist, was situate on Dowgate-hill, the corner of Cloak-lane, now a burying-ground.
St. John Evangelist, was situate in Watling-street, the corner of Friday-street, now a burying-ground.
St. John Zachary, was situate the corner of Noble-street, now a burying-ground.
St. Lawrence Pountney, was situate on Lawrence Pountney-hill, now a burying-ground.
St. Leonard, Eastcheap, was situate near Eastcheap, on Fish-street Hill, now a burying-ground.
St. Leonard, Foster-lane, was situate on the West side of Foster-lane, late a burying-ground, part of the site of the intended Post-office.
St. Margaret Moses, was situate in Passing-alley, near Friday-street, late a burying-ground, now Little Friday-street.
St. Margaret, New Fish-street, was situate where the Monument now stands.
St. Martin Pomeroy, was situate in Ironmonger-lane, on a part of the ground now the Church-yard.
St. Martin Orgars, was situate in Martin's-lane, where there is now a French Church.
St. Martin Vintry, was situate the lower end of College-hill, in Thames-street, now a burying-ground.
St. Mary Bothaw, was situate in Turn-Wheel-lane, now a burying-ground.
St. Mary Colechurch, was situate in the Old Jewry, where the Mercer's School was, and Frederick-place now is.
St. Mary Magdalene, Milk-street, was situate where part of Honey-lane Market now is.
St. Mary Mounthaw, was situate on Labour-in-vain Hill, now a burying-ground.
St. Mary Staining, was situate on the North side of Oat-lane, now a burying-ground.
St. Mary Woolchurch, was situate where the Mansion-house now stands.
St. Michael le Quern, was situate near Paternoster-row, in the High-street of Cheapside, where a Conduit formerly stood.
St. Nicholas Acon, was situate in Nicholas-lane, now a burying-ground.
St. Nicholas Olave, was situate on Bread-street Hill, now a burying-ground.
St. Olave, Silver-street, was situate on the South side of Noble-street, now a burying-ground.
St. Pancras, Soper-lane, was situate in Pancras-lane, near Queen-st. now a burying-ground.
St. Peter, Cheap, was situate the corner of Wood-street, Cheapside, now a burying-ground.
St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, was situate the bottom of Peter's-hill, in Thames-street, now a burying-ground.
St. Thomas the Apostle, was situate in the street or highway near the burying-ground the corner of Cloak-lane.
The Holy Trinity, was situate where there is now a Lutheran Church.

N. B. The Church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks was situate in Threadneedle-street, and pulled down in 1781 to make room for the enlargement of the Bank of England.

Would it not be a considerable improvement in the *Bills of Mortality* to arrange the parishes as they are *now* united, with a brace to denote the junction? *e.g.*

	Buried.
St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-street	11
St. Gregory by St. Paul's	44

Yours, &c. H. C. B.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, 25, Parliament-street.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
REPAIRS OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,
WESTMINSTER,
&c. &c.

(Extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine, Jan. 1826.)

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 6.*

SINCE I last addressed you on the subject of Westminster Improvements, numerous others have taken place.

The population of the parish of St. John the Evangelist having materially increased of late years, the Church became insufficient to accommodate the parishioners. The Select Vestry of the parish, anticipating that they should be under the necessity of erecting a New Church, or of re-modelling and repairing the present magnificent one* (the most expensive built in the reign of Queen Anne); and considering the expence that would attend the erection of a New Church and establishment, and their inadequate means of sustaining the same, resolved to adopt the latter course. Plans and specifications were accordingly made by W. Inwood, Esq. and put to competition, about the beginning of June, 1825, when Mr. James Firth, builder to his Majesty, was chosen to perform the necessary alterations.

The principal objects were to increase the accommodation for the poor, give extra-light to the body of the Church, properly to warm the same in the winter, and to admit a change of air in the summer seasons. Previous to these alterations, the Church would not contain more than 1200 persons, including about 50 free sittings; but at present accommodation is afforded for about 1800, including about 500 free sittings.

These repairs I will now endeavour to describe, first examining the

EXTERIOR.

Under the north and south porticos, new square-headed door-ways have been opened to the western towers. Their uprights have but three members in the capital: in this respect differing from the uprights of the door-ways in the centre, which are capped by four mouldings; and again differing from the door to the corresponding tower on the east side, which is destitute of either capitals or plinths. In the former towers, open newel stair-cases of purbeck stone have been erected, up to the level of the floor of the gallery. Here new door-ways are also made, forming very complete entrances into the galleries, instead of the wood-wreathed stair-cases, formerly in the interior of the Church.

The towers, previously, not being appropriated to any particular purpose, except as places of security for the fire-ladders, and as containing a small bell or two, the windows were blank, but have now been opened and glazed, agreeably to the original design, the

* An elevation of this Church may be seen in vol. XVII. p. 551.

metal sashes having been preserved under the plaster.

Under each of the porticos have been erected a projecting lobby, with three pairs of folding-doors, so placed, as to prevent the current of wind (from whatever direction) from entering the body of the Church, and annoying the congregation. This judicious precaution is seldom attended to in places of public worship. These outer lobbies are met by similar ones in the interior, which have two pair of folding-doors, covered with crimson baize, and tastefully pannelled with brass mouldings. From the ceiling is suspended a neat lamp, lighting both the outer and inner lobbies.

In order to give additional light to the body of the Church, part of the four corner windows on the lower tier (semi-circular on plane) have been opened and glazed with ground glass. The upper tier of semicircular windows has been re-glazed, the disagreeable casements removed, and small iron hoppers, with horizontal flaps, substituted, to admit a proper change of air.

At the east end the parallelogram windows, collateral with the semicircular-headed window, have been blocked up with stone, and two additional semicircular-headed windows have been introduced on the north and south sides of the chancel, and glazed with ground and stained glass. The massy key-stones, with their accompanying skus, and the pendent guttæ at the base, features which characterize the other windows in the upper tier, are, however, omitted; thus giving a lighter appearance to the architecture of this end of the Church.

The alterations, additions, and improvements in the

INTERIOR

are so conspicuous, that many parishioners can scarcely recognize their original place of worship. The pews, which were formerly of different lengths and widths, have been entirely taken down; several hundred loads of rubbish, caused by the fire which destroyed the interior of the Church about 80 years ago, removed from under the same, to admit a free circulation of air; and four double rows of air-flues built, to heat and ventilate the Church. New floor and joists were put all over the ground plan, and the pews refixed, leaving a spacious nave, and the western portion of the aisles for free sittings. All the projecting seats and bases to pilasters are cleared away, to widen the aisles.

The walls are coloured with light tea-green; the pilasters still lighter, while the capitals and entablature are stone-colour, with the exception of the frieze, which is cut off from the architrave, by being coloured with a light green also. The ground of pannels of the beautiful ceiling are coloured sky-blue; as is also the coffers of the roses, between the modillions of the cornice; but the ribs which divide the ceiling into pannels, and the large flowering boss in the centre pannel, are stone-colour. From this boss (which is superior to almost any other of the kind, being about eighteen feet in diameter, and pendent from the ceiling about five feet in the centre) was formerly suspended a brass chandelier.

There is now no entrance to the galleries from the interior of the Church; the places where they stood being converted, the one on the north-west corner to the christening-pew, and the other on the opposite angle into free sittings. The font, removed from a pew (the site of which is now occupied by that for the Church-wardens) on the north-west corner of the nave, is railed in from the sponsors-pew.

The furnaces, to warm the Church, are erected in the crypt, according to Mr. Silvester's plan, and communicated by hot air-chambers to the flues before-mentioned, passing through neat iron ornamented gratings in the skirting round the pewing, and thereby distributing the heat regularly all over the Church. The two large cast-iron

gratings, placed in the floor at the west end, convey the air to the furnaces, which, when heated, is returned again through the flues into the Church.

The moveable free seats in the *Nave* are very commodious, each of which will contain about five persons. The present arrangement of the pews, as far as the reading-desk, is the same as before, but from the reading-desk to the east end they are so arranged, that the congregation sit facing the nave. The pulpit and reading-desk, &c. have been cleaned and removed about four feet nearer the altar: the heavy sounding-board, which was supported by a Corinthian column, has been removed, and the door of the pulpit altered so as to open strait with the staircase, the balusters of which have been bronzed.

The *Vestry-room* is situated at the west-end of the Church. In it has been erected a large closet, with iron doors; and the prison-looking windows have been substituted by new ones with hopper heads, corresponding with those in the other parts of the Church. An additional door-way has been also made to this room, corresponding with the old one.

The glass screen, together with the pews at the west end of the *Aisles*, have been removed, and their places supplied by about twenty free seats, which are distinguished from the pews in the nave by a range of cast-iron bronzed honeysuckle ornaments. These are continued also upon the backs of the Rector's and Churchwardens' pews, making a very complete finish at the west end; and which, had they been continued along the whole of the wainscot, partitioning the aisles from the nave, would have tended greatly to improve the appearance of the Nave.

The alterations in the *Chancel*, or *Sacrarium*, are very conspicuous. The two parallelogram windows on each side of the painted window, have been blocked up, and a new semicircular-headed window, with handsome architraves, ornamented with roses, introduced on each return wall. To furnish room for these windows, two beautiful mural monuments were removed to the galleries. The centre window represents Our Saviour bearing the Cross, supported on his right by St. John the Evangelist, and on his left by St. Paul. It was presented to the parish by T. Green, esq. of Millbank-row. The upper compartment has been replaced by dark clouds, with the descending dove, surrounded by glory. The Saints have received new canopies and pedestals, and in the foreground have been added a range of steps in brown glass. The beautiful architrave of this window is copied from one in the Temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. Its faces are variously and chastely ornamented; the first, with mullets; the second, with rich honeysuckle ornaments; and the outermost, with the egg and anchor, or Ionic ornament. Around the semicircular head, is a range of cherubin, cast from the beautifully sculptured ones on a monument in the neighbouring parish church of St. Margaret. The pediment of the altar-screen, which blocked up part of the window, has been removed, and a more modern gilt carved ornament substituted. This resembles a small pediment, open at the apex; the angles are finished by scroll-work. The tympanum is adorned with a rich honeysuckle moulding. The whole of this altar-piece, including the antæ, is now painted and grained, to imitate black, statuary, sienna, and different descriptions of marble. The Decalogue and Creed are in gold, on imitation black-vein-marble pannels, surrounded by gilt mouldings. The modillions and roses in the cornice of this recess are gilt, and in the centre of the ceiling has been placed a gilt representation of Glory, and clouds, in relief.

The *Galleries*, which formerly consisted of thirty-five pews, have now eighty, an addition accomplished by extending the same to the east wall (they having previously ended opposite

the pulpit), and making four rows of pews, instead of two and three. The seats for the charity children have been extended over the part formerly occupied by the entrances from the old staircases, increasing the accommodation considerably; and the organ-loft is made more compact. The old clock, placed in front of the organ-loft, was removed, and a new one placed in a centre pannel, tastefully surrounded by carved mouldings, in front of the western gallery. To the blank windows on the east end of the gallery walls, were removed the mural monuments from each side of the chancel; and the corresponding blanks at the west end have been broken into, to make entrances from the towers.

These alterations having been completed, the Church was opened December 18, with a sermon preached by the Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster, in support of the fund for re-building the Westminster Hospital. A sum, amounting to about forty-five pounds, was collected after the sermon.

The renovation of our Collegiate Church proceeds slowly; but the repairs are executed with such taste, as sufficiently compensates for the delay, and which must silence every objection. One buttress on the west-side of the north transept, is completely finished.

On the site of the Westminster Market, a Mews is being erected for the accommodation of Peers and Commoners during the Session of Parliament. It is well known, that Lord Colchester, while Speaker of the House of Commons, greatly improved that part of the City of Westminster lying in the immediate vicinity of the Abbey Church, by removing the handsome market and streets adjacent, &c., and thus forming an opening, whereby a fine north-west view of this architectural remain was obtained. This spot of ground subsequently served as a nursery, for upwards of 200 trees: these have now been torn up by the roots, and the ground excavated for the foundation of the intended Mews. When Lord Colchester projected this improvement, he could not have anticipated such a misapplication of the spot; nor, can I believe, that any man of taste will approve of the obstruction of this beautiful view of the Abbey, by stabling; but what will be its architectural features, I know not.

Prospectuses have been issued for the erection of a handsome cast-iron Bridge, of seven arches, over the Thames, from the Horseferry, Westminster, to Church-street, Lambeth. In these prospectuses, the projectors advance numerous plausible reasons for its erection; but upon reference to their plan, the distance saved is found to be too trifling to compensate for the additional expence; the greatest distance being five furlongs, and that taken in a line of road seldom or ever used. I hope, however, that the bridge will be erected, as it must tend greatly to improve the south part of the City of Westminster. Cymmg.

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ERECTION

OF A

MONUMENTAL TABLET

TO THE MEMORY OF

Caxton.

(Extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1825.)

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, March* 16.

SINCE I communicated to you a short account of the Repairs of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster[1], that edifice has been honoured with a memorial to a former distinguished parishioner, to whom England owes one of its greatest blessings.

Numerous are the monuments erected to deserving individuals at the public expence, and those not unfrequently a considerable time after their decease. But often have I regretted that a nation so devoted to literature as England, and which has been benefited so largely by the art of printing, should have past over the services of the immortal CAXTON, without paying a just tribute to his talents and his art. Surely he deserved a niche in that temple of England's Worthies, Westminster Abbey; for without the aid of his art, the talents of the individuals there recorded would not have been known to fame, and the works of a Shakspeare, a Camden, or a Milton, would possibly have lain mouldering in some old family mansion.

Though there is no national monument to record the introduction of this art into England, I am happy to state that the ROXBURGHE CLUB (a society long known for their attachment to our Ancient Literature) have with true British feelings at length supplied the void by erecting a chaste tablet, by Westmacott, to the memory of Caxton, in the parish Church of St. Margaret, in which parish he lived and died. This tablet was exhibited to the Society at their anniversary meeting, June 17, 1820[2]. It was originally intended to have been erected in Westminster Abbey; but the fees attending its erection there being so great, application was made to the Churchwardens of St. Margaret's; who, as a mark of their respect to his memory, allowed it to be erected without any of the customary fees.

The tablet, which is placed in the South-east corner, near the new entrance, consists of a slab of fine dove-coloured marble surmounted by another of delicate white, on which is this inscription:

"To the memory
of William Caxton,
who first introduced into Great Britain
the art of Printing;
and who, A.D. 1477, or earlier,
exercised that art
in the Abbey of Westminster.

This Tablet,
in remembrance of one to whom
the Literature of this Country
is so largely indebted,
was raised,
anno Domini MDCCCXX.
by the Roxburghe Club,
Earl Spencer, K.G. President."

[1] See vol. XCIV. ii. p. 490 et seq.

[2] See vol. XC. i. p. 633.

On

On each side of the inscription are two pilasters supporting an angular pediment, in the centre of which is one of the devices of Caxton, which is engraved in Mr. Dibdin's splendid work.

In this inscription it is stated that Caxton "exercised that art in the Abbey of Westminster." Howel in his "Londinopolis," and Newcourt in his "Repertorium," inform us that the Abbot of Westminster erected the first press for book printing in England in the Eleemosinary or Almonry, where the mother of Henry VII. had erected an almshouse, and over against which was an old chapel dedicated to St. Anne. A MS. note of Mr. Cossart, in his copy of Seward's Anecdotes, informs us, that "the first book printed in England[3] (the Game and Playe of Chesse[4]) was done an. 1474. John Estiney[5] was then abbot. Islip did not become so till Oct. 27, 1500. Caxton died in 1491, so that Stow and those who have followed them are wrong, and J. E.'s name should be substituted for that of John Islip as patron of the *noble art*," &c. If Caxton's press was erected in the Almonry, that place appears to have gone under the general name of the Abbey, for in the imprints to several of his works, he says, "in thabbey of Westmynstre by London," &c. particularly in that of his Chronicles of England, "which was finished the v day of Juyn, the yere of thincarnation our Lord God M.CCCC.LXXX."

Caxton's office, according to Bagford, was afterwards removed to King-street; but this is only a speculative opinion. Mr. Dibdin thinks it probable that he erected his press near one of the chapels attached to the ailes of the Abbey; and that his printing office might have superseded the use of what was called the Scriptorium of the same. This Scriptorium was probably pulled down for the erection of Henry VII.'s Chapel, the first stone of which was laid in 1502[6]. This opinion I should have been inclined to support with the supposition, that when the Scriptorium was pulled down in 1501, Wynkin de Worde removed to Fleet-street, if Caxton had not set at rest the controversy respecting the situation of his press, by informing us that he printed certain "commemoracio's of Salisbvri vse" in the "almonestrye at the reed pale." A fac-simile of the original sentence[7] may be seen in the Rev. T. F. Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities, vol. I. p. cii. The Scriptorium must have been at the *East* end, and the Almonry at the *West* end.

The following notices of Caxton will shew that the tablet could not have been more appropriately placed than in its present situation.

According to Oldys, his father, William Caxton, resided with him at Westminster when he was in the height of business. He must have lived to a good old age; for his death occurred in 1478, as appears by the

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[3] On the authority of Bagford. Mr. Dibdin says it was, at all events, the first book printed by Caxton, to which the date of the imprint is affixed.

[4] "The game and playe of the chesse; translated out of the French, and imprynted by William Caxton. Fynysshid the last day of Marche, the yer of our Lord God a thousand foure hondred and lxxiiij."

[5] Estney was not abbot till 1492, on the death of Thomas Milling, who succeeded as abbot in 1466; and being made Bp. of Hereford in 1474, held the abbotship *in commendam* till his death, 1492. Estney died in 1498, when he was succeeded by Islip.—Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. I. p. xcix.

[6] Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities, vol. I. p. cii.

[7] The whole being a curious specimen of the style of early advertisements, it may not be amiss to give it literally:—

"If it plese ony man spirituel or temporel, to bye ony pyes of two and thre comemoracio's of salisburi vse, enpryntid after the forme of this prese't lettre, which ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to westmonestre, in to the almonestrye, at the reed pale, and he shal haue them good cheye.

Supplica stet cedula."

usage

Churchwardens' books of St. Margaret's parish. "1478. Item, the day of bureyng of William Caxton, for II. torches and IIII. tapirs at a lowe masse, xx*d*." For some time previous to his decease, the younger Caxton attended the making up of the Churchwardens' accounts as a principal parishioner and regular vestryman, his name being subscribed to several of these. In 1490 another relative of Caxton's was interred here, as appears by the following item: "1490. Item, atte bureynge of Mawde Caxston, for torches and tapers, iiij*s*. ij*d*." This might possibly have been Caxton's wife. A Matilda Caxton founded a chantry in the fifteenth century, and has a monument in St. Swithin's Church, Walbrook Ward, London. In the year following Caxton departed this life. His death is thus recorded in the books: "1491. Item, atte bureyng of William Caxton, for iiii. torches vj*s*. viij*d*. Item, for the belle atte same bureyng, vj*d*." At the end of the Churchwardens' books for the years 1496 to 1498, occur these items, "Receyved by the handes of William Royott for oon of those printed boks that were bequothen to the church behove by William Caxton, vj*s*. viij*d*. Item, in boks called Legends[8], of the bequest of William Caxton, iiij[9]." Again, under the year 1506, we have another item relating to Caxton: "1506. Item, iiij prynted bokes, ij of them of the Lyfe of Seynt Kateryne, and other ij of the Byrthe of our Ladye, of the gift of thexecutors of Caxton."

On the death of Caxton, Wynkin de Worde, who had worked with him, succeeded him, and continued at Westminster for some time; but at what precise period he removed to Fleet-street is not known. It was probably between 1500 and 1502, for he finished and completed the third edition of his "Liber Festivalis" in "Westmonasterio, anno domini M.CCCC nonagesimo nono" [1499], and an edition of his "Constitutiones Provinciales Ecclesie Anglica'e," &c. In 1502 we find him in Fleet-street, where he printed an edition of the "Descrypcyon of Englonde," "in the syne of the Sonne." While residing at Westminster, two of his female relatives died, and are thus recorded in the Churchwardens' books: "1498. Item, for the knell of Elizabeth de Worde, vj*d*. Item, for iii torches withe the grete bell for her, viii*d*." "1500. Item, for the knelle of Julian de Worde, with the grete belle, vi*d*." Another of Caxton's assistants, Richard Pynson, afterwards became a celebrated printer at Temple Bar. We find the Churchwardens "receyved of Robert Pynson [probably a relative of the printer] for four tapers, iiii*d*."

These extracts from the Churchwardens' books were copied by Simon Stephenson, esq. Vestry Clerk of the parish, for the Rev. Mr. Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities; and were compared with the originals by the learned Bibliographer himself, on account of the inaccuracies in Mr. Ames's extracts from those books.

There is another individual, to whose virtues I trust a monument will be erected in this church,—the murdered Sir Walter Raleigh; for the barbarous usage he experienced from the pedantic James, can only be atoned by a national monument, thus recording the injustice of his execution. Cumms.

[8] Golden Legend. This book was probably read, like those of the Festival, as homilies in churches; or, as Herbert thinks, might be only placed in some convenient part of the church, as Fox's Book of Martyrs was at the beginning of the Reformation.

[9] Ames says, xiij copies.

J. Nichols and Son, Printers,
25, Parliament Street.

AN ACCOUNT

OF SOME OF THE

ARCHITECTURAL IMPROVEMENTS

IN THE

CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

(Extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine of December, 1824.)

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, Dec.* 7.

SOME of the improvements at Westminster are well known to your readers; but others of a more finished and delicate description than those to which I allude, have not yet received that applause which they so justly merit. That part of Westminster celebrated for its beautiful structures in the Pointed style, was many years since improved (in the modern acceptation of the term) by the introduction of a different style of architecture. It was first introduced by the erection of an Italian building in St. Margaret-street, which being left unfinished, the necessary wing was lately erected under the superintendance of J. Soane, esq. R.A.; and at the same time the remains of the New Palace (destroyed by fire, temp. Henry VIII.) in which the Court of Exchequer was held, was replaced by a building corresponding to the wing of the other; which, abutting as it did on the beautiful Gothic entrance of the Hall, presented a very *unsightly appearance.* The discussion in the House of Commons upon this subject has been already detailed in your pages. Here I cannot resist remarking, that, whatever faults may have existed in the building, in an architectural point of view, Mr. Soane is certainly not liable to any blame for that style of building being adopted in preference to any other by the gentlemen whose province it was to decide. In consequence of the debate, a Committee of Taste was appointed; and the report of Mr. Bankes, as Chairman, displays a knowledge of the subject, and great taste combined with sound judgment. The Committee resolved to have the façade pulled down, and one erected of Bath or free-stone corresponding with the entrance to the Hall. This erection is now in progress, under the direction of Mr. Soane. At the angle of New Palace Yard, and on the site of the old brick tower, is an octagonal one of larger dimensions, and plain workmanship. The windows on the West or front of St. Margaret's Street, as far as finished, are divided into two stories of two bays by mullions of light tracery.

But the object of my present communication is not to criticize these buildings, but to record the improvements which are just completed in the Parochial Church of the House of Commons, under the able direction of J. H. Taylor, esq. Architect. In repairing

churches, the object should be to restore the parts decayed or dilapidated, as much as possible to their original state, and to preserve the inscriptions, and other memorials of the dead, with all that scrupulous care which is due to the most sacred deposits. The practice of beautifying churches, to the detriment of these relics, has been of such common occurrence, as to cause considerable agitation at the bare mention of the idea. So many sacred memorials have been defaced and destroyed by this barbarous rage for beautifying our churches, after they have withstood the attacks of Time for ages, as to call forth the protest of every lover of sepulchral and architectural antiquities. But in this church great attention has been paid to the numerous and interesting records of departed worth and greatness; with the exception of two only in the South aile, which have been altered from their original situations. These I shall notice in my survey of the interior.

Entering the *Nave* from the vestibule at the West, we have a fine view of the interior. The pulpit and reading-desk, which formerly stood in the centre, obstructed a view of the altar, and foreshortened the aile, have been removed. The former, no doubt the richest in London, is placed on the South side, and the latter is considerably heightened and embellished, and placed on the North side, by which an uninterrupted view of one of the finest altar-pieces is obtained, and gives the whole a grand and imposing effect. The soffit of the arch, under the organ gallery, is groined, and the corbel-heads are cherubs, with expressive countenances. The pews, occupied by the churchwardens and overseers, have been altered, and are fitted up with neatness and elegance. The spandrils above the clerestory windows are ornamented, and in the centre a grotesque head is introduced. In the middle of the nave has been placed a large bronzed warm-air-stove, resembling a plain Gothic shrine.

The *Chancel* is divided from the nave by a large pointed arch, the soffit of which is groined. The stone niches on each side the arch are beautifully adorned with tracery. Above them, on the North side, is a painting of St. Peter, and on the South, of St. Paul. The groining of the roof of the chancel is highly embellished by gilt bosses; and the foliated capitals, from which spring the groins, are also gilt. The groins are ornamented with the arms of Edward the Confessor; a mitre, portcullis, masks, and foliage, all gilt; and instead of the painting of clouds is substituted the glory and dove. The painted windows and the sculpture of the Supper at Emmaus are well known to most of your readers. The seats on the sides of the altar are of the same exquisite tracery with the niches before noticed, but far superior. The Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, are encircled with foliage.

At the West end of the *South Aile*, the christening pew, formerly situate in the vestibule, has been converted into a handsome room, the partition which divided it from the Church has been removed, and it is now open to the congregation. The font is placed near the pew under a Gothic arched ceiling, and enclosed with railing. The spirited, but simple inscription, recording the burial of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, put up about 1780 by one of the parish officers, has been removed from its situation near the entrance, formerly existing from the South porch, which entrance, as before stated, was stopped up during these repairs, and since replaced near its original situation. When I observed the absence of this simple tablet, I had hopes that through the munificence and taste of the present officers of the parish a monument would have been erected worthy of the name of RALEIGH and of the times in which we live. The brass tablet formerly against the South wall, as we enter from the new entrance at the East, has been removed to another situation in the same aile. The monuments have now a far superior appearance, from their having been cleaned, and some of the ornaments re-gilt. It is desirable that some plan should be adopted to exempt monumental inscriptions from the influence of time and chance, and I have often thought that the following plan, suggested by the Rev. J. Evans, in his History of Bristol*, would be adequate to the purpose: "Let a *printed*

* Vol. II. p. 181.

copy of every inscription, furnished at the expense of the individual who erects the monument, be provided, and let it be pasted into a book kept for the purpose. In churches these books should be deposited in the vestry, and arranged according to their dates. In dissenting places of worship they might be preserved with the records of the society. To render the plan perfect, *all* inscriptions should be admitted, and the books in which they were contained should be at all times *accessible*." To this plan I would suggest the addition of the situation of the grave of the deceased; whether covered by a grave-stone; and a description and situation of the monument, with the arms thereon rightly blazoned.

At the West end of the *North Aile* the entrance to the vault has been inclosed from the vestibule, to correspond with the room on the South side. This has much the appearance of a chapel, and contains one or two monuments. Two more pews have been added in each of the side ailes. Those formerly situate against the walls have been removed, and free seats have been fitted up.

At the West end of each *Gallery* considerable additional room has been provided for the children of the schools. The ends of the galleries have been enclosed by glazed Gothic screens, and the fronts have been re-beautified, without any of that ostentatious display of Churchwardens' names which so usually *adorn* parish churches.

The whole of the Church has been painted in very appropriate colours; the pews throughout, which formerly were covered with green baize, are now lined with a drab coloured cloth. The decorations appear to be performin a very masterly manner, the whole is arranged with good judgment, and has a most pleasing effect.

There are a variety of styles in the architecture of this church. The mullions of the windows in the tower and vestry-room are ornamented with tracery; the latter, however, are quite modern, and of wood. Those of the North and South sides exhibit them plain; and the windows on the clerestory are again different, being divided into only two bays, and the arch of a sharper point. The windows on the West side are neither one thing nor the other, but a kind of Greco-gothic.

The North-east corner, and part of one of the windows, was formerly of cement, as the whole of the North side is at present. It has now been faced with stone; the North side cleaned, and the windows re-glazed. By the introduction of a new entrance, the East end is rendered more uniform, while the doorways are strictly consistent with the general style of the building; and the finest sepulchral remain, in the church, which before was almost hidden from the publick eye by a kind of minor vestry, is brought to view. The almost unrivalled painted glass has been cleaned; and a new copper wire grating placed over the exterior to preserve it. The two side compartments of painted glass have been rendered much lighter, and great brilliancy given to the whole.

The entrance into the Church on the South side, which opened immediately upon the congregation, has been closed; the porch enlarged, and kept as an entrance to the vestry-room.

Previous to the erection of the present porch at the West end, the vestibule of the church was entered by a plain pointed arched doorway. The porch, a disgrace to the parish, and a high disfigurement to the West end, is suffered to remain. It was justly reprobated by the late Mr. Carter in your vol. LXIX. p. 1130. The inscription MDCCXCI. (which fixed the date of its erection) surmounted by a vase, has been removed. The large blank window over this porch, which was formerly plastered, has been glazed.

Iron drain pipes have been laid round the South and West sides, under the ground, to carry the water off from the roofs, which was before suffered to form a kennel in the church-yard, across the West entrance.

While on the subject of Westminster improvements, allow me to mention one or two more now in progress. At Whitehall a very elegant classic building of the Corinthian order is erecting under the superintendance of Mr. Soane. The helices in the capitals intersect each other. This part of Westminster may be termed the classic corner, from the Doric screen at the Admiralty, the Roman architec-

ture of the Banqueting House, the Ionic portico of Lord Melburne's, and the general appearance of the Horse Guards and Treasury.

The mansions of Sir J. Stanley and Lady Exeter, in Privy Gardens, have been rebuilt, and are now finishing.

Upon the site of Richmond House, Parliament Street, an extensive terrace of noble houses has been erected, having a very grand appearance. The columns are Ionic; and the angles guarded by antæ, of the same order.

The Cock-pit has been lately altered to a shew-room for carriages, &c. Westminster rejoices at this arena of vice being converted into some useful purpose. The exertions of Mr. Martin of Galway are at last crowned with triumph. Timms.

John Nichols and Son, Parliament-street.